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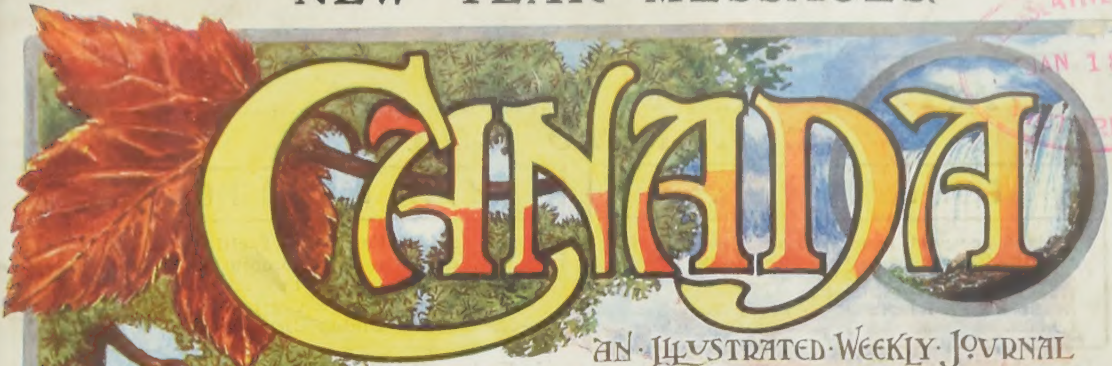

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 521. Vol. XLI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.
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CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Photographs of officers and men of various units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have appeared regularly in "CANADA" since the beginning of the War. Copies of these issues can be obtained at 6½d. per copy from the publishers of "CANADA," Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C. Below is given the list for 1915:—

1915.
Jan. 2 6th Battalion.
.. 9 6th .. "E" Co.
38th Dufferin Rifles (officers).
P.P.C.L.I.
.. 23 7th Battalion: "E" Co.
Royal Canadian Engineers.
.. 30 1st Battalion (signallers).
2nd .. (officers)
1st .. "D" Co.
6th .. (officers).
Divisional Supply Column.
Feb. 6 6th Battalion, "B" Co.
Remount Depot.
Royal Canadian Dragoons, "C" Squadron.
.. 13 Divisional Headquarters Staff.
6th Battalion (sergeants).
19th Alberta Dragoons.
Royal Canadian Dragoons, "C" Squadron.
.. 20 1st Battalion, No. 3 patrol; scouts.
4th .. (officers).
Royal Canadian Dragoons.
12th Battalion (officers).
Military Police in London
Mar. 6 11th Battalion, "H" Co. (football team).
Military Police at Tidworth.
.. 20 27th Battalion.
.. 27 B.C. Mounted Troops.
Fort Garry Regiment.
April 3 29th Battalion (officers).
Yukon Machine Gun Section.
.. 10 32nd Battalion (officers and men).
.. 17 30th .. No. 1 Co.; No. 2 Co.; No. 3 Co.; No. 4 Co.; machine gun section; signallers.
.. 24 32nd Battalion (military police).
Canadian Army Service Corps (officers and men)
May 1 2nd Divisional Supply Column.
16th Battalion.
32nd .. "B" Co.
8 5th .. (officers).
6th Field Ambulance (officers).
21st Essex Fusiliers (officers).
Fort Garry Regiment.
. 15 2nd Division, Divisional Engineers and Signal Co. (officers).
2nd .. 4th Field Ambulance Corps (officers).
18th Battalion.
22 18th ..
27th
Canadian Army Service Corps.
Canadian Record Office
29 No. 1 General Hospital (McGill) officers, non com. officers, "A" Section; "B" Section, Stationary Hospital, officers.
June 5 21st Battalion (on board transport & officers)
10th ..
Strathcona's Horse (4th Troop)
12 19th Battalion (on board transport).
19 No. 5 Stationary Hospital (Queen's): officers, non com. officers.
20th Battalion (officers)
49th .. (review)
. 26 18th .. (men)
24th .. (band)

1915.
June 26 49th .. (officers).
Base Post Office Staff.
July 3 1st Battalion (officers).
43rd .. (on board transport).
.. 10 Machine Gun Officers, 1st Division.
42nd Battalion, officers; men.
.. 17 36th .. officers; men.
.. 24 39th .. on transport and in training.
Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers at Valcartier)
Aug. 7 Machine Gun Section 1st McGill Co.
Officers' Quarters, Risborough Barracks.
56th Battalion (at Calgary).
C Squadron 12th C.M.R. (at Red Deer).
Headquarters Staff 2nd Canadian Division.
18th Battalion (field work).
.. 14 Review of 2nd Canadian Division (Shorncliffe).
A, B, and C Squadrons 2nd C.M.R.
56th Battalion (officers and men, at Calgary).
Canadian Medical Service.
.. 21 Yukon Machine Gun Section.
Eaton Machine Gun Brigade (officers and men).
.. 28 12th Reserve Battalion (officers and men).
18th and 21st Battalions.
Sept. 4 Canadian Pay and Record Office, London (officers).
6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, officers; officers, non-coms., and men.
.. 11 King's Review at Shorncliffe
Borden Motor Machine Gun Battery, officers; officers, non-coms., and men.
4th Field Co., 2nd Division, Engineers.
18th Battalion.
19th (Central Ont.) Battalion.
20th .. ..
21st (Eastern Ont.) ..
24th Battalion.
4th Infantry Brigade.
.. 18 2nd Division Manoeuvres.
.. 23 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
5th .. .. ..
Canadian School of Musketry, Rockcliffe.
Oct 2 48th Reserve Battalion.
. 9 43rd Battalion (Guard)
54th .. (officers and men)
.. 16 48th .. (men).
36th (Ontario) Battalion (men).
4th Mounted Rifles (on transport).
5th .. Field Kitchen.
2nd Brigade, Mounted Rifles (officers).
1st Troop, 19th Alberta Dragoons.
. 23 7th Reserve Brigade.
7th .. Battalion, Headquarters Staff.
7th Battalion (1st B.C. Regiment) (men).
32nd Reserve Battalion (officers).
36th .. .. ..
Canadian School of Signalling (Commandant and Instructional Staff, officers & men).
53rd Battalion (officers and men).
.. 30 25th .. (officers and men).
48th Reserve Battalion
53rd Battalion (on transport)
90th Pioneers (on transport)

1915.
Nov. 6 King's Review at the Front.
Inspection by General Steele of 2nd Brigade, C.M.R.
Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers & men).
16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish) after Ypres.
48th Battalion (men).
.. 13 Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers & men).
Training Division (Musketry Staff).
.. 20 .. .. Military School Staff.
.. .. 10th Reserve Brigade.
.. .. Headquarters Staff.
.. .. Headquarters Paymaster's Staff.
17th Battery, 5th Brigade, C.F.A. (men).
32nd Reserve Battalion.
.. 27 Recruiting and Organisation, Headquarters Staffs.
5th C.M.R. (No. 3 Troop, "C" Squadron).
9th Infantry Reserve Brigade, Headquarters Staff.
Dec. 4 5th C.M.R. (No. 1 Troop, "C" Squadron).
48th B.C. Reserve Battn. (O.C., Adjutant, Qmr., Warrant Officers and Sergeants
9th Infantry Reserve Brigade (Headquarters and Subordinate Staffs).
No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance (group of officers).
83rd Battn. arriving Toronto from Niagara Camp.
.. 11 Machine-Gun School (Instructional Staff; Assembled Class; Anti-Aircraft Drill).
P.P.C.L.I. (3rd Universities, McGill, Co.).
5th C.M.R. (officers of "C" Squadron).
Canadian Training Division (Musketry officer and General Subordinate Staff).
Halifax N.S. men at Bramshott.
61st Battn. (at Winnipeg).
39th Battn. at Belleville).
Dec. 18 Machine Gun School (Company Drill; Section at Miniature Range).
5th C.F.A. (officers).
Instructional Staff (officers).
Wounded N.C.O.s and men returning to Canada.
40th Battn. (warrant officers, staff sergts., and sergts.).
Canadian Ordnance Corps (Chief Officers and Office Staff).
Dec. 25 48th, B.C., Pioneer Battn. (officers and N.C.O.s, No. 2 Co.).
40th, N.S., Battn. (No. 15 Platoon; band).
Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe (staff).
P.P.C.L.I. (3rd Universities Co., road making; officers and N.C.O.s).
56th, Calgary, Battn. (No. 6 Platoon, "B" Company).
5th Artillery Brigade (Otterpool Camp during snowstorm)

1916
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CANADA

No. 521. SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916. Vol. XLI. 6D. WEEKLY.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS AT HOME.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE 13TH MILITARY DISTRICT AT SARCEE CAMP, CALGARY: COL. E. A. CRUIKSHANK, D.O.C., IN THE CENTRE.

Photo] [*Driver Burridge*

MEN OF THE 17TH BATTERY, 5TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE, DRAWING LOTS AT WINNIPEG FOR INCLUSION ON THE STRENGTH OF THE BRIGADE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND FOR TRAINING, AND TO THE FRONT ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

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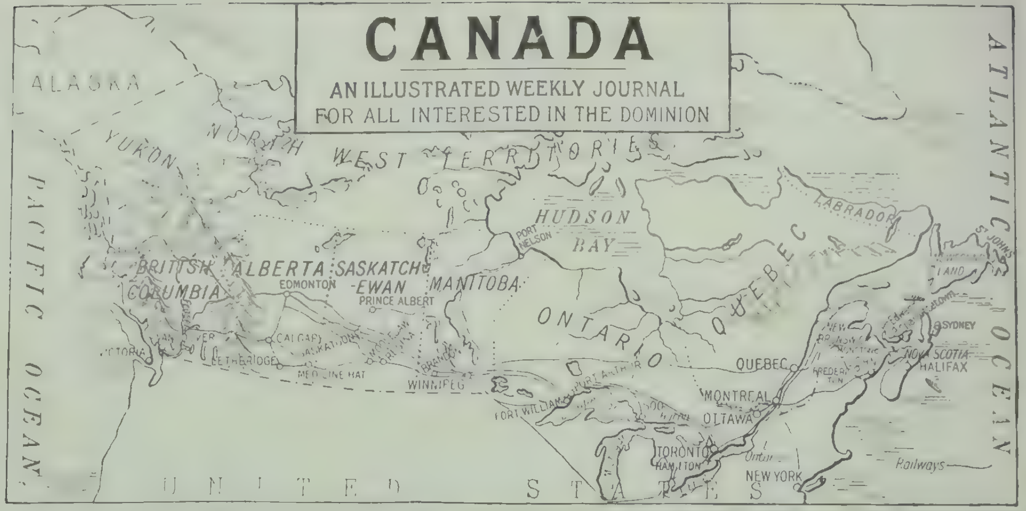

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THE FUTURE.

IT must surely be to anticipate a truism of the future to remark that scarcely since the dawn of recorded history, has a year opened and waited upon issues so momentous, so fraught with decisions certain to affect the fate of half the civilised world, and fix the destiny of generations yet unborn, than this year of grace, 1916. In "the dark backward and abysm" of the near past lie buried alike those stupidities of our statesmen which not even the victory of the future can wholly redeem; and those blunders of our military leaders which only the united heroism of our race has wrought and fashioned into a series of glorious and imperishable deeds.

We stand to-day not a whit less uncertain than we were of the ultimate result of the struggle, but only profoundly perplexed as to the present drift of the whole situation. On the one hand stands the pessimist, who founds his gloom upon the ineptitude of those to whom we have committed the conduct of affairs—the pessimist, whose doubtful and unquiet mind follows every move of the enemy as presaging some fresh disaster to the Allied cause; and on the other hand, there is the optimist, who perceives in all the strokes and activities of the Central Powers—now seemingly so potent in the Balkans, now so desperate upon some obscure point of the line in the West—no more than the transilient antics of a trapped rat, scurrying hither and thither, dashing from corner to corner in a frantic effort to escape or evade the inevitable end.

But whatever may be the colour of the individual mind, whether the future be fronted with the calmness of resolution or that unworthy resignation which bears a marvellous resemblance to despair, it is on all sides agreed that our greatest danger is that of an inconclusive peace—a peace arising out of the jugglery of an order of minds delighting in compromise, and trained in the tradition of that dexterity which loves to exhaust itself upon delicate adjustments, appeals to precedent, and the employment of all those verbal niceties which are calculated not so much to decide an issue as to settle a controversy. Against this danger we regard the statement which Mr. Asquith repeated in the House last week as in some sort a guarantee. In reply to a question he said that, as had already been intimated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Dominions would be consulted in connection with the terms of peace; and he furthermore added that the Government would warmly welcome any of the Prime Ministers who could find it convenient to discuss with them the problems that might arise in the conduct of the war.

We have not yet attained to that ideal of Imperial Federation, when the new and vigorous voices of the younger nations shall take part in the momentous councils of the old; though few will dispute the enormous gain to the Empire at large that must follow upon the introduction into the Cabinet of those robust intelligences which have brought to a pattern of patriotism and prosperity the King's Dominions beyond the Seas. Sufficient is it to note that our most fervent hope that what is to be won in the field will be sustained to the full in the council chamber may with safety and confidence be committed to those who will of a surety see to it that the men of their blood, our brothers from Overseas who have done so much to maintain and carry forward the common cause, shall not have died in vain.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour a few days ago by the Pilgrims' Society at New York, Sir Robert Borden expressed the conviction that the European War would accomplish a closer unity of the British Empire. All this welter of conflict, this upheaval and struggle towards a readjustment of conditions, will surely be a mighty thrust forward towards betterment, and therefrom should emerge into definite shape the final consummation of the old Imperial dream, Federation of the Daughter Nations with the Motherland. If only because of the unexampled response to the unexampled call made upon their blood and their treasure, this would be a fitting crown and climax to all that has gone before in the young history of these new nations. They would take their place in the partnership of Empire as of their right; and the year before us may see, as we profoundly hope it will see, not a Canada standing before the bar of the Privy Council to remedy the anomalies of the Act of 1867, but the New Canada taking a part in re-shaping the destinies of Europe, an equal in the Councils of the Empire.

Let it not be forgotten in the great day when so many wrongs are to be redressed, and so much that is crooked is to be straightened out, that the Daughter Nations have claims of their own upon the attention of the Mother Country; and that the sacrifices they have so ungrudgingly made for the Great Cause of our common civilisation entitle them to consideration in respect of those lesser causes which are essentially their own.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF IMMIGRATION.

VERY early in the war *Canada* drew attention to the supreme importance of making the fullest preparations to encourage and take care of a renewed flow of European immigration at the end of the war. Recently the Hon. Robert Rogers, in a spirited address at Winnipeg, laid the greatest emphasis on the necessity of making preparations now. He told his audience that "we can double our population in a few years after the war if we study and prepare now." The wisdom of this advice seems so obvious that it is surprising that action has been delayed. The maintenance of immigration is the sheet anchor of Canadian prosperity and development.

Of late years Canada has drawn its immigration from two sources—from Europe and the United States. The inflow from the latter has been checked since the war, but not cut off entirely, as in the case of European immigration. The United States is at the commencement of a period of great commercial prosperity. Whether this will tend to keep its citizens within its own borders or will tend rather to a larger exodus of its farmers in the Middle West to the Canadian Prairies is not easy to forecast accurately to-day. Even if American immigration returned to or exceeded its old figures, the total by itself would be quite insufficient for Canada's needs. The Dominion requires as much again from Europe to develop her vacant lands and to supply customers for her Eastern factories. It is in full recognition of this supreme importance that Mr. Rogers made his forcible appeal "for immediate preparation of immigration plans and policies which would make certain that the stream of home-seekers which were filling the country before the war would again flow in our direction."

The plans and policies alluded to by the Minister concern the attraction of suitable immigrants from Europe and most careful preparation for their well-being in the new land of their adoption. Both these matters should receive vigorous and immediate attention now while the opportunity is here. There are thousands of men in the Mother Country to-day who, though unfit to return to the firing line, are eminently fit to settle on the land. In many cases the disablement which looses them from the Army does not unfit them for emigration. They now prefer an open-air life, and are unwilling to return to any indoor occupation. Many are in receipt of pensions, and all of them have acquired qualities during their military service which eminently fit them to make most valuable citizens of Canada.

Emigration propaganda could with great advantage be carried on in all the hospitals and convalescent homes in Great Britain, and in every recreation hut and reading-room in the base camps both here and at the front. An intelligent and attractive propaganda of this kind carried on now would be enormously assisted by the presence of so many thousands of Canadians who can bear personal testimony to the truth of this propaganda. We would again urge that the opportunity is here and now, and that, busy as the Canadian Government is in supplying men and munitions for the Great War, the Department of the Interior should be itself active in preparing for peace. Every dollar spent now to ensure a flood-tide of immigration will give proportionately far better results than will be obtained by the same expenditure later on.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Parliament and the War. The Dominion Parliament meets on the 12th of the present month, and in order to meet war conditions a course will be followed similar to that taken by the Mother Parliament at Westminster. The official Opposition is now understood to have accepted the proposal for an extension of the life of Parliament, in order that the energies of the Dominion may be directed to winning the war.

In anticipation of the meeting of Parliament, there have been numerous conjectures as to new taxation to meet a further war appropriation, the most probable of these being that the taxation on imports would be increased 10 per cent. Later conjectures, however, are that there will be no new taxation, as the yield of the present tariff is considered to be sufficient to meet all war expenditure in Canada. Sir George Foster's warning, however, that money should be "kept under lock and key," to be given out as soon as the nation asks for it, may refer either to taxation or to the further domestic loan which he forecasts. It may be hoped that the coming Session will show an entire absence from party animosity such as is apt to creep into even the best regulated of Parliaments at times like these.

* * *

The Spirit of Canada. But whatever Canadian politicians may do or say, the Canadian nation as a whole have left no doubt as to Canada's attitude and the Dominion's warm co-operation in the Empire's cause. At New York last week Sir Robert Borden strikingly dwelt on the unprecedented way in which the Mother Country and the various Dominions and Dependencies are united in ideals, aspiration, and effort, and he said the last word for his country: "However hard the struggle may be, whatever sacrifice it may entail, the Canadian people will not shrink from the test."

The Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, Senior Chaplain to the First Division in France, finely expresses the attitude and aspirations of Canadians in a Christmastide poem, "The Crown of Empire," contributed to the *Morning Post*:—

> O England of our Fathers and England of our Sons,
> Above the roar of battling hosts, the thunder of the guns,
> A Mother's voice was calling us, we heard it oversea;
> The blood which thou didst give us in the blood we spill for thee.
>
> O England of our Fathers and England of our Sons,
> Along the dark horizon line the day-dawn glory runs,
> For golden Peace is drawing near, her paths are on the sea;
> He grips the hearts of all mankind who stands for liberty.

A Note of Confidence. Throughout the special New Year messages, the first instalment of which we have the pleasure of publishing this week, there runs a note of confidence in Canada and her future as a Dominion and as a unit of the Empire. Sir George Perley presents detailed reasons why we have every ground to be optimistic as to the final result of the titanic struggle in which we are engaged; Dr. Roche concludes from a survey of industrial and commercial conditions in Canada that the outlook generally is encouraging; and Sir Edmund Walker shows how the "material future" of Canada has been put beyond a doubt.

The same note was sounded by the President and General Manager of the Bank of Montreal in their addresses at the annual meeting, which were summarised in last week's *Canada*. "The position of Canada is a highly favoured one, with an assured future of growth, development, and general prosperity," said Mr. H. Vincent Meredith; while Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor said, "We are encouraged to calmly face the troubles still ahead of us, because of the confidence that comes from having successfully surmounted the ordeals of the past twelve months." Neither in these addresses nor in our messages, it will be noticed, do the distinguished Canadians from whom they come lose sight of the difficulties and dangers that have to be faced. It is just because they have weighed the factors on both sides and are able to point to the predominance of the more favourable that their confidence is sound and reassuring.

* * *

High Commissioner and Minister. Australia's new High Commissioner, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, lately Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, is expected to arrive in London to take up his duties during the present month. It is understood that Mr. Fisher will inaugurate an important change in the status of Australia's High Commissioner, as he will act not only in that capacity, but as a Minister representing the Government of the day.

This is, of course, very much in line with what Sir Robert Borden outlined in his historic speech in announcing the naval policy of the Government in December, 1912. He then stated that he was assured by his Majesty's Government that pending a final solution of the question of "voice and influence," they would welcome the presence in London of a Canadian Minister during the whole year, or a portion of each year. Such Minister, he added, would be regularly summoned to all meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and be regarded as one of its permanent members. For all practical purposes this is the position in which Canada happily stands to-day, as Sir George Perley, who is temporarily supervising the work of the High Commissioner's Office, although he does not strictly occupy the position of Acting High Commissioner, is a member of the Dominion Cabinet without portfolio, and is recognised as such by his Majesty's Government.

* * *

War Munitions from the States. The bulletins published by the National City Bank of New York give a comprehensive idea of the enormous volume of shipments of war material to the Allies. In considering these colossal figures one is not surprised that Germany is willing to adopt any methods, however tortuous or violent, to stop or hinder these shipments, while on the other hand one sees the enormous trade interests involved in maintaining friendly relations with the Allies, the only possible purchasers of this huge output.

Explosives alone to the value of a million dollars a day were leaving New York, and other war munitions swelled the value of a week's exports to 65 millions, as compared with 13 millions before the war. The payment for these vast shipments is, of course, a difficult problem for the Allied Governments, but these munitions will undoubtedly help to blast the Huns back into their own borders and bring them to their knees. The material prosperity of the United States from this abnormal trade will in turn benefit Canada to a very considerable extent, apart from the benefit which Canada is receiving from its own war contracts.

* * *

An American Legion. Although there are already a number of men of American birth serving in the battalions of the Canadian contingents, it is good to hear that a regiment is being formed in Canada which will exclusively consist of men born in the United States. We specially welcome the formation of this new battalion, because it must lead to a better understanding between America and ourselves. These men will see for themselves the spirit in which we are fighting, and can contrast it on the spot with the spirit of the machine-made war of the Huns. They will write letters home, and the intrigues of the Bernsdorff plotters will be more glaringly exposed.

The wise foresight of Cecil Rhodes in his lavish gift of scholarships to the United States has already borne good fruit, and the appearance in Flanders of the American Legion will have notable results. The Canadian Press, in welcoming the American Legion, recalls the large number of Canadians, exceeding 40,000, who fought in the American Civil War on the side of liberty.

* * *

A Disorganised Ocean Mail Service. When the war broke out the direct Canadian transatlantic mail service had just been established upon a more satisfactory footing, there being three sailings per week from each side of reasonably fast steamships. It was not surprising that the Admiralty should immediately commandeer all the fastest vessels of the Allan, Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern Railway, and White Star-Dominion lines, with the result that soon only one direct mail per week was operated. Now, however, by the sudden commandeering of the *Corsican*, almost on the eve of her sailing date last week, even a regular weekly service is impossible, inasmuch as the only vessels left to operate it are the C.P.R. s.s. *Missanabie* and *Metagama*, and the Allan liners *Scandinavian* and *Pretorian*—the latter, though a comfortable vessel, being both old and slow.

Under these circumstances it seems only reasonable to ask the Canadian Postmaster-General to arrange—for the period of the war—that the parcels and magazine post, as well as letters, shall be sent from Canada via New York in the weeks when no suitable direct steamer is leaving a Dominion port. The idea that the speedy delivery of letters only is essential is an erroneous one. Bankers and merchants largely use the parcel and book post for important bulky documents, while the delay in the receipt of Blue Books and newspapers loses the Dominion much timely publicity. The number of parcels consigned to the Canadian troops in Europe is also very large and is worthy of consideration. The Hon. T. Chase-Casgrain, since his appointment as Postmaster-General, has taken an active interest in the administration of his office, and to him and to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George Foster, we look to see that no petty plea of economy is successful in preventing common-sense action being taken to bring the Cabinet to utilise the New York route, rather than cause delays which are as irritating as they are unnecessary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ACLAND.—On December 23, at Brockley, Hythe, the wife of Lieut. J. B. Acland, C.E.F., of a daughter.

HARRISON.—On December 10, at Hermosa Nursing Home, Teignmouth, the wife of James Strathearn Harrison, Canadian Expeditionary Force, of a son.

JAMIESON.—On December 23, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of Michael R. Jamieson, of a son.

ST. JOHN.—On December 5, at Hilldrop, Sask., the wife of Oliver S. F. St. John, of a daughter.

SMITH.—On December 17, at Nairobi, the wife of Captain Allison E. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEARDMORE—SILCOCK.—On December 24, at St. John's Cathedral, Buenos Aires, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hodges, Gordon Torrence Beardmore, second son of Alfred O. Beardmore, of Toronto, to Dorothy Lillian, eldest daughter of E J Silcock, M Inst.C.E., and Mrs. Silcock, of Barkston Lodge, Roundhay, Leeds.

WRONG—SMITH.—On December 18, at the Church of St. Cross, Holywell, Oxford, by the Rev. C. A. Marcon, Edward Murray Wrong, Fellow of Magdalen College, eldest son of Prof. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, to Rosalind Grace, sixth daughter of A. L. Smith, Jowett Fellow of Balliol College.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM.—On December 22, at 14, Second Avenue, Hove, Anna Maria, wife of Robert W. Graham, widow of Gordon G. Mackenzie, and daughter of the late Captain N. Freer, of Montreal. Aged 79.

GWYNNE.—On December 26, at 490, Wilbrod Street, Ottawa, Julia, widow of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gwynne, Supreme Court of Canada.

ON SERVICE.

DOUGLAS.—Died of wounds, on December 18, Captain John Charles Edward Douglas, 10th Batt. the Yorkshire Regiment, second son of the late Admiral Sir Archibald L. Douglas, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. Aged 30.

"CANADA'S" NEW YEAR MESSAGES: FROM PROMINENT —CANADIANS.—

WE are indebted to the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P., Minister without Portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet, who has been in charge of the High Commissioner's Office in London since the outbreak of the war, for the following New Year Message for publication in "Canada," giving a survey of war conditions:—

19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., December 24, 1915.

The advent of the New Year finds us still in the midst of this titanic world struggle, but we have every reason to be optimistic as to the final result. The British Navy, with the assistance of the fleets of the other Allies, holds the absolute control of the ocean in every part of the world, and this one fact makes it impossible for the Germans to ever be victorious in this war. The situation on the Western front is practically the same as it was a year ago, but our enemies have achieved considerable success on the Eastern front. They have been able to do this because of their large standing armies and their many years of organised preparation. They not only had vast stores of guns and shells, but enormous plants and factories, ready to keep on supplying them. This country had made no such preparations, and therefore has not until lately been in a position to provide enough munitions of war, but this disadvantage is rapidly being overcome, and it is stated that we shall soon be better supplied than the Central Empires are. Canada is doing her share in bringing about this result, and we are all proud that this is so.

The Empire's Troops.

It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that the troops of the Allies are man for man superior to those of the enemy, and that the advantage will be with us when we have an equal supply of guns and shells. All ranks of the British Army have lived up to the best traditions of our race. The citizen soldiers in Kitchener's Army, as well as the troops from India, have shown themselves able to hold their own with the trained men from Germany. Those who have come from the Dominions have been proud to fight with their comrades from other parts of the Empire, and they have made a name for themselves second to none. The Australians and New Zealanders have performed many heroic deeds during the trying months at Gallipoli, and the Canadians "saved the situation" at Ypres, and covered themselves with glory in many other engagements. Under the leadership of that great figure, General Botha, the rebellion in South Africa was suppressed, and, after a splendid and successful campaign against the enemy there, a territory larger than Germany itself has been added to the South African Union.

Canadian Conditions.

In Canada the ordinary business conditions have greatly improved since a year ago. Our people have very wisely done everything possible to economise and reduce their expenditure, and at the same time increase their production, especially in agricultural products and munitions of war. The result has been most satisfactory, as the large adverse balance of trade which Canada had for many years has been completely reversed, and the exports for the current year will be many millions of dollars greater than the imports. The crop in Canada has been the largest on record, and of a specially fine quality, so that we shall be able to help substantially in supplying the needs of Great Britain and her Allies. The Dominion Government has floated an internal loan in Canada, and the subscriptions were more than double the amount asked for. From these funds the Minister of Finance will be able to pay a large part of our war expenses during the current year, which will help to relieve the exchange situation, and reduce the amount which the Dominion requires to borrow from the Imperial Treasury.

Canada's Soldiers.

Canada has already sent Overseas more than one hundred thousand troops, fully equipped and prepared to fight the Empire's battles, and now the military establishment in Canada has been increased to 250,000 men. In these and many other ways the people of the Dominion have shown their desire and intention to do everything possible to assist in winning this war, and to make every sacrifice necessary to bring it to a successful ending.

GEORGE H. PERLEY.

From Canada and Newfoundland the Editor of "Canada" has received the following Messages by cablegram and letter:—

An Encouraging Outlook.

The Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Dominion Minister of the Interior.

Ottawa, December 23, 1915.

Industrial and commercial conditions in Canada have undergone an important change as a result of the war. Large sums have been invested in the establishment of hundreds of munition plants, and there are no men unemployed who can capably assist in the output of war material. As a result of commercial conditions and the temporary cessation of certain industries in European countries, local factories are now producing goods which hitherto have never been manufactured in the Dominion.

The past year has witnessed the greatest wheat crop in the history of the West, and the movement of this enormous quantity of grain is now taxing the capacity of the transportation companies. It is unfortunate that at this particular time there are millions of acres of land still untilled and unoccupied in Canada. Unusual conditions are readily adjusting themselves, and the outlook generally is encouraging.

W. J. ROCHE.

Canada's Credit and Future.

Sir Edmund Walker, M.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D., President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Toronto, December 13, 1915.

Canada has passed since 1913 from a position of absolute dependence on Great Britain and such investment centres as followed London for the sale of enormous volumes of securities, with the proceeds of which her international indebtedness, arising from excessive importations as compared with exports, and from interest on our securities sold abroad, was settled, to a condition in which we are able to pay such interest due abroad amounting to 130 or 140 millions of dollars, are able to pay our share of the cost of the war, for which at first we had to borrow from Great Britain, and we are now discussing how far we can give credit to Great Britain for munitions of war created in this country. This has been brought about by several factors. (1.) We have stopped all unnecessary building, whether by individuals, investment corporations, railroads, cities, or Governments. (2.) We have curtailed personal expenditure, not to anything like the proper degree, but enough to stop a vast amount of waste. (3.) We have been able, what with enlistment and the making of munitions of war, to keep our people free from serious lack of employment. (4.) We have harvested the greatest crops in the history of our country, and they are being rushed forward to a high-priced market with all the carrying power we can command.

This puts the material future of Canada beyond a doubt. When the war is past, Canada will shine as the one great country in the temperate part of the earth, with a democratic Government under British principles, which offers to the emigrant great areas of unploughed land, certain reward for his industry, and the blessings of peace.

Meantime, may I close by saying that the people of this country are not thinking much regarding their future, but are thinking only night and day of this terrible war and of their duty to the Empire in this time of trouble?

B. E. WALKER.

Newfoundland's Burden and Faith.

The Hon. J. R. Bennett, Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.

St. John's, Newfoundland, December 27, 1915.

Newfoundland looks back upon a year checkered with prosperity and adversity, joy and sorrow. Economic conditions have been above the average, and there is everything to encourage.

We have felt the burden of the war. The Oldest Colony has willingly given her men, and some of them have fallen in the fight for liberty, but we rejoice that they have helped to bring nearer the establishment of righteousness, and their memory and brave deeds will inspire us to yet nobler efforts.

We avow our loyalty to our gracious Sovereign and our unity with the Empire in this titanic struggle. We have faith in the justice of our cause, in the ultimate triumph of Truth, and in the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe.

J. R. Bennett.

Appreciation from the Front.

While the commanders of the Canadian troops in France are unable on account of Army regulations to send individual New Year messages for publication in *Canada*, they have been able to indicate on behalf of all ranks of the First and Second Divisions the sincere appreciation that has been felt of the valued assistance given by Canadians and Anglo-Canadians in so many practical ways both while in England and at the front. The comforts which have been conveyed to the men in the field and the means which have been supplied for caring for the sick and wounded in the field ambulances and hospitals have been of inestimable value to Canada's soldiers when facing the arduous duties at all times confronting them. The Canadian officers and men, in common with all ranks of the Allied armies, have set themselves to the accomplishment of the task before them with the fixed and unalterable determination to continue their efforts until the power of the enemy has been absolutely crushed. We may rest confident that the honour of Canada will on all occasions be upheld, and that the debt to their fallen comrades will be paid in full by her soldier sons. "A Happy New Year" is the wish that has come to *Canada* and its readers from many points in the firing line.

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CHRISTMAS WITH CANADA'S SOLDIERS.

Seasonable Messages and Entertainments.

The Duke of Connaught received the following Christmas message from the Canadian soldiers at the front :—

"All ranks of the Canadian Corps beg to offer heartiest Christmas greetings to Canada, our home."

The reply sent by the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of the Dominion, was as follows :—

"Canada warmly reciprocates. It is good to hear from the forces serving at the front. The Dominion is proud of her sons."

Messages from Ministers.

From the Canadian headquarters in France the following telegram was sent to Sir Robert Borden :—

"All ranks of Canadians at the front send heartiest greetings and best wishes for the New Year."

The following message from Sir Robert Borden has been circulated among the Canadian troops now serving at the front :

'Pray convey to officers and men my thanks for their Christmas wishes. It is our most earnest prayer that before the dawn of another Christmas the great cause to which Canada's sons have consecrated themselves, even to the supreme sacrifice, will be crowned with victory and enduring peace."

General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, in his Christmas greeting to Canadian soldiers Overseas, said :

"The gallant conduct of those at the front has made the name of Canada immortal. They have given an example of devotion and sacrifice for their King and country and for liberty that will go down through the ages. My heart is with you all."

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, has received the following messages by cable from the Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, for transmission to General Alderson, Commanding the Canadian Forces in France :

"The Government of the Province of Ontario extends to yourself and troops under your command cordial Christmas greetings. Will you please convey to the men in the field the high appreciation of the Government and the people of Ontario of the splendid sacrifices they are making for the cause of King and Empire? We applaud their deeds, and assure them of our continued interest in their comfort and welfare."

Also the following to the Canadian wounded :—

"Will you please extend to the Canadian soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent homes in England cordial Christmas greetings from the Government and people of the Province of Ontario? Our hearts turn to them with great thankfulness at this time. We appreciate in the highest degree the sacrifices they have made for King and Empire, and wish them every good fortune for speedy recovery and continued service."

Similar messages were cabled to General J. C. MacDougall and General Lord Brooke, Commanding the Canadian Forces in England.

The Canadian Red Cross Society.

The following Christmas messages have been exchanged between Col. Hodgetts, the Canadian Commissioner in Europe, and the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Toronto :—

"Commissioners and members of staff in England and France wish to extend heartiest greetings and appreciation to Chairman, Executive, and all Red Cross workers in Canada, whose magnificent efforts and sympathetic co-operation have made possible our work abroad."

"The Executive in Canada sends cordial greetings to yourself and the staff in London, and congratulations for the excellent work performed by you and them during the past year, which meets with high approval throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Kindly convey to the heads of departments the purport of this greeting."

Entertaining Canadians.

On Christmas Day, at the King George and Queen Mary Club of the Maple Leaf, 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W., a large number of visiting Canadian soldiers were hospitably entertained free of expense. On the following day, Lady Perley, Lady Drummond, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville (who lent her house for the use of the club), and other ladies were present at an entertainment given to the guests and their friends—Mrs. Arthur Hill, the Canadian pianist, and other ladies and gentlemen contributing to an impromptu programme.

Officers and men of the Canadian Contingent, numbering about a hundred, were entertained at dinner at the National Liberal Club on Tuesday night. The guests were received by the Marquess of Lincolnshire, who presided during the early part of the evening, the chair being later taken by Sir Arthur Bigge.

Troops representing all the Dominions were entertained on Christmas Day at the Victoria League Club, 16, Regent Street, S.W.

Good Cheer for the Wounded.

On Christmas Day all the Canadian soldier patients in hospitals throughout the kingdom were, so far as possible, supplied by the Canadian Red Cross Society with turkey and plum pudding.

The wounded at the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, Shorncliffe (the hospital of the Canadian War Contingent Association), had a very happy time at Christmas. Her Majesty the Queen graciously sent a present to each man. H.R.H. the Princess Louise provided the dinner and a box of cigarettes for each soldier. A Christmas tree was furnished by Lady Markham, and there were lots of presents from Canada and friends in the United Kingdom. Captain Pequegnat made an admirable Father Christmas. There was also a concert given by a party sent down from London.

H.R.H. the Princess Louise also sent a box of cigarettes to each wounded soldier in the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden.

The Canadian War Contingent Association, in conjunction with the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, Canada, arranged for seven concert parties to go to Shorncliffe and Bramshott on Christmas Day, and, in addition, supplied a number of barrels of Canadian apples for the men in these camps.

The Canadian War Contingent Association, as a Christmas gift, presented a portable cinematograph to each of the Brigades at the Front. A gramophone was also presented to each Brigade of the 2nd Division by the Association, following a similar presentation some time ago to the men of the 1st Division.

The 90,000 wallets presented by the women of Canada to the Canadian troops on this side have all been distributed under the auspices of the Canadian War Contingent Association.

The Canadian Government have granted to the Canadian troops Overseas and in training at home a Christmas allowance of 25 cents (1s.).

CANADIANS' BRAVERY: DEEDS OF DARING — WIN DISTINCTIONS.

REPORTING on events on the Canadian battle front during the week from November 26 to December 3, Colonel Sir Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian General Representative in France, says:-

‘The enemy displayed great activity in aerial reconnaissance through the period. On several occasions his aeroplanes have directed artillery fire against our positions, until driven off by our airmen and the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. The enemy has been busily employed repairing damage to his wire and trenches, caused by our bombardment of November 24. On numerous occasions his working parties have been interfered with or dispersed by the fire of our artillery and machine guns.

“Small parties of the enemy have exposed themselves with unusual frequency during this period, probably owing to the wet condition of their communicating trenches. Our snipers and machine gunners have taken full advantage of this situation.

“On the morning of November 29 a group of ten Germans stood up in the trenches, displaying a white flag and calling out ‘Comrades. . . . Good Canadians!’ They did not attempt to come across and disappeared on being fired at.

Artillery Activity.

“The latter half of the week was marked by increased activity on the part of the enemy's artillery, but our artillery maintained its superior weight of fire. On the afternoon of December 1 the enemy heavily bombarded sections of our front line trenches in retaliation for the bombardment of his positions by British forces on our right. Little material damage was done and necessary repairs were rapidly effected. Our heavy artillery responded with good effect against the enemy's batteries and front trenches. The Germans were seen leaving the trenches during our bombardment.

“Weather conditions have afforded an opportunity for increased activity by our patrols. Suspected enemy listening posts have been visited and bombed, and much useful information was brought in by patrols.

Daring Patrols.

“A patrol of our 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders) passed through unrepaired gaps in the enemy's wire to within 30 feet of the German parapets, and after completing the reconnaissance retired unobserved. Enemy patrols have been more active, and a few encounters with our patrols have occurred.

“On one occasion our patrol, under Lieut. H. Pym, of the 2nd Battalion, exchanged bombs with the enemy. At least one German was accounted for. Our patrol returned safely. On another occasion our patrol of three men discovered an enemy patrol of five near the German wire. By the light of flares sent up from the German trenches our patrol was enabled to disperse the enemy patrol with bombs.

“On the night of December 1-2, a German party was discovered cutting our wire in front of a trench which had been heavily shelled during the previous afternoon. The enemy was driven off.

“On the same night the enemy's wire was cut in several places by our 16th (Canadian Scottish) Battalion, and a patrol under Lieuts. H. McLaurin and A. C. Mordy advanced towards the enemy's lines. Three Germans were encountered. Heavy machine guns and rifle fire was opened from the enemy trenches and our patrol withdrew after wounding two of the German sentries.”

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D.S.O. AND MILITARY CROSS

For Brave Canadian Officers.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued on the evening of Thursday, December 23, contained the announcement of the award of the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross to the following Canadians:—

Distinguished Service Order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Wentworth Odlum, 7th Battalion:—

For conspicuous ability and energy. He personally superintended all arrangements for a bombing attack made by his battalion on the night of November 16-17, 1915, near Messines, and by his coolness and determination was largely instrumental in bringing about the success of the exploit.

Captain Charles Telford Costigan, 10th Battalion:—

For conspicuous gallantry near Messines on the night of November 16-17, 1915. He led a bombing party into the German trench, shot the first three Germans he met with his revolver, and then led his bombers along the trench, which was filled with the enemy.

Lieutenant William Dumbledon Holmes, 7th Battalion:—

For conspicuous gallantry and resource near Messines on November 16-17, 1915, when in charge of the scouts during a bombing attack. He superintended the cutting of the German wire and the laying of a bridge over the Douve, sixteen yards from a heavily manned German trench. His gallant conduct at Festubert was brought to notice in May last.

Lieutenant John Raymond McIlree, 7th Battalion:

For conspicuous gallantry near Messines on the night of November 16-17, 1915. He led a bombing party into the German trench, threw down the first German he met, and felled the second with a rifle. He was then joined by his bombing party and led them along the trench, which was heavily manned by the enemy.

Military Cross.

Lieutenant Archibald Wrightson, 7th Battalion:—

For conspicuous gallantry near Messines on the night of November 16-17, 1915. He was in command of parties of bombers in a successful raid on the German trench, and displayed great coolness and judgment. After he had given the order to retire he was the last man to leave the trench.

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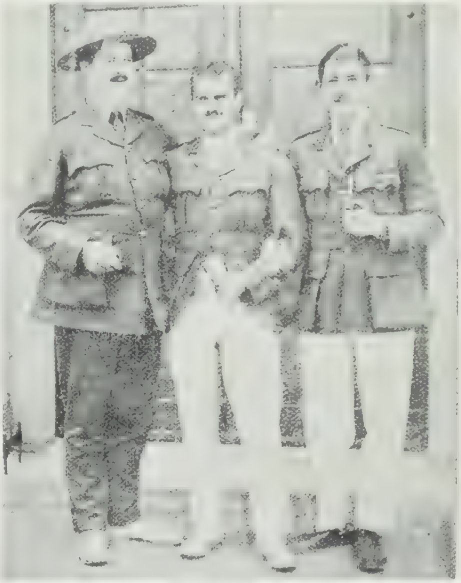
LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

A Private's Tribute to an Officer.

“I saw Colonel McAvity the other day, wet through to the skin and mud to the eyes,” writes a private of the 24th (New Brunswick) Battalion. “Of course, he can change his clothes, but that is a mere item hardly worth mentioning. The point is, he gets it as well as the boys, and he takes it with his well-known hearty laugh, and, that I can tell you, gives the boys great encouragement and enables them to do their bit with a smile on their face.”



CANADIAN OFFICER PRISONERS OF WAR.

From left to right: Capt. E. D. Bellew, 7th Battalion, and Capt. R. Y. Cory, 15th Battalion; also Lieut. Dudley Ryder, of the “Buffs.”

A Scene to be Remembered.

“One Saturday evening we left our hut billets, where we were quartered,” writes a private of the 6th Mounted Rifles, “and marched seven miles through mud and muck knee deep to the support trenches, where we spent about four hours in tearing down some brick walls, all that was left standing of a house that had been under a heavy shell fire from the German guns. We had to carry the bricks to the edge of the trenches where the boys utilised them in strengthening the works; after that task was accomplished we had to fill bags with mud and gravel to be used also in the trenches. The night was very dark and murky, and as we toiled the star shells that were sent up at intervals illuminated the surrounding country, while the

The Editor of “Canada” will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

machine guns and rifles kept ripping the air with buzzing and smacking bullets, which 'Fritz' sent over at us to relieve the monotony, as it were. The whole situation made a scene that I shall remember with interest."

Weeping Shells.

"The Huns used a lot of weeping shells against us on Sunday morning, and we were really a funny sight," writes an officer of King Edward's Horse to Mr. J. Obed Smith, "every man with the tears streaming down his face and each one, though feeling a great irritation about the eyes, doubled up with laughter when he saw his pal in the same state. Beyond the irritation to one's eye, and a nasty feeling in nose and mouth, they were otherwise quite harmless, and the attack which followed was immediately nipped in the bud by our wonderful artillery fire."

A Brave Regina Officer.

A letter received in Regina relates a brave act on the part of Captain Cullum, 28th Battalion, of that city:—

"A shell from a German gun burst in front of a position held by the 28th, and a number of men fell seriously injured. Captain Cullum at the moment was at the headquarters of the battalion, about a mile in the rear. On seeing what had happened he immediately ran to the place shelled and, without delay, immediately commenced to dig the men out and attend to their wounds, all the time being subjected to a heavy rifle fire. The last man injured was brought to headquarters by Captain Cullum, stretched out on his back and followed by heavy fire."

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OBITUARY.

Mr. Alexander Gillespie Ramsay, a former President of the Canada Life Assurance Company, died at Hamilton, Ontario, last week, aged eighty-five.

Mr. J. H. Lawson, Vice-President of R. P. Runet and Co., Ltd., died at Victoria, B.C., on November 20, aged seventy-four.

Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, who died at Southport on Monday, was a frequent visitor to Canada in connection with Church societies.

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The *Times* acknowledges on behalf of "Our Day" a further contribution of £50 (making £3,050) from New Brunswick; £16 10s. from Nova Scotia (making £14,106 10s.); and £3,169 7s 1d. from Manitoba.

Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., of Winnipeg ("Ralph Connor"), will give an illustrated lecture on "Canada and the New Empire" on Monday at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Instituto.

Col. Hodgetts, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, announces that 60 beds in Upper Lodge, Bushey Park, lent by the King and Queen, are now ready for occupation. The erection of huts in the grounds to contain a large number of additional beds for reception of a large number of patients will be rapidly proceeded with.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

General Staff Officers (1st Grade).—Lieut.-Col. R. Burritt, from 2nd Grade (Sept. 20).

3rd Grade.—Capt. J. S. M. A. H. Lyne-Evans, from Staff Capt. (Nov. 2).

Adjutant-General's and Quarter-Master-General's Staff.—A.A. and Q.M.G.—Maj. (temp. Lieut.-Col.) D. W. B. Spry, from D.A.Q.M.G., and retain rank whilst so employed (Sept. 1).

D.A.A.G. Capt. M. K. Greene (Nov. 2).

D.A.A. and Q.M.G. Capt. W. G. Macfarlane from Staff-Capt. (Sept. 1).

D.A.Q.M.G. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Corelli (Sept. 1).

Attached to Headquarter Units. Com.—Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) M. S. Mercer, C.B., and to be temp. Maj.-Gen. whilst so employed (Nov. 22).

Brig.-Comd. Lieut.-Col. G. B. Hughes, D.S.O., Can. Local Forces, and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) M. S. Mercer, C.B., Can. Local Forces (Nov. 25).

Staff-Capt. Capt. R. J. Brook, 3rd Batt.

Assist. Prov.-Marshal. Maj. A. B. Snow.

Royal Flying Corps, Military Wing. Lieuts., Can. Mil., to be Sec.-Lieuts. (on prob.), Nov. 20; J. H. Ross, C. R. Duggan, W. R. C. Dacosta, F. H. Whiteman, J. H. Firstbrook, A. M. Thomas, H. A. Wood, J. E. Rettie, W. W. Lang, L. C. Boyd, R. H. Croyn, J. S. Beatty, J. C. Simpson.

Royal Engineers. To be temp. Sec.-Lieuts. Sgt. L. M. Tobin, Can. Engrs.; Cpl. D. C. Spears, Can. Engrs.; Sap. G. B. Webster, Can. Engrs.; Sap. A. Woolley, Can. Engrs.; Sap. L. B. Reynolds, Can. Engrs.; Pte. J. H. Healey, Can. Inf.

To be Sec.-Lieuts. Sap. R. G. Roe, Can. Div. Signal Co. (Gordon Highs.); Cpl. H. D. Addis (Seaforth Highs.); L.-Cpl. B. J. W. Purchase (E. Kent T.F.); Pte. R. Dickinson (Somerset L.I., T.F.); Pte. N. V. Taylor (London Fus., T.F.); Gnr J. R. Hett, C.F.A (N. Mid. Brig., R.F.A., T.F.); Pte. H. A Coombes (R.G.A., T.F.); Pte. R W. S. Robertson, R. Montreal Regt. (R. W. Surrey, T.F.); Pte. D. B. M. Jackson, C.M.R. (Seaforth Highs., T.F.).

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Can. Art. To be temp. Lieuts. R. McC. Best, F. J. Barnbrook, W. A. Richardson.

Can. A.S.C. N. M. Saunders to be temp. lieut.

Can. A.M.C. D. A. Clark and N. B. Ferguson to be temp. Capts.

Can. A. Dental C. H. G. Caldwell to be temp. Qmr. with hon. rank of Capt.

9th (Res.) Can. Inf. E. Parker to be temp. Lieut.

Lieut. C. J. Charlton, from 23rd (Res.) Batt., to be temp. Capt. C. V. Dacre to be temp. Lieut.; P. Kelly to be temp Lieut. To be temp hon Lieuts. J. Still and H. C. Christopherson. To be temp. Sec. Lieuts Acting Cpl. A. B. Miller, Motor Machine Gun Service; Sap. F. P. Holliday, Can Engrs.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Wounded.

Birdsall, Capt. F. E., 2nd Batt. (Eastern Ontario Regt.).
Bristol, Capt. E., 3rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
Campbell, Lieut. K. T. 5th Batt. (Western Canada Regt.).
Johnson, Lieut. L. A., 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column.
Macaw, Capt. W. M., 6th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.

Of the Canadian officers reported wounded this week, Capt. F. E. Birdsall (40th Northumberland Regt., Cobourg, Ont.) is at No. 1 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne (condition satisfactory); Capt. E. Bristol (R.M.C. graduate, 1908), at the Liverpool Merchants' Mobile Hospital, Paris Plage (condition satisfactory); Lieut. W. T. Campbell is back at duty; and Capt. W. M. Macaw (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers) and Lieut. L. A. Johnson (Montreal Siege Co., C.G.A.) are at No. 24 General Hospital, Etaples.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. J. A. Chestnut.

Lieutenant J. A. Chestnut, Royal Field Artillery (died of gas poisoning), obtained his commission in August last, and had been recently promoted. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Captain J. C. E. Douglas.

Captain John Charles Edward Douglas, 10th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, who died of wounds on December 18, was the second son of the late Admiral Sir Archibald L. Douglas, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (a native of Quebec). Educated at Radley and Merton College, Oxford, he was a barrister of Gray's Inn, and enjoyed a large practice in Shanghai. Soon after the outbreak of war he left Shanghai with a contingent for England, receiving a commission in the Yorkshire Regiment. He was 39.

Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Howard.

Lieut.-Col. F. G. Howard, M.V.O., D.S.O., Royal Engineers, recently killed in action in Flanders, was a nephew of Mr. Martin Howard, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Guysboro, N.S.

Lieut. C. G. Ridout.

Lieutenant C. G. Ridout, 9th Battalion, attached 1st Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) (died of wounds), received his commission last April, and had only recently been promoted.

Lieut. H. B. Salusbury.

Lieut. H. B. Salusbury, Border Regiment (killed in Gallipoli), was the only son of the vicar of Wigton, and came to England with the First Canadian Contingent.

Officers Wounded.

Capt. M. McB. Bell-Irving, Royal Flying Corps (wounded), belongs to a well-known family, with several members serving in the Canadian Contingents.

Sec. Lieut. R. W. Harris, R.E. (wounded), came to England with the Canadian Artillery.

Major C. B. Symons, D.S.O., R.E. (wounded), was formerly a professor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and was mentioned in despatches last February.

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THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

Further Subscriptions up to December 21.

The Shorncliffe Opera Company, £105 2s. 10d.; R. J. Campbell, £50; Women's Patriotic and Red Cross League, Ingersoll, £42 12s.; King George's Chapter I.O.D.E., Sherbrooke, Quebec, £35 18s.; received through Mrs. G. K. Gates, London, Ontario, £42 11s.; Dawson Football League, £28 10s.; I.O.D.E., 1875, Robson Street, Vancouver, £27 15s.; E. Douglas Armour, £25; Soldiers' Comforts Fund, London, Ontario, £21 4s. 6d.; Mrs. H. H. Smythe (2nd and additional), £20; Mrs. Hugh Nelson (6th and additional), £12 12s.; Mrs. C. E. Neill, £11 14s.; Sir William Osler, Bart. (16th contribution), £10; W.C.T.U., Creemore, Ontario, £8 14s. 6d.; G.A. Red Cross Society, Glace Bay, N.S., £7 7s. 6d.; Governor Simcoe Chapter I.O.D.E., Trenton, Ontario, £5 6s. 5d.; H. J. Cowie, £5 5s. 9d.; Miss L. S. Molson (5th contribution), £5; Victoria Church, Ontario, £2 2s. 6d.; Mrs. and Miss Street, £1; J. Haddock, £1; Mrs. K. E. Hubbard, 10s. 3d.; Owen Sound Women's Patriotic League, Owen Sound, Ontario, 4s. 1d.; Mrs. W Sutherland, £2.

Total amount of subscriptions received and promised to date, £35,122

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Lieutenant Georges Codere, acting adjutant of the 41st (Montreal) Battalion, was again before the Alton magistrates on Thursday of last week charged with the wilful murder of Sergeant Henry Marquis Ozanne, canteen sergeant, 9th Canadian Mounted Rifles, on December 8, at Arundel House, Grayshott. After the hearing of some remarkable evidence, the accused was committed for trial at Winchester Assizes.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The Final Disposal and Treatment in England of "Casualties." *By William Blaynay.*

THE question of the disposal of "casualties" returned from Overseas unfit for further regular service is now undertaken by the department in charge of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation (Colonel Frank A. Reid), C.E.F., at Folkestone. All cases on discharge from convalescent home or hospital are brought before a Medical Board, and, according to the finding of the Board, are divided into two general classes, viz.

(A) Those for immediate discharge as being permanently unfitted for further military service at home or abroad.

(B) Those who are still capable of performing light duty with the Canadian Forces in England, though unfitted for active service Overseas.

The men of Class "A" are again sub-divided into those who wish to take their discharge in England, and those who desire to be returned to Canada for discharge there.

Discharge in England is completed immediately on submission of authentic proof that the applicant has employment awaiting him, and that he will not become a burden on the public purse.

Departure from Shorncliffe.

In the case of those desiring to be returned to Canada special arrangements are undertaken, and parties are made up each week according to the accommodation available on the weekly mail boat to Canada. The members of the weekly party are paraded at Shorncliffe at an hour and date previously notified, and are put on board a special train to arrive at Liverpool before midnight on the day previous to sailing, or, if possible, they are carried by special train to Liverpool on the actual date of sailing, and are then taken direct from the train on board the steamer. Motor transport wagons, and, where necessary, motor ambulances, convey them to the railway station at Shorncliffe, and an N.C.O. from each battalion or unit is detailed to accompany his own party to render such assistance and counsel as may be required.

At Shorncliffe Station the ladies of the Canadian Women's Emergency Committee and those of the Canadian Red Cross Society serve out hot coffee and light refreshments to all the members of the party and give each man a parcel of comforts for the voyage, the parcels containing woollen scarves, balaclavas, socks, handkerchiefs, pipes, tobacco, cigarettes, and other useful little things to make more comfortable and pleasant the wintry voyage to Canada.

Embarking at Liverpool.

Upon arrival at Liverpool, if it be the day before sailing, the members of the party are conveyed to boarding-houses, where accommodation has been previously arranged for them, by motor-omnibuses and ambulances, and served with a hot supper before retiring. Breakfast is provided in the morning, and afterwards the party is taken by motor vehicles to the landing-stage, where they board the steamer and are at once distributed to the different berths assigned to them, particular attention being given to those requiring special care. Every effort is made to ensure the greatest possible comfort during the voyage to the sick. Each party is accompanied to Canada by a medical officer detailed for the purpose by the A.D.M.S., Shorncliffe, and the senior officer returning to Canada on duty by the same ship usually takes command of the party. If the party be an unusually large one it is accompanied by more than one medical officer, as well as one or two nursing sisters and a few hospital attendants. When on board the steamer each man of the party is advanced £2 to carry him through to Canada.

A Useful Record.

In addition to his discharge papers, each man carries with him a special form, which has been carefully drawn up to give complete information concerning him. He is personally interviewed and assisted to fill in this form with all the requisite details. Perusal of this form by the authorities in Canada advises them as to the man's personal history, occupation before enlistment, nature of disability, nature of occupation which he desires to take up, etc., and is of great assistance to them in placing him in some civil occupation by reference to their lists of vacant situations.

Class "B" men, that is, those who are capable of light military duty, are handled along similar lines as regards finding military employment for them. Special parades are held, at which each man is personally interviewed by officers of the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation. His history, disability, qualifications, and other information concerning his career, are all noted on a special form provided for the purpose, to which form the man's signature is appended. This form is then compared with the lists of applications for the services of light duty men submitted by various departments, battalions and units, and the men are allotted positions therein to coincide as far as possible with their desires and capabilities.

The men of Class "A" desiring their discharge in England are allowed a sufficient sum of money to purchase a suit of "mufti" before their discharge is absolutely completed. The usual procedure in such cases is for the men to be paraded and taken to some outfitter's shop in Folkestone or Shorncliffe by an officer or a competent non-commissioned officer, who superintends the actual spending of the allowance for this purpose, advises the men as to the most profitable method of purchasing, pays the bills, and marches the men back to their unit, where they exchange their uniform for the purchased "mufti," are once more paraded and finally dismissed, discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, with a warrant for a railway ticket to the destination of their choice, where employment awaits them.

OFFICERS OF THE 5TH INFANTRY BRIGADE STAFF AT THE FRONT.

Brigadier-General D. Watson (sitting), Major T. M. McAvity, Captain A. G. Turner, and Captain G. C. Drury.

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NOTES FROM SHORNCLIFFE.

Movements of Officers.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Armstrong (43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa), Chief Dental Surgeon and Officer Commanding the Canadian Army Dental Corps, has returned from France, where he was attached to the headquarters of the 2nd Canadian Division, to the C.A.D.C. headquarters, at Folkestone.

On the transference of Brig.-General R. Rennie, M.V.O., to the command of the 4th (Ontario) Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, Major W. D. Allan (2nd Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto), second in command of the 3rd (Toronto) Battalion, was promoted to the command of that battalion with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Welch (Brigade Major, 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Divisional Area, London, Ont.) left England by the R.M.S. *Scandinavian* yesterday (Friday) for Canada, to take command of the new 99th Essex County Battalion at Windsor, Ont. Colonel Welch came to England with the 1st (Western Ontario) Battalion in October, 1914, and went to France the following January two or three weeks ahead of the 1st Canadian Division. During nearly the whole of the intervening period he has been attached to the 1st Divisional Headquarters for special duty.

Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Hughes, R.C.E., commanding the 2nd Divisional Engineers, is in England from the front on leave of absence.

Lieut.-Colonel John J. Creelman, commanding the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, C.E.F., has returned to Canada from the front on special duty.

Major W. J. Morrison, lately in command of the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade, having been transferred to another command, Captain E. L. Knight, second in command, has been promoted to the command of the E.M.G. Brigade.

Lieut. F. E. Neel (Chief Instructor in Bomb Throwing, Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe) has been temporarily transferred to the front on special duty.

Lieut. C. L. Bath and Lieut. J. W. Langmuir, both of the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade, have received permission to resign their commissions in the C.E.F., and have joined the Royal Flying Corps

Captain David E. Robertson (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer of the 1st (Western Ontario) Battalion, has been transferred to No. 1 Field Ambulance, and Captain Valiquette (C.A.M.C.) to the 1st Battalion as Medical Officer.

Among the officers of the 1st Canadian Division now on leave in England from the front are Lieut.-Colonel Frederic W. Hill, commanding the 1st (Western Ontario) Battalion, and Lieut.-Colonel John J. Penhale, commanding the 1st Divisional Ammunition Column.

Among the officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave, by the R.M.S. *Scandinavian*, were the following, in addition to Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Welch :—Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Birkett (C.A.M.C.), Officer Commanding No. 3 General Hospital (McGill); Major H. E. Daniel (49th Edmonton Battalion); Major Edward A. Williams (Royal Canadian Dragoons); Major Henry D. G. Crerar (3rd Field Artillery Brigade); Captain R. V. Conover (4th Central Ontario Battalion); Captain W. S. McInnis (28th North-West Battalion); Captain A. Day (10th Western Canada Battalion, late 32nd Reserve Battalion); Captain Robert Roy (14th Montreal Battalion); Captain M. J. R. H. Des Rosiers (14th Montreal Battalion); Captain Rodolphe Deserres (14th Montreal Battalion); Captain W. J. Bingham (10th Western Canada Battalion, late 32nd Reserve Battalion); Lieut. Douglas F. Broome (Royal Canadian Dragoons); Lieut. F. Wollaston (10th Western Canada Battalion); Lieut. O. Tudhope (5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles); Lieut. H. H. Galbraith (Canadian Field Artillery Reserve Brigade); Lieut. H. J. Stewart (12th Reserve Battalion). Of these officers, Captain Conover, Captain Bingham, and Lieut. Wollaston have been wounded at the Front.

From the] [*Montreal "Standard."*

THE GERMAN MILITARY PRISON AT GUTERSLOH, WHERE A NUMBER OF CAPTURED CANADIANS ARE CONFINED.

During the absence on leave for 10 or 12 days of Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Hill, from the 1st (Western Ontario) Battalion, C.E.F., the command of the battalion is temporarily in the hands of Major Frank Creighton, second in command.

Captain A. K. Haywood (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer of the 3rd (Toronto) Battalion, has been transferred to the Royal Canadian Dragoons, as Medical Officer.

The periodical party of non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, wounded and sick, and discharged from the Army as medically unfit for further military service, which was returned to Canada by the R.M.S. *Scandinavian* yesterday (Friday), numbered some 125. Captain C. E. Fortin (C.A.M.C.), Lord Strathcona's Horse, accompanied the party as Medical Officer in charge.

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"**Birchfields,**" Clifton Crescent, The Leas. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

BRIGHTON FOR THE WINTER
& FOR HEALTH & PLEASURE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Fine Air. No Fogs. Entertainment for every hour of the day. Temperature many degrees warmer than that of the Metropolis.

76-page Illustrated Official Guide, smaller Illustrated Guides in French, Spanish, or Esperanto, or special Illustrated Pamphlet, "Brighton for the Winter," free on application to the Director, Public Library, &c.

A draft of twenty officers and a number of non-commissioned officers and men, in charge of Major A. A. Smith, arrived at Folkestone from Canada on Tuesday night last as reinforcements for the Canadian Army Dental Corps.

BURBERRY WAR BARGAINS.

Burberrys annual half-price sale of every sort of tailored garment that either sex requires for outdoor purposes, which opens on January 1, is noteworthy both for the size and variety of the stock to be disposed of, and as an opportunity to effect that practical economy which is now urged upon all as a national duty. To be ablo to buy a Burberry weatherproof topcoat, suit, gown, or hat at half-price, the best of its kind obtainable anywhere, considerably modifies the rigour of the situation.

A larger number than ever of the choicest and most luxurious Burberry models have been relegated to the sale fixtures, and marked at half-price, as well as an immense assortment of men's suits for all purposes, being, in fact, the whole remaining 1915 ranges left in the completed suit department. In addition, the large accumulation of distinctive cloths, woven and proofed by Burberrys special processes, and covering every description of texture, weight, colouring and pattern, have been lavishly appropriated to the making up of garments, which will be sold at such reduced prices as to bring them easily within the reach of everyone who prefers the best materials and most efficient models, for the excellent reason that they are invariably the most economical and satisfactory. There aro also included in the sale a few military waterproofs and other articles of service equipment, which in the course of the firm's large military and naval business have either been used as models or left on hand during the year's trading.

An illustrated catalogue of the sale, including both men's and women's dress, will be forwarded free on receipt of a postcard by Burberrys, Haymarket, London, S.W.

CANADA'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

Officers Killed and Died of Wounds in 1915.

THE following is a list of officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who were killed in action or died in Europe during 1915, the figures in parentheses denoting the battalions:

Lieut.-Colonels.

H. C. Becher (1); A. P. Birchall (4); R. L. Boyle (10); F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O. (P.P.); W. Hart-McHarg (7); F. Strange, D.A.D.O.S. (Headquarters Staff).

Majors.

G. W. Bennett (2); W. P. Dillon (No. 2 General Hospital); J. L. Duval (C.A.M.C.); G. M. Higinbotham (M.V.O.) (3); G. A. F. R. Janin (Engineers); A. E. Kimmins (1); R. F. Markham (16); J. McLaren (10); E. C. Norsworthy (13); P. G. Rigby (7); A. V. Roy (22); D. J. Tenaille (5); J. S. Ward (P.P.); G. B. Wright (Engineers).

Captains.

R. A. S. Allen (5); R. F. E. Buscombe (7); L. H. Curry (42); A. R. Darche (4); R. C. Darling (7); H. M. Fleming (16); J. Geddes (16); J. D. Glover (4); W. L. L. Gordon (2); E. W. Hallam (18); R. V. Harvey (7); J. L. Higginson (4); J. R. Innes-Hopkins (5); G. T. Langmuir (15); G. O. Lees (13); R. Mansfield (alias F. Fitzgerald), (P.P.); G. McCombe (14); C. E. McGee (5); J. H. McGregor (16); E. D. McMeans (8); A. E. Mercer (2); C. M. Merritt (16); H. S. Monkham (3rd. C.M.R.); T. E. Morrison (Engineers); H. G. Muntz (3); D. O. C. Newton, M.V.O. (P.P.); H. K. Oakes (3rd C.M.R.); F. Pott (10); G. C. Ryerson (3); G. J. L. Smith (1); R. Steacie (14); R. H. Stewart (10); H. A. C. Wallace (10); J. N. Warmington (14); T. Warren (15); G. M. Williamson (14).

Lieutenants.

A. R. Ball (10); A. C. Bastedo (1); A. L. Bell (10); D. P. Bell-Irving (Div. Engineers); H. B. Boggs (7); G. P. Bowie (5); C. D. Brant (4); R. D. Briscoe (9); H. A. Brombley (7); R. F. E. Buscombe (7); D. E. Cameron (P.P.); F. W. Campbell, V.C. (1); S. W. G. Chambers (16); A. N. H. Churchill (1); E. L. Clarke (3); J. B. Clibborn (21); G. A. Coldwell (10); R. F. Crawford (P.P.); C. H. Crowdy (13); J. M. Currie (5); R. N. C. Davis (3); C. W. Day (2); W. J. Dorsel (2); G. M. Drummond (13); G. G. Duncan (10); F. L. Eardley-Wilmot (P.P.); A. G. Eddis (3); N. A. Edwards (P.P.); A. J. C. Evans (3); W. Fitzpatrick (5); F. Fyshe (C.F.A.); W. N. Galaugher (1) F. M. Gibson (15); G. C. Glidden (C.A.M.C.); G. N. Gordon (1); G. C. Gough (1); F. D. L. Green (C.F.A.); O. C. F. Hague (C.F.A.); J. G. Helliwell (1); A. H. Helmer (C.F.A.); C. C. Holmes (7); G. Hornby (7); R. Hoskins (10); C. Hughes (Engineers); C. A. James (1); W. D. Jarvis (3); N. A. Jessop (7); M. H. Jones (1); H. G. Kerr (3); C. J. D. King-Mason (5); A. D. Kirkpatrick (3); H. N. Klotz (2); R. P. Latta (7); C. M. Lawson (26); S. E. Lewis (10); A. L. Lindsay (16); T. D. Lockhart (1); J. W. MacDonald (1); M. D. MacDonald (3); A. H. MacKay (5); D. R. MacKay (4th C.M.R.); G. A. G. Mackenzie (16); D. C. McColl (10); F. R. Medland (3); D. Meihle (5); G. A. Metcalfe (1); A. N. Morgan (10); A. E. Muir (15); D. Mundell (5); J. T. H. Nasmyth (10); C. B. Nicholl (5); H. E. Passmore (8); P. W. Pick (1); E. M. Picton-Ward (16); C. H. Price (P.P.); S. A. Reddoch (3); W. A. Reeve (10); J. E. Reynolds (8); F. W. Robinson (1); W. E. B. Schreiber (Divisional Ammunition Column); J. N. Scott (8); H. C. Seccombe (10); W. F. Sharpe (Royal Flying Corps); M. B. W. Smith-Rewse (8); G. W. Stairs (14); J. H. Stewart (P.P.), P. S. Strood (1st C.M.R.); F. A. Swale (Div. Sig. Co.); G. B. Taylor (15); W. G. Tennant (Strathcona's Horse); J. A. K. Thompson (10); G. Todhunter (10); P. G. Tofft (31); J. L. Tranter (1); G. Walker (17); W. H. Washington (4); L. W. Whitehead (13); G. K. Wilgress (21).

Nurses.

Matron J. B. Jaggers; Sisters M. E. F. Munro and M. P. Richardson.

IMPERIAL ARMY.

The following is a list of Canadian and Anglo-Canadian officers serving in the Imperial Military and the Naval Forces whose names were recorded in *Canada* during 1915 as having been killed in action or died from wounds, their regiments being shown in parentheses:—

Brig.-General.—W. T. Bridges, C.M.G., Australian Expeditionary Forces.

Lieut.-Colonels.—G. B. Laurie (1st R. Irish R.); A. A. Ross (R.A.M.C.); H. C. Smith (2nd Hants); C. L. Snow (Egyptian A.).

Majors. W. J. Anderson (9th Manchester); W. K. P. Blair (R.F.A.); C. N. Buchanan-Dunlop; W. H. Evans (11th R. Scots); W. G. Home (6th Dragoon G.); H. H. S. Marsh (R.E.); H. Speke (10th Lancs. F.).

Captains.—H. Antrobus (6th Cameron H.); C. E. Barnett (9th East Surrey); E. W. Buckler (3rd Worcester); R. K. Clark (Seaforth H.); C. A. Cooke (8th R. West Surrey); J. C. E. Douglas (10th Yorks); J. O. Fairlie (10th H.L.I.); A. Flagg (I.A.); (Rev. A. Gillison (14th Australian); M. Gore-Langton (Irish G.); F. O. Grenfell, V.C. (9th Lancers); F. R. Hutt (7th K.O.S.B.); J. L. G. Irvine (2nd A. and S.H.); J. E. V. Isaac, D.S.O. (Rifle B.); G. C. Jackson (6th K.O.S.B.); A. Morrison (5th Cameron H.); E. H. Popham; G. H. Sloan (Scottish H.); A. A. C. Taylor (R. Dublin F.); F. W. Townend (R.E.).

Lieuts.—F. Andrews (2nd Leinster); A. P. Baker (11th R. Scots); F. M. Bentley (3rd Gordon H.); E. J. D. Bussell (Nigerian); T. C. Campbell (R.E.); S. W. Caws (R.F.C.); S. P. Cockerell (R.F.C.); F. W. Coffee (24th Australian); Hon. J. de Blaguière (Camoronians); H. S. Duggan (R.E.); E. A. Dyer (9th Shropshire L.I.); J. G. St. J. Ellis (R.E.); A. L. Goldie (4th Worcesters); N. H. Greener (6th K.O.S.B.); J. Halifax (2nd Yorks); A. G. Kemp (9th R. Warwick); J. E. D. Lambert (6th Northampton); D. C. D. Macmaster (6th Cameron H.); H. S. Maunsell (2nd R. Warwick); G. H. Mee (6th Yorks); C. E. Parker (K.R.R.C.); H. B. Price (London R.B.); R. A. Ritchie (2nd Norfolk); A. S. C. Rogers (61st Pioneers, I.A.); H. G. Russell (H.L.I.); B. V. Sim (4th Middlesex); N. B. Stranger (4th S. Lancs); A. C. Talbot (2nd Essex); D. V. Trewartha-Jones (5th R. Berks); F. M. Wayet (3rd Cameronians); J. A. Chestnut (R.F.A.); H. B. Salusbury (Border).

Second Lieuts.—B. R. Abinger (2nd R. Berks); E. C. Black (7th R. Scots F.); J. B. Blanchard (6th North Staffs; T. M. Bon (11th R. Irish R.); M. W. Brown (2nd Leicesters); F. W. Bush (2nd R. Scots F.); C. Crosley (5th R. Irish R.); J. K. Digby (7th Norfolk); G. H. Fisher (8th Sherwood F.); A. Geddes (2nd R. Scots F.); J. S. E. Gillon-Fergusson (5th Middlesex); G. Glanfield (9th Norfolk); C. F. B. Hodgins (2nd Wilts); D. Hook and R. Hook (Lancs F.); Hon. R. H. P. Howard (East Surrey); R. F. Hunt (1st R. Warwick); J. F. Lambert (9th K.R.R.C.); M. E. Lawrence (K.R.R.C.); R. F. Leacroft (2nd Worcester); P. B. Lees (3rd Northampton); J. Macnab (8th Northumberland F.); W. N. Malcolm (R.E.); A. V. C. Macpherson (5th R. Scots); A. S. Middleton (1st Cameron H.); E. E. Molson (R. Scots); C. Moor (2nd Hants); D. R. Morrison (Wilts); J. M. Moss (A.S.C.); N. C. Welles (1st Northampton); E. Ogilvie (9th Border); T. Pennington (2nd E. Kent); H. E. Pinhey (D. of Cornwall's L.I.); J. S. Pressley (5th K.O.Y.L.I.); A. H. Ramsay (2nd Ox. and Bucks L.I.); F. C. M. Raymond (8th Hampshire); E. B. Richardson (R.E.); R. F. Robinson (K.R.R.C.); H. Scott (4th Cameron H.); J. H. Simpson (2nd K.R.R.C.); D. G. Stephenson (2nd Scots Guards); J. L. L. Sweet (2nd R. Scots F.); C. A. R. Tennant (3rd Dorset); M. Thorne (8th East Surrey); L. A. Vidal (Ox. and Bucks L.I.); F. G. Yardley (8th North Staffs); M. C. de B. Young (7th K.O.S.B.

THE NAVY.

Fl. Sub-Lieut. J. M. Alexander (R.N.A.S.); Lieut. F. M. Badham (R.N.V.R.); Fl. Sub-Lieut. J. T. Bone (R.N.A.S.); Lieut.-Com. J. R. Boothby (Arm. Car C.); Capt. J. C. Deed (H.M.S. *Formidable*); Lieut. T. E. Greenshields; Lieut.-Com. W. Hawthorn (H.M.S. *Columbia*); Pro. Fl. Sub-Lieut. D. A. Hay (R.N.A.S.); Fleet Paymr. P. J. Ling (H.M.S. *Formidable*); Senior Eng. S. J. Reed (H.M.S. *Princess Irene*); Fire Com. H. L. Street (H.M.S. *Formidable*); Eng. Capt. C. C. Taylor, M.V.O.; (H.M.S. *Tiger*); Fl. Sub-Lieut. Warneford, R.N.A.S.

* *

CANADIAN NURSES NEAR SALONIKA.

Soldiers' Warm Praise.

An Australian nurse on a hospital ship, writing from Salonika on November 30, says:—

"Our patients were first treated at the Canadian Hospital, which must have done splendid work. They are the only hospital that has its staff of sisters with them, up to the present. The men are loud in their praises, and although the first rush brought in a very large number of patients, everyone got the greatest attention and care. The hospital is seven miles away from Salonika, and they have evidently got it in perfect working order. Every patient we received told the same story of how well they were looked after. As for the Canadian sisters, Tommy has lost his heart entirely, and declares: 'You bet they know how to manage.'"

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Friday, December 24.

Killed.

7th Batt. (British Columbia) Moyls, 428087, W. H.
13th Batt. (5th Royal H[illegible] Sharpe, 63842, E.
14th Batt. (Royal Montreal). Anderson, 26523, J.; Clifford, 23113, T.; Dawson, 412796, H.; Holman, 63416, A.; Rowland, 63761, H. L.
15th Batt. (48th Highlanders).—Dudley, 28111, Bugler M.; McPike, 57914, J.; Reid, 27846, Sgt. T. W.
16th Batt. (Canadian Scottish).- Blacklay, A. 21065, F. P.
19th Batt.—Lowes, 56159, J. H.; O'Neill, 55676, P. R.; O'Neill, [illegible]677, V. S.; Stephenson, 55714, Cpl. H. M.
21st Batt.—Deegan, 59250, R. J.; Lancaster, 59562, R. B.
24th Batt.—Baker, 65040, P. I.
27th Batt.—Baker, 71876, J. P.; Jaffrey, 71815, J.; Johnston, 72086, R. J.; Leader, 71989, J.
29th Batt.—Simons, 75473, H. L.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially, Reported Killed.

15th Batt.—Corson, 27458, A. W.; Currie, 46131, J. McL.; Whalley, 27137, T.

Previously Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War, now Officially Reported Killed.

15th Batt.—Robertson, 27006, Cpl. J.

Died of Wounds.

2nd Div. Eng.—MacKenzie, 588, Sapper M.
7th Batt.—Darby, 77443, H. F.; Parker, 429700, S.
13th Batt.—Beveridge, A. 14453, R.; McNeil, A. 14694, J.
15th Batt.—Cloughley, 47828, J. E.
16th Batt.—Daniell, 77271, G. A. S.; McDiarmid, 51325, J.; Tomlinson, A. 20573, F.
[illegible].—Piper, 54167, L.-Cpl. T. J.
[illegible].—Fleming, 65334, W.
[illegible] Gardiner, 68450, A.; Hatfield, 67302, L.-Sgt. A. W.
[illegible] Johnston, 69474, B. A.
[illegible] —Baxter, 72186, C. R.
29th Batt.—Brockie, 75230, D.; Milne, 76139, J. S.
[illegible] Batt.—Goodland, 437411, H. V.

Died.

14th Batt.—Murray, 412787, A.; Williams, A. 44101, F.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Killed.

15th Batt.—Phillip, 28078, J. F.

Previously Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Died of Gas Poisoning.

15th Batt.—Checkley, 27057, Sgt. A.

Wounded.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.—Izon, 280, H.
3rd Mounted Rifles.—Mitton, 108393, H. M.; Cadenhead, 108133, Cpl. J.; Young, 108648, H. R.
4th Mounted Rifles. Rapley, 112283, Cpl. F.
1st Divl. Engrs. Ross, 2169, Sapper J.; Walton, 5480, Sapper W. G.
2nd Divl. Engrs. Hooke, 559, Cpl. H. W.; L'Heureux, 371, Cpl. P. L.; Linklater, 123, Cpl. W. A.; Sutherland, 2203, Cpl. N. C.; Waugh, 223, Sapper W.; Wootton, 233, Sapper G. A.
5th Batt (Western Canada).—Bishop, A. 40648, W.; Brebner, A. 24088 A.; Brydges, 12826, G. E.; Grice, A. 40066, C.; Harper, 13747, L.-Cpl. G. B.; Wilcox, 13596, L.-Cpl. J. P.; Wright, A. 40824, C. F.
7th Batt.—Carr, 446096, Bugler F.; King, 428507, L.-Cpl. H.; Raby, 77780, R. W. E.
8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).—Douglas, A. 22604, J.; McDonald, A. 22504, W. H.
10th Batt. (Western Canada).—Buckley, A. 34777, J.
13th Batt.- Beatty, 63138, H.; Beggs, 24336, P. J.; Black, 24196, C. G.; Boyle, 24813, H.; Brogan, A. 14656, F.; Burke, 13087, J. W.; Burrows, A. 14658, J.; Chapman, 23250, O. B.; Clarke, 24228, Cpl. E.; Coule, A. 14663, T.; Dillon, 63273, E.; Down, 25118, R. A. R.; Gardner, 46489, J.; Grossatt, 47006, A.; Heneault, A. 16640, L.; Holland, 16649, P. V.; Kerrigan, 63513, G.; McDonald, A. 14797, C.; McDonald, A. 14281, E. McDon[illegible] Qmr Sgt G. O.; McEwans, A. 14702, R.; Moran, 241[illegible] P.; Morrison 2407[illegible] Sgt W.; Phillip, 26521, Sgt. J.; Riddoch, [illegible] J.; Scanlon, 25314 C.; Scott, [illegible] A.; Stevens, 63788, W.; Trew, 24213, L.-Cpl. R. E. H.
14th Batt. [illegible] A.; Bird [illegible] A.; Boyce [illegible] A.; Boyle, [illegible] J.; Carragher, [illegible] J. P.; Connell 41260 D.; Lapointe, 26465, L.; [illegible] Cpl. A.; McDonald [illegible] A.; Muncey, A. 441[illegible] I. V.; Ryan, [illegible] H.; Sheridan [illegible] R.; Valandry [illegible]71, T.; Wilson 471[illegible] Sgt. J. [illegible] L.-Cpl. B.; Doane [illegible] C. J.; Gibb [illegible] Cpl. W.; [illegible] H.; Knight [illegible] R.; Lee 47[illegible] A.; McDonald, [illegible] W.; [illegible] W. G.; Tuck [illegible] J. M.; Varlow [illegible] M.; [illegible] G. I.; Wright [illegible] I.
[illegible] Barnett A. [illegible] M.; Caldwell 420[illegible] J.; Davies, A. 20149, R.; [illegible] W. D.; Durnett [illegible] W.; Fitzwater, A. 20398, J. E.; [illegible] W.; Johnston [illegible] Cpl. J. M.; Lee, A. 20534, A. E.; [illegible] Qmr Sgt J. B.; McCormick, A. 20092, G.; Murphy, [illegible] P.; M[illegible] M.; Wilson, A. 20696, Sgt. R. F.; Woodward, 23065, Cpl. F.
18th Batt. Allan, 54273, C.; Autterson 53426, W. H.; Bohannan, 53411, J.; Brittle, 53416, Sgt. A.; Brown, 53777, J. R.; Conway, 53784, H.; Knight, 53350, G. E.; Marshall, 53355, R.
19th Batt. Brown, 55789, W.; Polsen, 55070, Sgt. H. L.
20th Batt. Armstrong, 57570, H.; Gordon, 57408, G. G.; Hines, 57342, Cpl. H.
21st Batt. Mitchell, 59666, Cpl. R. R.
22nd Batt. Baudin, 61321, N.; Cadieux, 61436, F. F. D., Demaris, 61182, G.; Desourdie, 61571, R.; Forget, 61123 Sgt. A.; Fournier, 62231, C.; Girard, 62148, R.; Lanthier, 61686, J.; Monette, 61860, F.; O'Brien, [illegible]1611, E.; Payment, 61875, L. H.; Sparrow, 61648, J. E.; Therrien, 62129, A.
24th Batt. Cameron, 65148 M.; Coffey, 66256, P.; Farmer, 66261 A.; Metzger, 65629, Cpl. A.; Smith, 65917, T. N.; Tozer 65988, L.-Cpl. W.; Wheelhouse, 66035, C.
25th Batt. Bennett, 67782, Co. Qmr Sgt. C. W.; [illegible]ton, 67321, S.; Farrell, 448089, J.; Gardiner, 68450, A.; McDonald, 67518, [illegible] B.; Orton, 67611, J.; Topp, 69087, E. B.
[illegible] P. C.; Campbell 69143 Sgt. C. D.; Carroll, [illegible] S.; McBeth, 69689 D. L.; McElhiney, 69662, [illegible] Peacock 69775, Sgt. H. W.; Poirier, 69798, E.; [illegible] L.-Cpl. F.; Petts 69767 Sgt. E. J.; Reid 69809 W. E.; Rigby, [illegible] O.; Rush, 69827, L. K.; Wilson, 70190, Sgt. W. H.
27th Batt.—Cummings, 71680, J.; McConnell, 71711, A.; Machan, 72089, L. D.; Middleton, 72196, W.
28th Batt. Dillabough, 73652, W. A.; Dyer, 74320, R.; McDonald, 73937, Cpl. A.; Slater, 430797, H.; Spittle 74306, W. B.
29th Batt. Craddock, 75962, K. J.; Jameson, 75816, A. C.
31st Batt.—Coleman, 79520, L. P.; Hutchings, 79263, Sgt. P.; Jones, 79848, E. W.
42nd Batt. McKenzie, 418308, J. D.; Smith, 418171, J.; Speight, 418359, H.; Thompson, 418470, W. M.; Wade, 418325, Sgt. W.
49th Batt. Hamilton, 436888, D.; McMillan, 436919, J. D.; Mathew, 432872, A. L.; Waite, 432753, F.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Wounded and Missing.

16th Batt McRae, 51322, J.

Missing.

29th Batt. Nelson, 76227, P.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Not Missing.

15th Batt.—McEwan, 27773, W.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Prisoner of War.

15th Batt.—Winks, 27140, E.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially Reported Prisoners of War.

13th Batt.—Palmer, 24283, J.
14th Batt.—Harleigh, 26208c, C. A.; Largan, 26515, J.

Previously Officially Reported Wounded and Missing, now Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War.

16th Batt.—Giles, 29446, F.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War.

13th Batt.—Chambers, 24566 W. F.; Davidson, 46826, C. F.; Ellis, 46834, H.; Smith, 24174, A. W.; Wallace, 24661, V. A. J.
16th Batt.—Long, 29112, F.

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"THANKS TO NEWFOUNDLAND."

Praise for the Island Colony's Soldiers.

The following Brigade Order, recently issued by Brigadier-General D. E. Cayley, C.M.G., is republished for the information of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, now in the Mediterranean:—

"The G.O.C. wishes to place on record his appreciation of the excellent work done by the Newfoundland Regiment during the last few days. By their conduct in this, their first important work, they have brought distinction to the brigade, and have proved themselves to be possessed of self-reliance, bravery, and tenacity, the first qualities of a good soldier. C Company has gained honour for its battalion and for Newfoundland. At the same time, it is a certainty that other companies will do equally well when they get their chance. The whole battalion has been called upon for special exertions during the past week, and it has responded finely. Thanks to Newfoundland, an appreciable advance has been made against the enemy."

Military Cross for Newfoundlander.

Lieutenant James John Donnelly, 1st Battalion, 1st Newfoundland Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross:—

For conspicuous gallantry and determination on the night of November 4-5, 1915, on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He occupied, with eight men, a knoll, to which our firing line was extended the next day. By his coolness and skill in handling this small party, which was reduced to five by casualties, he repelled several determined Turkish bomb and rifle attacks on his front and flanks, and held his own during the night.

Newfoundland Casualties.

Killed.—Bewhey, 1144, E.; Fitzgerald, 295, J. M.; Tibbo, 1017, J.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Died of Wounds—Ebsary, 339, L.-Cpl. H.

Wounded.—Adams, 1332, J.; Barnes, 857, Sgt. E.; Bastow, 930, L.-Cpl. G. C. Coldwell, 636, E.; Des Roches, 518, D.; Ebsary, 339, L.-Cpl. H.; Lahey, 254, R. McLeod, 15, Sgt. N. A.; Merchant, 1125, J.; Michelin, 637, J.; Moore, 529 J. Tompkinson, 298, H.

**

Sir Sam Hughes is having a census taken of the women available as stenographers, clerks, and accountants to fill the places in the Militia Department occupied by men qualified for military service.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade, C.E.F., have been given commissions in the New (Imperial) Army during the past few days:—Q.M.S. Devitt (in the R.H.A.), Sergt. J. F. Metcalf (in a Motor Machine Gun Battery), Sergt. Bartlett (in an Infantry Battalion), Sergt. Maxted (R.F.A.), Sergt. Sewell (R.F.A.), Sergt. Twidle (R.H.A.), Sergt. Mactavish (R.H.A.), Sergt. Sutton (R.G.A.), Corp. Hewson (R.F.A.), Bomb. McPhee (R.F.A.), Private Prewett (R.F.A.), Private Gauld (R.F.A.), Private Lees (R.F.A.), Private McCorqudale (R.F.A.). Sergt. N. Alford has been given a commission as lieutenant in the Canadian Engineers.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The King invested Brigadier-General L. J. Lipsett with the insignia of C.M.G. at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday of last week, and Captains C. F. Costigan and S. A. Smith, C.A.M.C., with those of the D.S.O., and decorated Lieutenants C. S. Craig and A. Wrightson with the Military Cross.

* *

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the appointment to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:—As Knights of Grace, of Sir H. B. Ames, M.P., Professor W. D. Brydone-Jack, and his Honour P. D. E. Leblanc (Lieut.-Governor of Quebec); as Ladies of Grace, of Mrs. R. W. Reford, Mme. J. R. Thibaudeau, Lady Gibson, and Miss L. M. Ryerson; and as Esquires, of Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Gartshore and Major F. C. McTavish, C.A.M.C.

* *

Lady Walker, of Toronto, and Mrs. J. D. Hazen, wife of the Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs, have left Canada for England.

* *

The Right Rev. Dr. Boutflower, Bishop of South Tokio, Japan, has been a guest at Trinity College, Toronto, and of Bishop Roper in Ottawa, en route to England.

* *

Miss Eileen Hughes, daughter of the Minister of Militia, is to take charge in Canada of the work connected with the distribution of comforts to the Canadian soldiers in England.

* *

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador, has arrived in London on his way to the Front, where he will be attached to the Harvard Field Hospital with the rank of Major.

* *

Major Sir Pieter Stewart-Bam, who has done such excellent recruiting work with the 3/7 London Regiment, which includes some Canadians among its officers, has just been gazetted Lieut.-Colonel.

* *

Mrs. Fessenden, of Hamilton, Ontario, who originated the observance of Empire Day in the schools of Canada, has just joined the Duty and Discipline Movement.

* *

The following Canadians have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute:—Messrs. Frederick C. Armstrong (Hamilton, Ont.), S. Carmichael, K.C. (Montreal), Fred Edwards (Toronto), Prof. Stanley Hill (Toronto), R. E. Kingsford (Toronto), John B. Laidlaw (Toronto), Lionel Payne-Gallwey (Salmon Arm, B.C.), J. M. Sparrow (Toronto), Dr. Fred R. Mallory (Toronto), and Major J. L. Todd, C.A.M.C. (Montreal), as has also Mr. Alexander Montgomerie, St. John's, Newfoundland.

* *

Mr. M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, Quebec, has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the district of Bedford, succeeding Judge Lynch, who has resigned. Mr. Hackett is a former Provincial Secretary of the Province of Quebec.

* *

Mr. Perceval F. Ridout, of 66, Cromwell Road, S.W., is confined to his bed by an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. Joseph Wesley Flavelle, of Toronto, who has been appointed Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, is one of the best known business men in the Dominion. He is of Irish origin, and was born near Peterborough, Ontario, in 1858. After being in the dry goods business in Lindsay, Ontario, he removed to Toronto in 1887, and became associated with the well-known pork packing firm of William Davies and Co., Ltd., of which he is now President.

MR. J. W. FLAVELLE,
Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board.

He is also President of the National Trust Co., Vice-President of the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., and a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and other well-known financial institutions. He founded the Toronto *Daily News*, and was for some time its sole proprietor. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission to reorganise Toronto University, to which he has been a munificent benefactor, and has interested himself greatly in other philanthropic works and institutions, including the Red Cross Society, Victoria Order of Nurses, and the Methodist Missions. In 1882 he married Miss Clara Ellsworth, and they have one son and two daughters.

* *

Mr. Neil Hanna, son of the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, Ontario, has obtained a commission in the Royal Field Artillery.

* *

Lieut. Jackson Dodds, Secretary of the Bank of British North America, who joined the Hon. Artillery Company when war broke out, after serving seven months in France with that regiment, is now in charge of the Army Ordnance Department at the Rugeley Camp, Staffordshire.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage was solemnised, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Simpson, Walmer Road, Toronto, on December 2, of their daughter, Norah Fisher, to Mr. J. A. C. Kemp, son of the late Mr. John Kemp. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Montreal, the Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, brother-in-law of the bridegroom.

* *

The marriage took place on December 28 in Toronto of Lillie Anna, daughter of the late Captain Wilson Garrett, Rosedale, and niece of the late Dr. Alexander Ross, to the Rev. Dr. Williamson, Toronto.

The marriage took place on Friday, December 24, at St. George's, Hanover Square, W., of Commander the Hon Patrick Acheson, R.N., D.S.O., M.V.O. (H.M.S. *Inflexible*), younger son of the Earl and Countess of Gosford, to Miss Norah Jones, daughter of Mr. Alfred Jones, of Halifax, N.S., and granddaughter of the Hon. A. G. Jones, P.C., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Surgeon - General Carleton Jones, D.C.A.M.S., wore an ivory velvet gown and hat trimmed with skunk fur and carried a skunk muff. She was attended by Miss Letice Ward as bridesmaid, and Viscount Acheson acted as best man to his brother. Major A. N. Jones, 25th Batt., who recently returned from the front wounded, and Sir Charles and Lady Parsons, were present. The wedding was very quiet, and there was no reception after the ceremony.

* *

The marriage was solemnised at St. Mary's Church, Selling, Kent, on Wednesday, December 29, of Estella Wallace, of Lindsay, Ontario, with Mr. Arthur Vesey Hill, of Vancouver. Sister Wallace has been a member of the nursing staff of Mrs. Sandford Fleming's Hospital for Canadian Soldiers, Luton House, Selling. Mr. Hill enlisted in the 7th (British Columbia) Battalion, being badly wounded at Ypres, and is now detailed to home duty. A reception was given at Luton House after the ceremony by Mrs. Sandford Fleming.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Russel, Montreal, announce that the marriage of their daughter, Florence Adelaide, to Captain Robert Hamilton Irwin, R.C.E., son of Colonel de la Cherois T. Irwin, C.M.G., and Mrs. Irwin, Ottawa, will take place next Wednesday.

* *

In All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, on November 24, Gwladys Marion, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. B. A. Weston, was married to Captain Harold J. B. Keating, of the Army Service Corps, son of Major Keating, British Consul Portland, Maine, by the Very Rev. Dean Llwyd.

* *

The marriage of Adelaide Marguerite, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Doane, to Herbert T. Hopkins, lieutenant of the 84th Battalion, C.E.F., youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Hopkins, took place in St. John's, West Toronto, on November 20.

* *

The marriage of Ida Evelyn, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pearson, jr., to Mr. Kenneth Bruce Maclaren, 92nd Highlanders' Battalion, only son of the Hon. Justice Maclaren, took place on December 22 in St. Paul's Church, Montreal.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Sylvia Cochrane, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. B. Cochrane, to Lieut. Harold Edward Silver, late of Halifax, N.S., who is attached to the Indian Army and is now stationed at Hong Kong.

* *

Mrs. M. C. Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. William M. Cluff, of San Francisco, was married on November 28 to Mr. Arthur D. Miles, President of the Canadian Copper Company, Sudbury district.

* *

The marriage took place, at Ottawa on December 8, of Miss Gladys Stewart Hopewell, second daughter of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Charles Hopewell, to Lieut. William George Addison, younger son of Mrs. Charles Addison.

Canadians at Shorncliffe.

Photo] PACK-HORSES AND LIMBERS IN COLUMN OF

A section of a class undergoing training and instruction in the work of loading pack-horses and packing limbers. The officers on th

Photos] MEN OF THE 18TH BATTERY, 5TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE, WAITING TO DRAW RATIONS.

A SECTION OF THE HORSE LINES [*Driver Burridge, 17th Batt*
OF THE 17TH BATTERY, 5TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE, AT OTTERPOOL CAMP, SHORNCLIF

Photo] OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN ENGLAND WHO COMPOSED THE 26TH CLASS TAKING THE COURSE AT THE CANADIAN SCHOOL OF SIGNALLING, SHORNCLIFFE.

Photographs from the Camps.

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone

ADIAN OVERSEAS MACHINE-GUN SCHOOL.
mera) Major T. C. Bamfield, Commandant; Captain F. B. MacRae, Second in Command; and Lieut. C. A. Bradbrooke, Adjutant.

OUP OF OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS TAKEN AT FOLKESTONE.
, *left to right:* Captain H. Rose (at Bramshott), Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Armstrong (Officer Commanding and l Surgeon), Captain J. E. Holmes (Adjutant). *Second Row:* Captain R. Jamieson (at Havre), Captain C. E. n, Captain G. S. Atkinson (in France). *Back Row:* Captain A. R. Currie (in London), Major O. K. Gibson (Second d), Captain H. P. Travers (in France), Captain H. Clarke (in France), Captain H. P. Thompson (in France).

"BUSTER," THE TEDDY-BEAR MASCOT OF THE 48TH B.C. PIONEER BATTALION, C.E.F., IN WINTER QUARTERS WITH HIS BATTALION AT WEST SANDLING.

Ie has now been in England for six months, and during that time has to a great extent outgrown his babyhood; still, he seems very affable and friendly with Private F. Good, who has charge of him.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. S. STEWART, OFFICER COMMANDING, AND HEADQUARTERS AND SUBORDINATE STAFFS, 7TH CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, C.E.F., WESTENHANGER, SHORNCLIFFE. [J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The population, according to official figures issued by the Assessment Department, has declined 1.632 in the past year. The figures for 1914 were 101.795; for 1915 they are 100.163. The decrease is attributed to enlistment.

TORONTO.—Nine thousand men have enlisted for Overseas service through the Toronto Recruiting Depôt since its inception on August 21 last. Of these 6.813 have been attached to Toronto battalions, the balance going to outside units. The average number of men rejected by the depôt daily as unfit is at least one-third of the number attested.

——Colonel Duncan Donald, of the 48th Highlanders, will organise and command a new Toronto battalion for Overseas. The new unit will be called the 148th Highlander Battalion.

- The Toronto Railway Co. during November showed receipts $472,759, as against $465.035 in November, 1914. The city percentage was $46.301.

HAMILTON.- The Steel Company of Canada, as a result of increasing business, largely due to war orders and prospects for operations after the war, announces plans for extensive additions to its plant. Three new open hearth furnaces are to be built, the blooming mills extended, and two large shops erected for manufacture of shells. The outlay will total several hundred thousand dollars.

——Ex-President Taft gave a lecture on "The Signs of the Times" in the First Methodist Church here. He hoped for the formation of an international league at the close of the war at which all controversial questions could be settled, reducing the possibility of a war to the lowest minimum. Sir John M. Gibson was chairman, and Mayor Walters presented Mr. Taft with an illuminated address, the work of Mr. John S. Gordon, artist, as a memento of his visit

LONDON.—Mr. C. M. R. Graham, a former Mayor, has accepted the command of the new City of London Battalion. The battalion will be composed of London recruits exclusively, and will be known as the 142nd Battalion.

It is announced that 80 per cent. of the recruits signed up here recently were native-born Canadians.

ST. CATHARINES.—A factory is to be started by Chemical Refinery, Ltd., here, with potash as its output. The industry is the result of a new discovery by which the product will be recovered from waste material. Building construction has commenced.

——The Customs returns for November totalled $96.523, an increase of $59.000 over the same month last year.

——On December 7 between $75.000 and $80.000 worth of property was destroyed by a fire at the Maple Leaf Milling Company's flour mills.

GALT.- On November 25 Rev. Canon John Ridley, rector of Trinity Anglican Church, died. He had been rector for 29 years. He was in his 71st year, and is survived by his widow and young son

PETROLEA. The Town Council has empowered the Reeve to sign the contract for the purchase of the electric light plant, the Mayor having refused to sign. The purchase price is $11,285.

BRIDGEBURG. The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has approved an application to have this village made a town. It has a population of 2,110. Permission was also given to annex a strip of roadway between Bridgeburg and Fort Erie and a portion of the township of Bertie for sewage disposal works.

SAULT STE. MARIE [illegible] Bruce Mines in this district, and Mr. Stovell, formerly of the Garson Mine, is in charge. The ore will be used as a flux by the Mond Nickel Co. at Coniston, and it is anticipated that the copper content will pay for the cost of mining and transportation

Over 5.000.000 tons increase in the amount of freight tonnage through the St. Mary's Falls Canals over November of last year is indicated in the monthly statistical report of Lake commerce published here recently. Copper, iron ore, wheat and grain comprise the main items of the increase

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Provincial Legislature will open its coming session this month.

——The 83rd Battalion, from London, Ont., has arrived here, and have taken up quarters in the Immigration Building. The battalion is in command of Colonel Wilson.

MONTREAL.—"This is one of the ways by which we are trying to make Canada economically independent of Germany" was the cogent remark of Sir William Peterson at the formal opening of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada at McGill University by the Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Government, which has established a well-equipped plant affiliated with the University.

——Brig.-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., announces that Major Alan A. Magee, of the 148th Battalion, and Major Hercule Barre, of the 150th "Carabiniers de Montreal," have been promoted Lieut.-Colonels.

——By the decision of a bare majority of the City Council Alderman Napoleon Giroux was elected to the vacant seat on the Board of Control.

– Freeman's Hotel has gone into liquidation on the petition of Mr. William Taylor, the manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Lieut. Edward Lounsbury, of this city, has been appointed Provisional Assistant Adjutant to Lieut.-Colonel Allen, officer commanding 106th Nova Scotia Rifles. He was formerly an officer with 28th N.B. Dragoons.

ST. JOHN.- Mr. James Gilchrist, Superintendent of the Provincial Immigration Department, states that several enquiries have recently been made by residents of the United States respecting settlement in New Brunswick.

——As a result of the Patriotic Auction—an enterprise of the Daughters of the Empire—a cheque for $30.000 was handed to the Patriotic Fund by Miss Helen Sydney Smith, Treasurer.

——Copper mine operations near Dorchester, which were suspended some five years ago, are about to be resumed on a larger scale. American capitalists have taken over the property.

SACKVILLE.—On December 6 fire caused damage estimated at $35.000 in the A. E. Wry, Standard, Ltd., factory here, working on saddlery and other Army equipment.

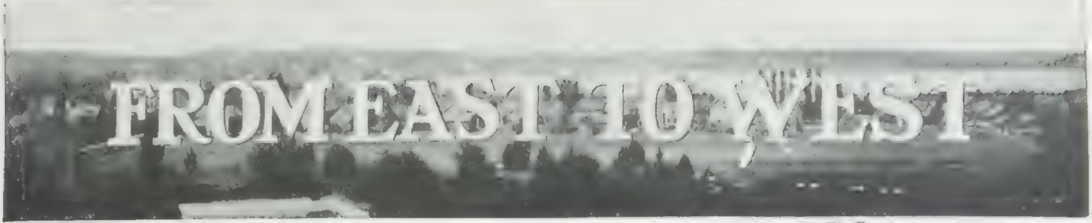
ST. STEPHEN.—On the last Sunday in November, 1785, the Methodist congregation in St. Stephen first met, under the leadership of Rev. Duncan McColl, the first church to be established in the community that now forms St. Stephen, Calais, and Milltown. Its 130th anniversary has just been observed.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The annual meeting of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association elected the following officers:—President, Mr. J. E. Petrie, St. John; Vice-President (Nova Scotia), Mr. W. G. Smith, Halifax; Vice-President (New Brunswick), Mr. D. McKinney, St. John.

The Governors of Dalhousie University have been notified that among the bequests of the late Mr. Joseph Matheson, Lower L'Ardoise, is the sum of $15,000 to the University.

AMHERST. On December 6 the 15th Maritime Winter Fair was opened with a record attendance. Harold Etter, of Westmorland Point, won for the third time, and therefore became the owner of the silver cup donated by Mr. M. J. O'Brien, contractor, for the best Shorthorn animal of any age. Hon. M. McKinnon, Minister of Agriculture for P.E.I., presided. The speakers were Major Avard and Warden Drysdale, Hon. James A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick; Hon. Mr. McDonald, Lieut. Governor of P.E.I.; Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Public Works for Nova Scotia; Mr. John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner; and Mr. J. Drysdale, Director of Experimental Farms.



FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—A detachment from Esquimalt, B.C., has arrived here as supernumeraries for the second siege battery. Another has arrived from Quebec. Colonel L. H. Beer, commander of the Highland regiment now being recruited, has arrived here from Ottawa. Up to November 17 254 men had been enlisted.

Sir Louis Davies states that the Trafalgar Day collections for the British Red Cross in this Province amounted to $11,162, which is an excellent showing. The collection was in charge of Mr. Percy Pope, Assistant Receiver-General.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—On December 7 Mr. R. D. Waugh was re-elected by acclamation to the mayoralty at the municipal nominations. Controller J. W. Cockburn was re-elected by acclamation.

——In the Lecture Hall of the Industrial Bureau 20 factories which have started in Winnipeg during the past 16 months have their articles on exhibit. The products include everything from soft drinks to war munitions.

——January 6 or January 13 will be the date of assembling the new Manitoba Legislature.

Miss Winnefred M. Wilton, of this city, and Miss Melrose Sissons, of Portage La Prairie, have been admitted to the Manitoba Bar.

The *Free Press* states that the Government programme will include: Provision for Woman Suffrage; amendments to the School Act, which will provide for compulsory education; reconstruction of University management; provision for English language to be made the teaching language in all schools in the Province; appointment of a Civil Service Commission and introduction of a prohibition measure for submission to a referendum.

BRANDON.—A Returned Soldiers Reception Association has been formed here. Mayor Cater is President, Mr. M. Morris Vice-President, and Mr. W. H. Hurley Secretary.

——Net earnings of $7,574 for the year ending June, 1915, are shown in the annual report of the Brandon Street Railway. As the capital charges and depreciation amounted to $44,413, there was a deficit of $36,939.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The final report of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture shows:—Wheat, 173,723,775 bushels from 6,884,874 acres (average, 25.2); oats, 130,910,048 bushels from 2,846,949 acres (average, 45.9); barley, 9,043,813 bushels from 272,299 acres (average, 33.2); and flax, 6,060,499 bushels from 539,674 acres (average, 11.2).

On December 3 Mr. Alex. Martin, former M.P. for Wellington, Ontario, died in the hospital here. He was an uncle of Mr. W. M. Martin, M.P. for Regina, and of Mayor Balfour. With two sons he had been farming on the Outlook line.

——Messrs. Henry Reed, Emry B. Reed, and Walter Scott Reed, nephews of the Hon. Walter Scott, Premier, have enlisted. Three other members of the family were in the "Princess Pat's."

SASKATOON.—The Alaska Bedding Co., of Montreal, Winnipeg, and other points, have purchased the entire plant of the Stamco Manufacturing Co., of this city, exclusive of the building which has been taken over by the T. Eaton Co. as a distributing warehouse.

——The University governors report that in Arts the attendance is 212, in Agriculture 134, in Law 36, in Engineering eight, and in Pharmacy 17, making a total of 407. On the same date, November 15, in 1914, there were 401 students, and in 1913 there were 301. Over 100 students had enlisted.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—On December 6 Mr. W. T. Henry was re elected Mayor by acclamation.

——Another new battalion is to be formed, which will be known as the 151st. The headquarters will be at South Edmonton, and the unit is to be recruited as far as possible in the electoral divisions of Strathcona, Battle River, Victoria, and Red Deer. It will be commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. Arnott, late commander of the 49th Hastings Rifles.

CALGARY.—Mayor Costello, Commissioner Graves, the six members of the Hospital Board and the three members of the separate School Board were all re-elected by acclamation.

——The Quebec Bank have obtained an order for the sale of certain property held by them as security for advances of $165,000 made to the late Mr. W. J. Tregillus, and three months has been fixed for the settlement of the claim before sale.

——The Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged to finance the drilling of No. 1 Well of the Calgary Petroleum Products Company to a depth of at least 5,000ft., according to the *Herald*. The well, generally known as Dingman No. 1, is now practically 4,000ft. deep, and is producing a big flow of gas.

——English capital has bought the Week's oil interests in the Cardston district. This action has been taken as the result of a report given by their own investigator, Mr. Perkins, of London, Eng.

BASSANO.—At the close of the greatest convention ever held in the history of the Western Canada Irrigation Association the following officers were elected:—President, Hon. W. R. Ross, Victoria; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Senator Bostock; Executive:—Mr. J. L. Brown, Kamloops; Mr. James Hohnson, Nelson; Mr. F. M. Smith, Penticton; Mr. L. E. Scott, Victoria; Mr. F. H. Peters, Calgary; Mr. G. M. Marnock, Lethbridge; Mr. R. A. Travis, Bassano; Mr. G. Dickson, Maple Creek.

REDCLIFFE.—Mayor J. B. Bott has been elected by acclamation.

OLDS.—Mr. Hugh Noble, a prosperous rancher of the Harmattan district, has committed suicide by shooting. No reason is assigned. He leaves a family

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The new voters' list contains 15,453 names.

——Mr. A. McQueen, Land Commissioner for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, reports that there is much activity in mining in the Lillooet district, particularly in that section tapped by the railway. Considerable development work is in progress at the Pioneer Mine, where plant costing $30,000 is being installed.

——The Bishop of Columbia has appointed Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, of S. James' Church, Archdeacon of Victoria.

——One of the finest caribou heads ever obtained by a big-game hunter in British Columbia was recently brought from the Cassiar district by Mr. L. Taylor, a well-known big-game hunter from Portsmouth, Ohio. The antlers contain 42 points, have a length of 58⅜in., and a spread of 40in.

VANCOUVER.—The Customs returns for November show a decided advance over those for the same month last year. They totalled $470,695, as compared with a total of $374,665 for November, 1914

Drillers of the Great Rogers Pass, C.P.R. five-mile tunnel under the Selkirks, working east and west, met on December 19. It is expected that the tunnel will be opened next July.

——On November 24 the arrival and departure of the first trains on the Canadian Northern Railway between this city and Quebec took place. At Quebec connection is made with the Intercolonial Railway (C.G.R.).

NEW WESTMINSTER. 18,000,000 feet of lumber was ordered recently by the British Admiralty, 40 per cent. of which was placed with mills on the Fraser River.

Very considerable civic improvements have been made this year. They include paving, which cost $165,000; reservoir, $40,000; and sewers, $200,000

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Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

In the adjoining column a correspondent criticises very severely the municipal authorities of Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., in regard to the jitney competition which so seriously affected the earnings of the B.C. Electric Railway Co. last year. No doubt the report of the annual meeting, held on December 30, after *Canada* goes to press, will show the Chairman of the company to have dealt with the situation at more length. The view which we have taken of the matter hitherto has been that the jitney development, while most annoying to the company and its shareholders, was a temporary phase brought into being by the extraordinary financial distress following the commercial and business depression, and aggravated by the outbreak of the war. It was impossible that the earnings of jitneys plying at fares which undercut those of the street railway companies could provide for depreciation of the cars, and therefore the latter would gradually disappear. The recently issued balance-sheet of the company for the year ended June 30, 1915, shows how severely the jitney competition affected the company's earnings during that year, and we trust that the statement at the annual meeting will substantiate the correctness of our view as to the future.

* * *

As to the position of the company itself, the failure of the company to earn sufficient to pay the dividend on the 5 per Cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference stock and the poor prospects at present for the Preferred and Deferred Ordinary stocks must naturally be very disappointing to the shareholders. We deprecate, however, hasty loss of confidence in the enterprise. Their experience is one which has been shared by shareholders in many other companies of widely varying nature. The company at least is in a strong financial position, and with a return to normal conditions will doubtless again be earning on the satisfactory basis of which it formerly proved itself capable.

* * *

Probably the most remarkable instance of the influence of war orders on a Canadian stock is provided by the steady and swift appreciation of the Common stock of Canada Foundries and Forgings. Not many weeks ago this stock was practically idle at around 65. Since it commenced its recent activity it has steadily risen, until, early in December, it changed hands at 236. The basis for this extraordinary advance in price is, as has been indicated, the knowledge that the company has been doing wonderfully well from its war contracts—it is suggested that its earnings will equal 100, or even 125 per cent. on its Common stock—and that its present contracts warrant the belief that it will continue these earnings during next year.

* * *

Reference has been made in *Canada* recently to the resumption of dividend payments by various Canadian enterprises. These, as a rule, are heralded by rumours in advance, and market prices usually quite sufficiently discount additional values. A unique opportunity for profitable speculation was presented in the early part of 1915 to anyone who could accurately gauge possibilities. Now the quotations for most of the recognised war stocks seem to us to be quite sufficiently high. There is room, however, for a good deal of appreciation in the stocks of some Canadian companies, whose business should benefit by the steady improvement in the Canadian domestic situation.

* * *

The Steel Co. of Canada, which only in October last resumed payment of its Preferred dividends, has now not only declared the usual 1¾ per cent. in respect of the quarter ended December 31, 1915, but also proposes to pay, on February 1, 1916, the Preference dividend in respect of the last six months of 1914. Thus the Preferred shareholders have received a year's dividend within four months, and now only the dividend for the first half of 1915 is in arrears. There are some suggestions that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. may be able soon to take similar action; indeed, it is suggested that the Directors of the company may soon find themselves in a position to wipe off the whole of the 12 per cent. which has accumulated by the end of 1915.

* * *

Although less information is available in regard to the Algoma Steel Corporation than about some of the other big Canadian steel companies, it is reassuring to hear that the heavy demand for steel has brought about a great improvement in the company's business. It is stated that the Corporation, like other companies, now has orders on its books sufficient to keep its plants busy for many months to come, and that all these orders are at good prices.

We pay the postage if you take "Canada" for a year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor welcomes expressions of opinion from correspondents upon all subjects of Canadian or Imperial interest. Letters should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be as short as possible.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

SIR,—One is very pleased to read in your issue of December 25 the opinion of Mr. H. H. Rowley, of the Union Bank of Canada, Victoria, where he expresses unbounded confidence in the future of Victoria and British Columbia, but he also says: "The investor is in a hesitant mood, due, as I have said, to the disruption of confidence in what the future may hold," and I quite agree with this remark, especially as I read the report of the Directors of the B.C. Electric Railway, just issued. There one sees an undertaking—in which nearly 7½ millions of British capital has been invested—subjected to a competition of private motor-cars allowed by the authorities of the cities of Vancouver and Victoria to run uncontrolled and unregulated.

This makes one furiously to think, with the result that it does not make for confidence in the future, either as to subscribing for public or private enterprise or to the future issues which are certain to be made by those cities or others in the Province. When one thinks how necessary those public utility companies are in the development of young cities, it seems a short-sighted policy for the authorities to adopt in allowing such disgraceful and unregulated traffic in competition with the B.C. Electric Railway, whose enterprise has been instrumental in making the extension of Vancouver and Victoria possible, and making them without doubt the great and progressing cities they now are. I think those cities are indebted to the B.C. Electric Railway to such an extent, and to those investors who have enabled it to be created, that it is simply lamentable that the authorities should by their action or inaction allow confidence to be destroyed, as they undoubtedly have in this instance.—I am, etc.,

INVESTOR.

London, December 28, 1915.

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CANADIAN WAR FINANCE.

Sir George Foster's Advice.

Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce and Acting Prime Minister, in a speech on Sunday night (according to Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) said the time had passed when Canada could lean on the Mother Country to finance its part in the war. Sir George intimated that a domestic loan of $300,000,000 would be needed immediately. "It will no longer be possible," he said, "to finance the Canadians' part in the war by foreign loans. Canada has already raised $100,000,000, and, if necessary, she can raised $300,000,000. During the seventeen months of the war we have done nothing specially to tax ourselves. We have nothing to complain of the spirit shown by the Canadians in the firing line, but the people at home must be prepared with their savings first and then their earnings. Keep your money under lock and key and give it out as soon as the nation asks for it."

**

THE CANADIAN WAR LOAN.

Nothing reflects greater credit on Canadian patriotism or on Canada's banking system and financial stability than the magnificent success of its first great Government internal loan. The Dominion has every right to be proud of her Minister of Finance, who has justly received congratulations on the successful response to the loan

The loan was originally for $50,000,000, and within eight hours the total amount was subscribed, and subsequent subscriptions brought the total offered up to more than $100,000,000. A list of the largest subscriptions is given in the Canadian Press, from which it is seen that the Canadian banks subscribed over $26,000,000, insurance companies over $10,000,000, industrial companies $6,000,000, cities $3,000,000, and a large number of private citizens subscribed for amounts of $100,000 upwards. No underwriting was offered, which saved the Government a substantial sum.

**

SENATOR COX'S ESTATE.

On behalf of the Treasury of the Ontario Government an examination was recently made into the estate of the late Senator Cox and of his son, Mr. E. W. Cox, who only survived his father by a few months. Mr. Justice Middleton, who was engaged in the investigation, decided that the estate of the late Senator must be advanced from the amount $870,000, originally declared, to $4,834,847, and the estate of his son from $499,929 to $1,596,233, on which succession duty will be payable to the Province.

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WINNIPEG.

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INVESTMENT CORPORATION
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TANNER & GATES
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Incorporated 1865.

Head Office - WINNIPEG.

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Rest and Undivided Profits - - $3,600,000
Total Assets Over - - - $80,000,000

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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols: Wednesday, January 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Jan. 11.	Wed., Jan. 12.	Thurs., Jan. 13.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the week has been negligible owing to the four-day Christmas recess, the House being closed from Thursday afternoon until this morning. The tone of markets on reopening is not unfavourable, but there is a good deal of reserve apparent, which is due not only to holiday influences, but also to the uncertainty regarding conscription and rumours of the possibility of a General Election. Americans reflect some development of strength at Wall Street, and the gilt-edged group is receiving the usual year end support in connection with the striking of annual balance-sheets.

Among Canadian securities the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion are inclined to heaviness on the speech of the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, foreshadowing a further loan issue of $300,000,000.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics, after moderate fluctuation, show no material net change at 191¼. The stock has not reflected the strength of Yankees to any extent, though the traffic for the third week of the month records a big gross gain of $1,341,000. The Grand Trunk figures for the same period are £41,117 higher. Quotations in this group on balance mark a few mixed fractional changes. The 2nd Preference has lost over a point at 52.

Business in the land group is very quiet. Hudson's Bays finish the year at rather under 6, after having at one time reached the low water mark of 4. Industrial issues and South American tractions rule quiet and hesitating.

* * *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, December 9, 1915.

The stock markets continue, generally speaking, to be quiet, though the tone seems to be satisfactorily firm, and during the past few days some improvement has occurred from the reactionary movement noticeable at the end of last week. Few people now expect any general forward movement for at any rate a month or so. For one thing, the holiday period is now commencing, and also it is pretty well understood now that while War Group companies are probably earning satisfactory profits, there is nothing at present to warrant any general increase of present prices. No doubt, if the results of the next few months' operations justify present anticipations, we may then see another strong forward movement. While in general prices have been easier, there have, as usual, been some noticeable exceptions. Canada Foundries and Forgings, for instance, have continued their uninterrupted advance, rising to a new high level at 219. This company is reported to be earning big profits. It is currently estimated that this year's earnings will equal nearly 125 per cent. on the Common stock, while the company's prospects for next year are said to be even better. The company's year closes on December 31, but it is believed that, so far, the question of any distribution of profits has not been considered by the Directors.

An advance in Ogilvy Milling stock to 139 is also interesting, as this stock as a rule fluctuates but little. For this advance rumour assigns various causes; and there is even some talk as to the possibility of some special distribution of profits; it is also suggested that the company was in a position to benefit considerably by developments following the recent commandeering of wheat by the Government. Probably the general realisation of the strong position of the company, as a result of the conservative manner in which its large profits of last year were treated, is sufficient cause for the rise.

Dominion Foundry recently sold up to a new high price of 130, and is now quoted at 126. In this case there is some expectation that a dividend may be declared at the rate of 25 per cent.

In Toronto Russell Motors advanced 15 points during the week. A meeting of the shareholders of this company has been called for December 18 to consider the arrangement with the Willys-Overland Company.

Among other prices of interest, Canada Car is at 94; Canada Locomotive, 64½; Canadian General Electric, 120; Dominion Bridge, 236; Dominion Steel Corporation, 47½; and Nova Scotia Steel, 99⅞. There seems to be a general belief that the accumulated dividends on the Scotia Preferred shares will be paid off before the end of the year; Steel Company of Canada, 42; Penmans, 61; Sawyer-Massey, 27. The Power Group have been firm; Shawinigan has risen to 139. Power is quoted at 235, Laurentide at 194, and Cedars Rapids at 77. The upward movement of Ogilvy I have already mentioned. Lake of the Woods is quoted at 133½, and Maple Leaf at 51. Ames Holden shows a slight improvement at 20¼, with the Preferred stock at 70¾. Canada Steamships is quoted at 18.

Following the unusual activity in the Mining markets during last week, it was only natural that at the end of the week heavy profit-taking should have brought about a decline in prices. That, however, did not last long, and this week has again witnessed a general appreciation in market values.

Among the Porcupine stocks, both Hollinger and Dome have risen to $29.50; Jupiter has risen to 20; McIntyre has been traded in at 105. Hollinger's statement for four weeks ending November 4 shows that during that period the mine earned 6.15 per cent. on the company's capital, the actual figures, $184,768, being the largest for any four-weekly period so far. Dome Mine's November statement shows somewhat less tonnage treated than during October, but as the ore was of higher grade, the result was the largest monthly production on record. The report recently issued by the company for the half-year ended December 30 shows, however, that, exclusive of depreciation, the net earnings were only $33,902 in excess of dividend requirements. Up to the end of September last Porcupine district produced altogether $16,561,597 in gold. Among the Cobalt stocks, Temiskaming has been active, selling up to 69, and being now quoted at 67½. Crown Reserve is at 64 bid, and Coniagas at $5.

The Greater Winnipeg Water District has sold to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. and the Dominion Securities Corporation $1,000,000 5 per Cent. bonds, maturing April 1, 1920.

The Royal Securities Corporation is offering at par $1,000,000 6 per Cent. One-year debentures of Canada Steel Foundries, principal and interest of this being unconditionally guaranteed by the Canada Car and Foundry Company, of which company the Canada Steel Foundries is a subsidiary.

The Toronto Railway Company's gross earnings on its street railway system took a favourable turn in November, being $472,750, or $7,724 in excess of those for November, 1914, the increase being the first since the beginning of the war.

* * *

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce will pay on and after January 1 coupon No. 11 of the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds for interest due on that date.

British Columbia Breweries.—Sales during November amounted to 4,476¼ barrels, for $45,916, yielding net profit of $3,320, and showing in comparison with November, 1914, a decrease of 1,381¼ barrels, $11,968 and $6,062.

Cities Service.—Coupon No. 6, for the half-year's interest due on January 1 of the Seven per Cent. Five Year Convertible Notes, will be paid, less income-tax, on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Sperling and Co., Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. For the convenience of shareholders who may desire cash instead of the Debenture Scrip which is about to be issued in respect of 9 per cent. accumulated dividends payable January 1, Messrs. Sperling are prepared to pay the full 9 per cent. in cash, less income-tax, in exchange for the Debenture Scrip.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,479
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS .. 194,382
TOTAL ASSETS 796,452

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

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This new pulp and paper plant is now completed and producing 200 tons of newsprint per day. The Preferred Stock, carrying a common stock bonus, can still be obtained at a very attractive price.

MURRAY, MATHER & CO.
Investment Bankers,
TORONTO, CANADA.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government.

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	96¾
" C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938	85¼
" 4½ %, 1920-25	97
" 3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	88½
" 3½ % " " 1930-50	92¼
" 4 % " " 1940-60	92
" 5 % [illegible]	[illegible]
" 3½ % C. P. R.	80¾
Alberta 4 %, 1922	91½
" 4 %, 1938	83½
" 4½ %, 1924	[illegible]
" 4½ % Registered	91½
British Columbia 4½ %	99¾
" " 4½ % Registered, 1941	94½
" " 3 % " "	76
Manitoba 4 %, 191[illegible]	[illegible]
" 4 %, 1928	87½
" 4 %, 1949	90
" 5 %, 1888	100½
" 4 % Registered	87
" 4½ % "	95½
New Brunswick 4 %	87¼
Newfoundland 3½ %	89¾
" 3 %	73
" 4 % Registered, 1913-38	94½
" 4 % " 1895	96
" 4 % " 1896	94½
" 3½ % " 1905	88¾
" 3½ % " 1910	83¾
" 3½ % " 1912	83¾
Nova Scotia 3½ %	79¾
" 3½ % Registered	78½
" 4½ % "	93½
Ontario 3½ % Registered	80½
" 4 % "	89
" 4½ % "	92¾
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	95¾
" 4 %, 1934	91½
" 4 %, 1888	92½
" 4½ % Registered	92¾
" 3 % "	77
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	96[illegible]
" 4 %, 1923	90¾
" 4 %, 1949	84
" 4 % Registered	83
" 4½ % "	89¾

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	85
" 4½ %, 1928-37	92
" 5 %	91¾
" 5 %, 1934-1944	97¼
Edmonton 5 %	85
" 5 %, 1923-53	89½
" 5 %, 1923-33	89¾
" 5 %, 1953	87¼
" 4½ %, 1932-52	[illegible]
" 4½ %, 1918-51	82
Fort William 4½ %	85
Hamilton 4½ %	85
" 4 %, 1930-40	86
Maisonneuve 5 %	89½
Medicine Hat 5 %	80
Moncton 4 %	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	[illegible]
" 4 %, 1948-50	81½
" 3 %	69½
" 3½ %, 1942	68½
" 4½ %, 1951-53	[illegible]
Moose Jaw 5 %	87
" 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943-63	82
" 4½ %	86½
N. Vancouver 5 %	86½
" 4½ % 1931	81
Ottawa 4½ %	91¾
Point Grey 4½ %	80
" 5 %	85
Port Arthur 4½ %	[illegible]
" 5 %	82
Prince Albert 5 %	82
Quebec 3½ %	[illegible]
" 4 %, 1928	91¾
" 4 %, 1961	86
" 4½ %, 1963	86
Regina 5 % Stock	80
" 4½ %	83
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	91
" 5 %, 1941-61	[illegible]
South Vancouver 5 %	[illegible]
St. John 4 %, 1934	[illegible]
" 4 %, 1946-51	[illegible]
Sherbrooke 4½ %	[illegible]
Toronto 3½ %	75
" 4 %, 1914-8	79½
" 4 %, 1936	86½
" 4 %, 1922-8	98½
" 4 %, 1919-21	94½
" 4½ %	88½
" 5 %	98½
Vancouver 4 %, 1950-1-2	71½
" 4 %, 1931	75
" 4 %, 1947-9	70
" 4½ %, 1923-33	92½
" 4½ %, 1953	82
Vancouver 6 %, 1927	100
" and District Joint Sewers	78½
Victoria 4½ %	87½
" 4 %, 1962	81
Winnipeg 4 %, 1940	77

Municipal—continued.

Winnipeg 4 %, 1940-1960	76½
" 4 %, 1916-36	75
" 4½ %, 1943-63	86½
" 4½ %, 1940	97½

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5 % 1st Bonds	86
Algoma Central & H. 5 % Bonds	65
" Central Term. 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
" " " Script	[illegible]
" Eastern 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Atlantic and N.W. 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	[illegible]
Calgary and Edmonton 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	70¾
Can. N. Alberta 3½ % Debentures	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
" " 3½ " 1961	70¾
" " 3½ " 1938	79
" Quebec 4 % "	61½
Can. N. Pacific 4 % "	86
" " Terminal Debentures	[illegible]
Can. Northern 4 % Perpetual Debentures	60¾
" " 4 % Debenture Bonds	92¾
" " 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	81¼
" " 4 % Guaranteed Debenture	88½
" " 3 % Debentures	65
" " 4 % Land Grant Bonds	87½
" " 4 % Alberta Debentures	82
" " 4 % Saskatchewan Debentures	82
" " 4 % Manitoba Debentures	89½
" " 4 % Ontario Div. Debentures	80
" " 5 % Land Mortgage Debentures	78
" " Income Debentures	60
" " 5 % Secured Notes, 1919	92½
" " 5 % " " 1918	93½
Can. Northern Western 4½ % Debentures	[illegible]
Can. Pacific Com.	191 7/16
" " Preference	51[illegible]
" " 4 % Debentures	84
" " 5 % "	101½
" " 5 % Algoma Bonds	100¾
" " 6 % Notes	110[illegible]
Central Ontario 5 % Bonds	93½
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	82
" " 2nd "	80
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4 % Debentures	64¾
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4 % "	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	71¾
" " 4 % Bonds A	66½
" " 4 % Bonds B	65
" " 4 % Debentures	63¾
" Branch 4 % Bonds (Sask.)	81
" " " 4 % " (Alberta)	81½
" " " 4 % " (L. Superior)	79¾
" " 5 % Notes	91
Grand Trunk Common	11[illegible]
" Guaranteed	61
" 1st Pref.	64
" 2nd Pref.	52
" 3rd Pref.	26¾
" 5 % Debentures	93
" 4 % Perp. Debentures	70¾
" Junction 5 % Bonds	100
" 2nd Equipment Bonds 6 %	102[illegible]
" 5½ % 3 Year Notes	99½
" 5½ % Notes, 1920	99
" 5 % Notes, 1918	[illegible]
Manitoba S.W. 5 % Bonds	100½
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	97[illegible]
" " 2nd Mortgage	87⅝
" " 4 % Leased Line	80½
Nakusp and Slocan 4 % Bonds	97
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	100
" 4 % Debentures	81
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	108¾
" " 5 % Debentures	100
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	93¾
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
" 3½ % 2nd Debentures	67½
" 5 % 3rd Bonds	99½
" Capital Stock	[illegible]
Quebec and Lake St. John 4 % 1st Mort.	62½
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	78
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures	100[illegible]
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	52

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	60½
Can. Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
Royal Bank of Canada	[illegible]

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	[illegible]
" " Preference	[illegible]
Cedars Rapids	81
" 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Calgary Power Bonds	80½
Cities Service Com.	100¾
" Preferred	77½
" 7 % Notes	101½
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	89½
Kaministiquia	120½
Kaministiquia Bonds	98
Montreal L., H. and Power	246½
" 4½ % 1st Bonds	94¼
Shawinigan	141
" Bonds	102¾
Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures	86
Toronto Debentures, 1918	95¾
" Consolidated Debentures	80
Vancouver Power 4½ % Guar. Debentures	61½

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	18/-
" " " Preference	18/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	[illegible]
Canada Co.	[illegible]
Canada Wheat Lands	[illegible]
Canada N.W. Land	50
Can. Northern Prairie	[illegible]
Calgary and Edmonton	[illegible]
Hudson's Bay	[illegible]
" " Preference	[illegible]
Investment Corporation of Canada	84½
San Antonio Bonds	11
Southern Alberta	[illegible]
" 6 % "A" Debentures	[illegible]
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
" " " £[illegible] Paid	[illegible]
" " " £1 Paid	[illegible]
Western Canada Land Debentures	[illegible]
" Common	[illegible]
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	[illegible]
" " Preference	[illegible]
B.C. Electric Preference	[illegible]
" Deferred	40
" Preferred	41
" 1st Debentures	[illegible]
" Perpetual Debentures	62[illegible]
" Vancouver Deb.	94½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	91½
" " " " 1922	93½
Montreal Trams Common	36
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	80¾

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	7/1½
" " Pref.	11/4½
Canadian Mining	10/9
Casey Cobalt	5/-
Kirkland Lake Prop.	28/7
" " Explor.	28/9
" " Goldfields	2/6
Le Roi No. 2	11/3
Mond Nickel	60/6
" Cum. Preference	23/10½
" Non. Cum. Pref.	21/6
" 1st Debentures	102
" 5 % Debentures	97½
" 6 % Debentures	102[illegible]
Tough Oakes	7/3

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	60¾
" " Funding Scrip. Certs.	50
Canada Steel Bonds	93½
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds	97½
Dominion Steel Corp.	47¾
" " " Preference	77½
" " " 6 % Notes	95½
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	73½
Lake Superior	9½
" " Bonds	63
" " Income Bonds	25
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	104½
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	81¾
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	[illegible]
" " Pref.	[illegible]
" " Common	41

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	101¾
" " " Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
" Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5 % Bonds	66[illegible]
Canada Cement Bonds	93½
" " Pref.	93
" " Common	40
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	98½
" " Preference	11[illegible]
" " Common	99¾
Canadian Cottons Bonds	80
" " Preferred	72
Canadian Locomotive Common	[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	38½
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	[illegible]
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	[illegible]
Cockshutt Plow Preference	[illegible]
Dominion Canners 6 % 1st Bonds	91½
Dominion Cotton 4½ % 1st Mortgage	98¾
Dominion Glass Preference	[illegible]
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	[illegible]
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	[illegible]
" " " Ordinary	[illegible]
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	90½
Montreal Cottons Debentures	[illegible]
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	145½
" " " 6 % C. Debentures	[illegible]
" " " 7 % Pref.	[illegible]
Penmans' 6 % Preferred	[illegible]
" Bonds	[illegible]
Price Bros. Bonds	[illegible]
Pryce Jones (Canada) Preference	[illegible]

Arrangements have been made in Ottawa, Toronto, and other cities for the taking of a census in order to secure information regarding men of military age.

Captain Harwood Steele, now serving in France with the Canadian contingents, recently published a very successful volume of naval verse. He has now won the prize open to the world, offered by a Canadian society for the words of an Imperial Anthem, which Madame Clara Butt is arranging to sing at an early date in this country.

Lord Rosebery on December 11 opened the "King George and Queen Mary Victoria League Club" for Overseas soldiers at 8, Rutland Square, Edinburgh, near the Caledonian Railway Station.

We learn from the Agent-General for British Columbia that the flagstaff—the largest in the world—presented to Kew Gardens by the British Columbia Government has now arrived in London by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's s.s. *Merionethshire*, and will shortly be towed up to Kew.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). **RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).**

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

375 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

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Cumberland
Dawson
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Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
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Bassano
Bawlf
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Biggar
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Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
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Milk River
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Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepawa
Nokomis
N. Battleford
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Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
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Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
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Wetaskiwin
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ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

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Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—*continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowiton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
Montreal (7 offices)
Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port McNicoll
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St. Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St. Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St. John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C.B
Truro
Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y.
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { **C. CAMBIE, Manager,**
A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA. Special banking facilities afforded settlers and others going out to the Western Provinces.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $77,400,000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager*.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up £7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS: –ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd; **SCOTLAND,** Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Sir Henry N. Bate.
Russell Blackburn.
Sir Henry K. Egan.
John B. Fraser, *Vice-President*.
David Maclaren.
Denis Murphy.
Hon. Sir George H. Perley.
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager*.
D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager*.
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000 000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,252,864.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Hon. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
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C. B. GORDON, Esq
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq
Sir WILLIAM MACDONALD
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - - Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager*
A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C, and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, *President.* SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *Vice President*

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A. BAUMGARTEN.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE.
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H. R. DRUMMOND.
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HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS.
C. R. HOSMER.
SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
HON. R. MACKAY.
HERBERT MOLSON.
SIR T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.

A. E. HOLT, *Manager*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid $1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, $185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. John's. Bahamas: Nassau. Barbados: Bridgetown. Dominica: Roseau. Grenada: St. George's. Jamaica: Kingston. St. Kitts: Basseterre. Trinidad: Port of Spain; San Fernando. BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C
T. R. Whitley, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. Jones & J. R. Bruce, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, $7,245,140 (£1,488,727).

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuble hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Mobilising American and Canadian Securities.

The incidence of the Christmas holidays prevented our making more than a passing allusion in our last issue to the concrete proposals for the mobilisation by the Government of Canadian and American securities. This admirable measure, designed to correct and steady the adverse exchange between this country and North America, as anticipated, is not compulsory, but its terms, both to Corporations and individuals, are so generous that there can be no doubt as to the nature of the response. There are, of course, little problems that still require elucidation, but on the whole the scheme should recommend itself to holders of Canadian and American securities, who are either prepared to sell them outright or lend to the Government for the definite period stated in the announcement published last week. Whilst the Government looks in the main for the securities it needs to the big Trusts, insurance companies, and trustees, it is equally willing to deal with the small holder, although it wisely stipulates in the latter instance that where the amount offered is less than $25,000, the offer shall be made through a bank or broker. One authority estimates that the Government hopes to get about £200,000,000, or approximately one-fourth to one-fifth of the total amount of dollar securities which it is believed is at present held in this country. At one time some alarm was aroused in the Anglo-Canadian financial world as to the possibility of the scheme eventually placing the control of Canadian companies affected by its operation in the hands of the Americans, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer made it clear that "every care would be exercised to prevent any occurrence of the kind indicated." As he explained: 'That Canadian railways should pass into foreign hands as a result either of the sale or the use of their securities would be a consequence which the Government, of course, desired to avoid, and in no circumstances would the Treasury take an amount of stock which would endanger the ownership of the railways. They did not think it would be proper to exclude Canadian securities, but he could give the assurance that the Treasury would exercise strict restraint in taking Canadian securities, and he would readily give an assurance that before any Canadian securities were taken the representative in this country of the Government of the Dominion would be consulted."

* * *

How Canadian Interests are Safeguarded.

In reply to further questions in Committee Mr. McKenna made it perfectly clear that in a matter so directly and vitally affecting the Dominion the Treasury would not in any way run counter to the wishes of the Canadian Government. The Chancellor was of the opinion—and justifiably so, we think—that neither the Dominion nor the Imperial Governments wished altogether to exclude Canadian securities, and he appropriately reminded the Committee that possibly for the first time in her history Canada had now a balance of trade in her favour, and was thus in the enviable position of being able to lend money to the Mother Country. All danger being removed under this heading, it remains for holders of Canadian securities which are acceptable under the scheme, and who wish to place them at the disposal of the Government, to decide which course they will pursue—(a) sell their securities outright in the market—a method admittedly as useful to the Government as any other, provided the proceeds are re-invested in War Loan or Exchequer Bonds—(b) sell them outright to the Government, or (c) lend them to the Government for the definite period of two years. It should be remembered that only Canadian currency securities or those convertible at will into currency are acceptable—for obvious reasons. In connection with American bond issues self-interest suggests a sale outright at the present high prices current. We are not, of course, so much concerned with American investments as with Canadian securities. In regard to the latter, we think that holders will be able to serve both their country and their material interests best by lending their securities to the Government. This remark is especially applicable to the few bond issues that are available. To sell at the present time at the abnormally low levels now obtaining would be disastrous, and the ½ per cent., in addition to the interest or dividends—which holders will, of course, continue to receive—offered by the Treasury for the loan of the securities is an attraction which deserves careful consideration, for it automatically converts a 4½ per cent. into a 5 per cent. security for the term of the loan, and financial conditions may have materially improved two years hence. Those who elect to sell outright to the Government will be paid at the current market quotations in the new Five Year 5 per Cent. Exchequer Bonds, which, of course, means that their funds will come into their possession in 1920, which possibly may be an unfavourable period for the re-investment of capital. With regard to the contingency arising of the Government being compelled to realise any or all of the securities they are borrowing, generous provision is made for such an eventuality, whilst conversely the lender has the right at any time during the currency of the loan to sell his securities himself in whole or in part, and receive the proceeds in the ordinary way—a very valuable option to those who might otherwise hesitate to tie up their securities for even two years.

* * *

Canadian Bank of Commerce's Position of Exceptional Strength.

Last week we published a cabled résumé of the results disclosed in the annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. One of the most important of Canada's financial institutions, and possessing branches throughout the breadth and length of the great Dominion, this bank has played a very prominent part in the events of the past twelve months in Canada. It has materially assisted in the important task of financing the purchases of Great Britain and its Allies in the Dominion, and has at the same time built up a position of great strength, being content to sacrifice a large portion of the bank's legitimate profits in order to achieve this laudable object. The result of the patriotic efforts of the management to subordinate material interests to the welfare of the Empire is seen in the fact that the liquid assets amounted to no less than $101,173,000, out of a total of $250,421,840, or equal to about 46 per cent., as compared with approximately 43 per cent. a year ago. This high ratio, accompanied as it is by a substantial growth in deposits during the twelve months covered by the accounts—the total of this item—$194,500,000—being up to the level of three years ago, when conditions were, of course, very different to what they are now—is of hopeful augury, in view of the strain to which the resources of the Canadian banks are likely to be put in 1916. The moderate decline in discounts—$1,300,000—is natural in the circumstances, and calls for no comment.

* * *

Subordinating Profits to Patriotism.

It is of interest to note in connection with the bank's large proportion of liquid assets at the end of its financial year that of these no less than $40,000,000 was in specie, $18,500,000 in call loans in New York and London, and $6,300,000 in balances at international centres. After making provision for doubtful accounts, and bonus to the staff, the net profits reached the substantial figure of $2,352,000, which was equal to 8.25 per cent. on the bank's capital and rest, as compared with $2,666,000, equal to 9.36 per cent., a year ago, the difference being a very fair indication of the sacrifice in profits which the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been called upon to make to achieve its present position of financial strength. Dividends and bonus absorbed $1,800,000, the war tax on circulation called for $122,000, and Pension and Patriotic Funds $85,000. In pursuance of their policy of ultra-conservatism the Directors have very wisely set apart a round $1,000,000 to provide for any depreciation in securities that may arise out of the present abnormal conditions, and there is left to carry forward the substantial sum of $461,892. The strong position attained by this leading Canadian financial institution must have been of very great assistance in connection with the recent domestic loan, and contributed largely to the signal success attending one of the most important flotations in the history of the Dominion.

* * *

The Silver Lining.

The eighteenth annual report and balance-sheet of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, presented at Thursday's meeting, is probably the most disappointing ever presented by the Directors to the shareholders. Doleful as is the story set out in the report, its worst features had already been foreshadowed, and it will therefore occasion no surprise to the proprietorate. The acute depression in the area served by the company and the jitney competition are referred to at length in the report, and it is pointed out that as a result of the abnormal conditions in British Columbia arising directly from the war, it has been impossible for the company, notwithstanding the exercise of the most rigid economy, to operate the street railway system at a profit. The company, however, is in a strong financial position, and the Directors remind the stockholders that whilst a young country in the geographical situation of British Columbia feels the effect of the war far more acutely than European communities, "on the other hand, with its magnificent and scarcely-developed resources, it should recover far more rapidly" than older countries. We hope to deal with the statements made at the meeting in our next issue.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Granville Mining.—Canadian Klondyke Mining Company's output for week ending December 18, 1.363oz.

Canada Company.– The moneys received in Canada from January 1 to November 30 amounted to £22,463, against £27,256 in the same period of 1914. The Directors recommend a dividend of 10s. per share, clear of income-tax, for the half-year ending December 31, payable on January 10. A year ago the dividend was at the same rate.

Canadian Western Natural Gas, etc. The fourth annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1915, states that owing to the continued abnormal industrial depression and the serious decrease in the population of Southern Alberta (to be attributed, of course, mostly to the world's war), the Directors have to report that the rapid growth of the business of the company has been halted for the time being. They, however, made gains in the sales of gas to domestic consumers almost compensating entirely for the losses from industrial customers, and the net loss in gross earnings is only 3.88 per cent. The total net sum of $914,311 was obtained from all sales of gas, as against $951,292, and miscellaneous earnings amounted to $14,055, the net earnings being $186,871.

Royal Bank of Canada.—The Royal Bank of Canada, in its annual statement, makes a "record" showing (says the Canadian financial correspondent of the *Times*). The assets now stand at $198,299,123, as compared with $179,404,054 last year, a gain of close upon $20,000,000. The total liquid assets at November 30 reached the "record" level of $84,894,462, equivalent to 49.03 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, as against $71,244,677, or 46.06 per cent. Cash holdings amounted to $31,923,680, equivalent to 18.43 per cent., as compared with $27,683,855, or 17.90 per cent., last year. An indication of the bank's growth is afforded by the increase shown in total deposits, which amounted to $154,976,327, as against $136,051,208. The net profits for the year amounted to $1,905,576, equal to 16.48 per cent. on the capital, as compared with $1,886,142, or 16.31 per cent. The total available for distribution is $2,519,638, of which $1,387,200 has been paid in dividends, and $676,472 is carried forward.

Casey Cobalt. — A circular, dated December 18, from Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbe, Consulting Engineer, states that since his memorandum of May 7, 1915, on the results of operations at this property, mining and milling have progressed continually. All work on the western claim and in the old workings has now entirely ceased, and the balance of the ore reserves from these workings has been extracted and milled. In the No. 6 workings of the Casey Cobalt property, out of ten veins intersected and drifted on, only one (No. 22 vein) has proved profitable. The Harris Consolidated Mines, Ltd., the owners of the property adjoining the Casey claim on the east, having been approached a favourable option agreement has been obtained from them by the Casey Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Ltd. (the Canadian company), and, operating under this agreement, work has been carried across the line on both the second and third levels. At the present time the operations of the company are confined to the Harris property. With the funds in hand and the cash which will be realised from the present ore reserves, it is probable that exploratory work can be carried on till April, even assuming no further ore is developed.

Mond Nickel. Sir Robert Hadfield, F.R.S., and the Right Hon. Ellis J. Griffith, K.C., M.P., have joined the Board.

Beaver Consolidated Mines.—The following is the record of development during the quarter ending November 30 last:—Drifting, 515ft.; cross-cutting, 146ft.; sinking, 163ft.; raising, 265.5ft.; total, 1,089.5ft.; stopping, 2,580.8 cubic yards. The Directors have taken an option on the stock of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mines, Ltd., which owns 365 acres in the Kirkland Lake district.

Western Canada Power.—The committee representing the holders of the three-year-notes, due March 1, has tentatively agreed to convert these notes at par and accrued interest into 7 per cent. Preference shares, provided, among other things, that the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds will agree to convert the next two years' interest coupons at par into Preference shares of the same issue. This agreement will also involve the raising of approximately $350,000 in cash, within two years, for completing the third generating unit and providing for other necessary expenditures, and to this sum the holders of the Ordinary shares will be asked to contribute by subscriptions to preferred shares at par, payable in instalments within two years.

Marconi Wireless of Canada.—The report for the year ended January 31, 1915, states that during the six months which elapsed before the outbreak of the war the business continued to make normal and satisfactory progress. Message traffic to and from ships, which forms an important source of the company's revenue, and which prior to the war was showing a gratifying increase, has naturally been adversely affected. The Directors have submitted claims to the naval authorities for compensation in respect of the reduced revenue of the various coast stations as compared with the corresponding period anterior to the war. This matter is still in abeyance, but the Directors have reason to believe that an equitable settlement will be duly arranged. Practically the whole of the mercantile marine of Canadian and Newfoundland registry has now been equipped with Marconi wireless telegraph appartus. Towards the close of the year the Newfoundland Government enacted legislation providing for the compulsory wireless equipment of all vessels engaged in the seal fishery. The transatlantic service has shown important gains in traffic despite the adverse conditions imposed by the war.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce give notice that they will PAY on and after 1st January next COUPON No. 11 for interest due on that date. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

2, Lombard Street, E.C.
28th December, 1915.

COUPONS OF THE CANADIAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE 40 YEAR GOLD BONDS, due 1st January, 1916, should be presented at the London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, 5, Princes Street, London, E.C., as Agents for the Merchants' Bank of Canada. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and forms for listing can now be obtained.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

An Exceedingly Unsatisfactory Year.

The report for the year to June 30 states that, owing to adverse circumstances, the result of operations is exceedingly unsatisfactory. The period has been one of continuous difficulty and anxiety to the Directors and the management in British Columbia. The net revenue for the year, after making deductions, amounted to £180,661; add balance brought forward, £6,884; amount transferred from reserve fund, £60,000; deduct interest on debentures and Debenture stock to June 30, £132,879; dividends already paid—on Five per Cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference stock for the year to June 30, £72,000; on Preferred Ordinary stock for the year to June 30 at 2½ per cent. per annum, £36,000; leaving a balance of £6,666 to carry forward. In order to make the above dividend payments it has been necessary to transfer £60,000 from the reserve fund.

The depression and jitney competition combined, it is stated, have rendered it impossible for the company, notwithstanding the most rigid economy, to operate the street railway system at a profit. Without in any way minimising the difficulties which will have to be met in the next few years, the Directors feel they can congratulate themselves and the stockholders on the company's strong financial position. The company had on June 30 the following liquid assets, viz.:—Marketable securities (at cost), £105,000; short loans and cash in hand, £418,876—£523,876. Since that date the liquid resources of the company have increased. Although there is no immediate prospect of sufficient profits being earned to pay the dividend on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference stock, the Directors are of opinion that the company's financial position justifies the payment of the dividend for the current year out of the reserve fund, and a resolution will be submitted to the stockholders to approve of this course being adopted. The Directors are unable to hold out any hope that they will be able to recommend the payment of any dividend on the Preferred Ordinary or Deferred Ordinary stocks for the current year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending December 21.

Canadian Northern, $774,400; increase, $359,600. (November, $3,535,200; increase, $1,307,200).

Canadian Pacific, $2,945,000; increase, $1,341,000.

Grand Trunk, £159,294; increase, £25,291. G. T. Western, £40,644; increase, £11,936. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £13,773; increase, £3,890. Total, £213,711; increase, £41,117.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, £35,453; increase, £22,878.

◆

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power. Net earnings for November, 3,440,000 milreis; increase, 65,510 milreis.

Canadian Mining.—Production for four weeks ended November 4, £55,878, profit £34,433.

Le Roi No. 2.—During November there were shipped from the Josie Mine 1,555 tons of ore and 88 tons of concentrates. The receipts were $34,700. The estimated working expenses were: Ore production and milling, $6,800; development and stores, $11,900.

Canadian Light and Power. Coupons of 5 per cent. first mortgage 40-year gold bonds due January 1, should be presented at the London Joint Stock Bank, 5, Princes Street, London, E.C., as agents for the Merchants' Bank of Canada. Coupons must be left three clear days.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

J. T. T. (Leeds).—We are pleased to hear that the information we were able to supply proved of such use to you, and are much obliged for your interesting letter.

W. P. (Hammersmith).—The objection only applies to the action of sending fresh capital abroad for investment. We are aware of no reason why you should not employ your Canadian capital in the manner you suggest.

S. L. M. (Westminster).—We understand that the company is sharing in the munition business, and with a good deal of success. Owing, however, to the comparative stagnation of construction work its own legitimate business must be severely curtailed, and it is probable that its new activities are valuable mainly as a stopgap.

R. P. A. (Eastbourne).—The subject was alluded to in our Toronto letter last week. A good deal of rumour and gossip centres upon the company in question, but it at least seems certain that its prospects are very materially improved. In view of the possibilities, we think you would do well to await further developments before selling.

X. (Brighton).—(1) We cannot recommend speculation in the stock, as the prospects of the enterprise are far too indefinite. (2) Our local correspondent regards the price as unjustified by the position at present. (3) We have seen the statement to which you allude and believe that it correctly reports the position. Obviously it will be unwise to base any hopes upon the proceeding until it is seen whether anything tangible results from the operations.

E. C.—While we do not care to venture to advise in legal matters, it certainly appears that you have good grounds for action. We should strongly advise you to secure the assistance of a local solicitor, both in making enquiries as to the position of the person you mention and also in proceeding against him, if such a course proves to be worth your while. We shall be pleased to mention a suitable firm if you desire.

Shareholder.—(1) The company's year ends on December 31, and the annual meeting is held in March. (2) It is understood that, mainly as a result of the heavy grain traffic this season, the result of 1915 will prove much more encouraging than that for 1914, and additional improvement is looked for from the employment of an important number of the company's vessels in the Atlantic service this winter instead of being tied up in the lakes, as usual.

Electric.—The point is mentioned elsewhere in this issue. A report of the meeting will be published in *Canada* next week. Since the close of the company's last financial year the monthly reports have shown a great decline in earnings as compared even with the corresponding months of 1914. The net income for the four months to October 30 was $145,168, being a decrease of $470,502 as compared with the similar period of 1914. Some improvement is indicated, however, by the fact that the net earnings for September were doublo those for August, while October showed an improvement of about 50 per cent over September, so that while there is a great deal of leeway to be made up, the process of regaining it would seem to have commenced.

B. C. (Halifax).—(1) The bonds should be perfectly safe to hold. The company is strong and is ably managed, and we understand that the effect of the war will be to increase its profits, which were already on a very satisfactory basis. (2) We cannot say what effect the proposed development will have upon the enterprise in question, but we are inclined to believe that the effect, either way, will be small, as the market is large enough to utilise any probable production.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

Honourable (Ascot).—(1) No; none of the persons on your list is now entitled to the prefix "Honourable." The King's Regulations regarding titles distinctly state that its use is only recognised while the persons named actually hold office. (2) No; ex-Premiers of the Provincial Cabinets are not entitled to the prefix: only members of the Dominion Cabinet and those who have been at any time sworn in as members of the Dominion Privy Council. (3) As Agents-General, no.

P. M. (Southampton).—The only morning papers publishing the complete lists of Canadian casualties are the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Standard*, but you will probably find that *Canada*, which also gives them, will best meet your requirements, as no other journal gives such full news of the Canadian contingents. Of course, as his next-of-kin, in the event of any casualty occurring to your husband, you should receive notification from the Canadian Record Office before it is officially issued to the Press.

A. B. (Folkestone).—Up to June 30 the casualties for the individual battalions amounted to:—1st, 794 (168 killed, 5 missing); 2nd, 688 (164 killed, 262 missing and prisoners); 3rd, 798 (73 killed, 367 missing and prisoners); 4th, 716 (164 killed, 23 missing); 5th, 670 (143 killed, 46 missing and prisoners); 7th, 913 (123 killed, 337 missing and prisoners); 8th, 780 (122 killed, 141 missing and prisoners); 10th, 913 (154 killed, 149 missing and prisoners); 13th, 788 (134 killed, 229 missing and prisoners); 14th, 558 (98 killed, 21 missing and prisoners); 15th, 888 (84 killed, 196 missing and prisoners); 16th, 754 (144 killed, 78 missing and prisoners); P.P.C.L.I., 981 (253 killed, 3 prisoners). The other battalions were not heavily engaged up to that date. The Artillery of the First Division lost 421 (59 killed, 12 missing); Engineers, 125 (24 killed).

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 521. Jan. 1, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—**(Advt.)**

ONTARIO MINERALS.

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper

Returns made to the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the nine months ended September 30, 1915, show an increase in value of gold of $1,884,093 and a decrease in value of silver of $2,051,760. It is pointed out that the increase in the production of gold amounts to one-third.

The gold districts of Northern Ontario, the report says, are fulfilling the prediction made several years ago that they would make good the loss caused by the waning of the silver mines of Cobalt. Thus, the combined value of the gold and silver output of the first nine months of the present year was only $167,661 less than for the same portion of 1914, notwithstanding the fact that the yield of silver fell off over 20 per cent. Part of this decrease is due to the low prices which prevailed during the whole nine months, but which made a sharp recovery in November.

The Sudbury mines are being worked to the maximum capacity, and the production of nickel for the nine months nearly equals the largest previous output for a full year. Over 75 per cent. of the output is made by the Canadian Copper Company, but the operations of the Mond Company are now more extensive than formerly and its output has correspondingly increased.

The yield of copper was also much greater than in the corresponding period of 1914, and nearly equalled the total output of that year.

*

Steel Company of Canada.—The following Preference dividends have been declared, payable February 1:—In respect of half-year ended December 31, 1914, $3.50 per share, and in respect of quarter ending December 31, 1915, $1.75 per share.

Acadia Sugar Refining.—The report states that the balance of profit and loss brought down amounted to $257,140, to which must be added the net trading profits for the year of $147,008, together $404,148. Dividends amounting to 6 per cent. have been paid on the Preferred stock and 5 per cent. on the Ordinary capital, leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss of $107,414. The Directors regret they cannot recommend payment of further dividends at this time. The balance, therefore, of $107,414 at credit of profit and loss account will be carried forward.

*

More than $5,000,000 worth in war orders have been placed in Canada by the C.P.R. on behalf of the British Government.

The Dominion Government have sold the ice-breaker *Minto* to the Russian Government, for use in keeping open the port of Archangel.

The Grand Trunk system has been awarded the gold medal (highest award) and diploma for its exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., have been the following

A London firm, engaged in export trade, whose travellers cover Russia, India, Egypt, and the Levant, and South America, are desirous of arranging the agencies, upon a purchasing outright basis, of Canadian manufacturers of underwear (balbriggan, lisle thread, and lightweight wool), cloth (Cheviot, fancy tweed, Venetian), and men's boots.

A London company wish to obtain supplies of Canadian bentwood chairs, etc., for shipment to Siam, and invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

A London company desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of carbide of calcium and also of chlorate of potash.

A London company seeks supplies of electric pocket lamps and torches, and also of electric pipe-lighters, and wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers in a position to supply these specialities

A London company are open to receive offers from Canadian manufacturers of pastry boards, meat boards, sleeve boards, spring clothes clips, folding clothes racks, and clothes pins.

A Montreal firm of importers, in a position to furnish references, seek the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and shippers of chemicals.

A London firm, claiming a good connection, seek the agency, upon a commission basis, of Canadian manufacturers of domestic hardware, brushware, electrical accessories, press buttons, and dress press fasteners (snappers).

A London firm who are regular buyers of dry-salted codfish, ask to be placed in touch with curers in Canada, who are in a position to fill export orders.

A firm of fish merchants in Liverpool desire the addresses of Canadian exporters to this country of various kinds of fish.

A London company are open to purchase supplies of enamelled ware, wooden ware of all kinds, and wire nails, and invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers in a position to fill orders.

A London firm wish to secure the agency of Canadian packers of canned fruits, vegetables, and fish, and also of dried fruits.

A London importer, who is interested in wooden ware for household purposes as well as for manufacture of brushes, surgical instruments, and appliances, surgical glass and china ware, enamelled ware, etc., invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers

A London firm wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of wrought iron pipe, up to 4½in., who can fill orders

A Paris firm of manufacturers agents report a good opening in France for safety razors, and would be glad to hear from Canadian manufacturers seeking business.

A Liverpool firm ask to be placed in touch with the owners of Canadian mines producing manganese ore

A Lancashire firm desire the addresses of Canadian shippers of frozen fish and also of poultry.

A Canadian company, manufacturing steel drums and kegs for chemicals, explosives, etc., have a representative at present in London, who wishes to get into touch with buyers

*

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN GOODS

France and the West Indies.

A communication has been received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, from Dr. Phillippe Roy, General Commissioner for Canada in Paris, stating that an order has been issued by the French War Department to the effect that all purchases made by the Supply Branch in Canada will pass through the Hudson's Pay Company's office in Montreal.

Dr. Roy further states that Canadian lumber, steel, and meat will find in France an important market for years to come, but it is necessary that Canadian firms should have in Paris representatives entrusted with the necessary authority.

Another part of the world which offers opportunities for Canadian trade is the West Indies. Mr. E. H. S. Flood, the Trade Commissioner, reports to the Department that it is an accepted fact that the West Indies are now looking to Canada for supplies, as the present limited steamship service between the West Indies and Europe is restricting trade. Firms in Canada manufacturing lines of men's and women's underwear, prints, and general lines of wearing apparel, including boots and shoes, bags and sacks, hardware, tools, paints and oils, chemicals, etc., and who are in a position to fill orders promptly and to quote export prices, would do well to look into this field.

*

In order to expedite the movement of wheat from the Western Provinces to the Atlantic seaboard, the Government is establishing a rate of 6 cents per bushel from Armstrong to Montreal and Quebec. This is equivalent to the summer rate by water (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*), and will have an important effect on the winter movement of grain.

McNAUGHT'S
PATENT WOOL-WASHING MACHINES.

JOHN & Wm. McNAUGHT, ST. GEORGE'S FOUNDRY,
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.
ALSO MAKERS OF
WOOL-DRYING MACHINERY.
Prices and particulars on application.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom :—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham,

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills -
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes -
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers -
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. Obed Smith. 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John A. Reid, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—Mr. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending December 28 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Anderson, Lieut. G. J., 90th Field Company, R.E., Vancouver—Kenilworth Hotel.
Anderson, Mrs. W. H. K., Victoria—10, Bedford Place, W.C.
Anderson, W. S., Winnipeg—Queen Anne's Mansions.
Banfield, Miss M., Winnipeg—5 Montague Street.
Bell, G. A. W. M., Calgary—Bell Green, Lower Sydenham, S.E.
Biggar, Miss J., Toronto—19, Margaret Street.
Boultbee, Sgt. E. L., Vancouver—Imperial Hotel.
Browne, E. G., Ottawa—Regent Palace Hotel.
Buckley, Mrs. Peter, Montreal—364, Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith.
Clarke, J. F., Winnipeg—North Street, Rochford, Essex.
Crombie, Lieut. W. E., St. John, N.B.—Thackeray Hotel.
Davidson, Mrs. Richard and Frank, St. Catharines—1, Madeley Road, Ealing.
Desmey, Chas. P., Ottawa—care of C.O.R.C.C., London.
Dugman, Capt. and Mrs. E. C., Vancouver—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. J., R.N.A.S., Victoria—Strand Palace Hotel.
Grenfell, Major W. T., St. John's, Newfoundland—Regent Palace Hotel.
Hastings, Angus, Winnipeg—Queen Anne's Mansions.
Hewson, Lieut. G. E., Amherst—Victoria Hotel.
Hickman, F., Winnipeg—29a, Spital Square, Bishopsgate.
Ingersoll, N., St. Catherines—1, Madeley Road, Ealing.
Jarvis, Lieut. R. H., Toronto—Windsor Hotel.
Jones, Miss K., Toronto—32, Dorset Square, N.W.
Leach, Mr. and Mrs. F. H., Toronto—care of London City and Midland Bank.
MacAulay, Miss M., Sydney—37, Sellers Avenue, Harlesden, N.W.
Macdonald, D. C., Winnipeg—Queen Anne's Mansions.
MacTavish, R. M., Madoc—21, Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington.
Martin, Miss E., St. John, N.B.—60, Linden Grove, Nunhead, S.E.
McDonnell, Angus, Vancouver—Bath Club.
McDonald, Capt. H., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Mitchell, Lieut. E. S., Halifax, N.S.—50, Charlwood Street.
Newcombe, Lieut.-Com. J. F., R.N., and Mrs. P. F.—66, St. George's Square, S.W.
Nicholson, L. E., Winnipeg—Queen Anne's Mansions.
O'Reilly, Edward B., Hamilton—Constitutional Club.
Pick, H. H., Westmount, P.Q.—43, Trinity Grounds, Mile End Road.
Reese, W., Trail, B.C.—43, The Avenue, West Ealing, W.
Rowland, D. P., Winnipeg—Queen Anne's Mansions.
Shelton, Mrs. Mary, Vancouver—Bedford.
Sifton, Clifford, Ottawa—Carlton Hotel.
Smith, W. A., Winnipeg—Queen Anne's Mansions.
Stimson, Miss A. E., Ottawa—13, Cheyne Place.
Strathy, Stuart and Miss M., Toronto—care of Royal Bank of Canada.
Thynne, A. G., Vancouver—128, Jermyn Street, S.W.
Walker, W. J., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.
Warren, J. W., Moose Jaw—Strand Palace Hotel.
Woodbridge, T. E., Victoria—Hungerford, Berks.
Wylie, Miss M., Ottawa—Kelsey Cottage, Manor Way, Beckenham.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN CANADA.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has accepted the findings of the Conciliation Board in the dispute between the company and the locomotive engineers and firemen on the Eastern lines of its system, the employees thereby securing a benefit in wages on conditions. The report of the Minister of Labour on the subject (says Reuter) states: "This leaves the industrial situation of Canada peaceful beyond precedent for fifteen years. There is no strike at present existing or threatened from coast to coast."

*

THE ROGERS PASS TUNNEL.

The Rogers Pass tunnel (Kootenay, B.C.), on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is approaching completion, says the *Times.* The tunnel is 26,400ft. (five miles) long, and the approaches extend for an additional nine miles. The width is 29ft. and the height 21ft. There will be room for a double track, and the length of the line will be reduced by 4.3 miles. On December 19 a passage through the tunnel was opened by the explosion of a charge in the heart of Mount Macdonald.

*

A RECORD GRAIN CARGO.

The *W. Grant Morden*, the largest freighter on the Great Lakes, owned by the Canada Steamships Line, has recently carried a cargo of 760,000 bushels of oats, the largest ever carried in one steamer. The freight earned on this cargo from Fort William to Port McNicholl will, it is stated, amount to $30,000.

*

Mr. Frank C. Fielding, senior partner of Fielding, Son, and Macleod, of Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, E.C., died on Friday, December 17.

Two steamers belonging to the Canadian Steamship Lines, Ltd., have been involved in a fire at Sarnia recently, the *Majestic* being burned to the water's edge and the *Saronic* being much damaged.

Mr. G. E. Bell, B.Sc., of the Dominion Bridge Co. (Hon. Secretary of the Canadian Exporters' Lunch Club), and Mr. R. G. Kyd, of Dunville, Ont., have been elected associate members of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

Some slight idea of the enormous industrial activity in the United States caused by the war can be gathered from the fact that in November the Bethlehem Steel Company alone shipped an average of 30,000 loaded and cased shells a day. It is stated that 150 ships are now building in American yards, as against 12 this time last year. Even the most peaceful factories are being utilised for war munitions, and we hear that the Waltham Watch Company are making $2,000,000 worth of mechanism for time-fuses for shells.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

DAILY, 9 till SUNSET.—Admission: Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only; Mondays and Saturdays, 6d.; other days, 1s. Children always 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) every Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form, thus ensuring the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the next twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on front cover. A subscription carries with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian interest

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, December 31. R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, January 1. R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, January 3. S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, January 5. S.s. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, January 7. R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 8. S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, January 10. S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, January 12. S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, January 14.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 15. S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to St. John.
S.s. *Carthaginian* (Allan), Glasgow to Halifax.
Monday, January 17. S.s. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, January 19.—S.s. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Thursday, January 20. S.s. *Sicilian* (Allan), London to St. John.
Friday, January 21.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 22.—R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, January 24.—S.s. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, January 26.—R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, January 29. R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, February 3. R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, February 4.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, February 5.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON.—
P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegler Building. Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—
SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—
ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.
McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Novia Scotia, Church Street

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RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building

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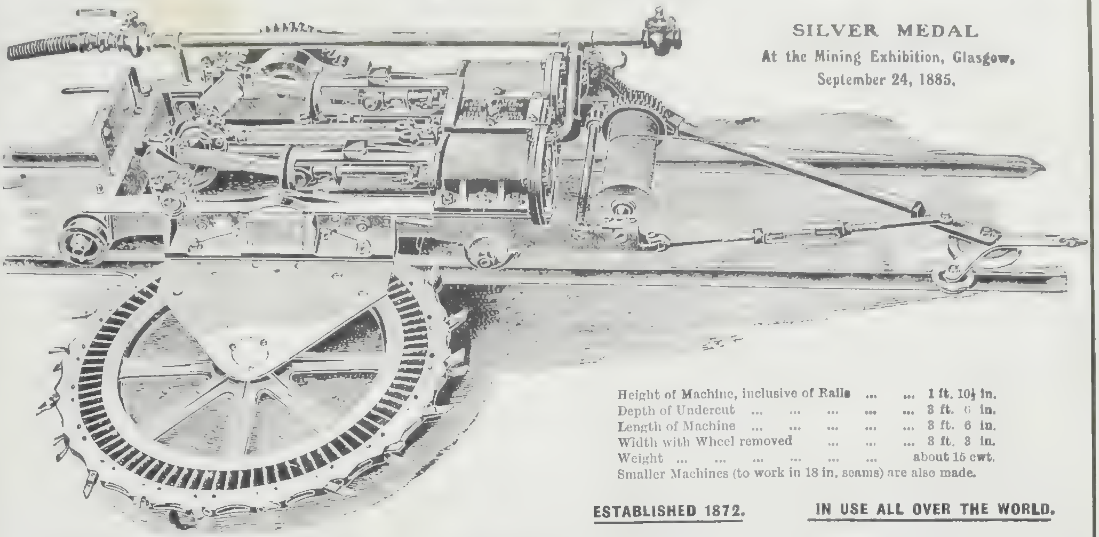
Or to nearest Canadian Government Agent at any of the following addresses:—

48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139, Corporation Street, Birmingham: 81, Queen Street, Exeter 16 Parliament Street, York; 28, High Street, Cardiff, 107, Hope Street, Glasgow 116, Union Street, Aberdeen, 17-19, Victoria Street, Belfast, 44, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street, Carlisle: and Market Place, Peterboro'; or to any licensed Booking Agent



GILLOTT'S IMPROVED ROTARY COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

("GILLOTT AND COPLEY.")

SILVER MEDAL
At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow,
September 24, 1885.

Height of Machine, inclusive of Rails	1 ft. 10½ in.
Depth of Undercut	3 ft. 6 in.
Length of Machine	3 ft. 6 in.
Width with Wheel removed	3 ft. 3 in.
Weight	about 15 cwt.

Smaller Machines (to work in 18 in. seams) are also made.

ESTABLISHED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

JOHN GILLOTT & SON, Lancaster Works, Barnsley,
Make a Spécialité of
COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT; MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

Will cut from 20 yards per hour in hardest Coal or Fireclays. Is made almost wholly of Steel. Amount of work guaranteed. Is lighter, more portable, durable and compact, and will do more and better work than any other machine. 20,100 yards holed in 1,726 hours in six months in a 28 in. seam of Coal, including all stoppages, and producing 12,500 tons of Coal. We had 17 of our machines at work at the Colliery where this was done.

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No. 522. Vol. XLI.
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1915.
Jan. 2 6th Battalion.
.. 9 6th .. "E" Co.
38th Dufferin Rifles (officers).
P.P.C.L.I.
.. 23 7th Battalion. "E" Co.
Royal Canadian Engineers.
.. 30 1st Battalion (signallers).
2nd .. (officers)
1st .. "D" Co.
6th .. (officers).
Divisional Supply Column.
Feb. 6 6th Battalion. "B" Co.
Remount Depot.
Royal Canadian Dragoons. "C" Squadron.
.. 13 Divisional Headquarters Staff.
6th Battalion (sergeants).
19th Alberta Dragoons
Royal Canadian Dragoons. "C" Squadron.
.. 20 1st Battalion. No 3 patrol, scouts.
4th .. (officers).
Royal Canadian Dragoons.
12th Battalion (officers).
Military Police in London
Mar. 6 11th Battalion. "H" Co. (football team).
Military Police at Tidworth.
.. 20 27th Battalion.
27 B C Mounted Troops
Fort Garry Regiment.
April 3 29th Battalion (officers).
Yukon Machine Gun Section.
.. 10 32nd Battalion (officers and men).
.. 17 30th .. No 1 Co No 2 Co, No 3 Co., No. 4 Co., machine gun section; signallers.
.. 24 32nd Battalion (military police).
Canadian Army Service Corps (officers and men)
May 1 2nd Divisional Supply Column.
16th Battalion.
32nd .. "B" Co.
.. 8 5th .. (officers).
6th Field Ambulance (officers).
21st Essex Fusiliers (officers).
Fort Garry Regiment.
.. 15 2nd Division. Divisional Engineers and Signal Co. (officers)
2nd .. 4th Field Ambulance Corps (officers).
18th Battalion.
22 18th ..
27th ..
Canadian Army Service Corps.
Canadian Record Office.
29 No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) officers; non com. officers: "A" Section; "B" Section; Stationary Hospital, officers.
June 5 21st Battalion (on board transport & officers)
18th ..
Strathcona's Horse (4th Troop)
12 19th Battalion (on board transport).
19 No 5 Stationary Hospital (Queen's); officers; non com. officers.
20th Battalion (officers).
49th .. (review).
26 18th .. (men)
24th .. (band)
49th .. (officers).
Base Post Office Staff.

1915.
July 3 1st Battalion (officers).
43rd .. (on board transport).
.. 10 Machine Gun Officers, 1st Division.
42nd Battalion, officers; men.
.. 17 36th .. officers: men.
.. 24 39th .. on transport and in training.
Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers at Valcartier).
Aug. 7 Machine Gun Section 1st McGill Co.
Officers' Quarters, Risborough Barracks
56th Battalion (at Calgary).
C Squadron 12th C.M.R. (at Red Deer).
Headquarters Staff 2nd Canadian Division.
18th Battalion (field work).
.. 14 Review of 2nd Canadian Division (Shorncliffe).
A, B, and C Squadrons 2nd C.M.R.
56th Battalion (officers and men, at Calgary).
Canadian Medical Service.
.. 21 Yukon Machine Gun Section.
Eaton Machine Gun Brigade (officers and men)
.. 28 12th Reserve Battalion (officers and men).
18th and 21st Battalions.
Sept. 4 Canadian Pay and Record Office, London (officers)
6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, officers; officers, non-coms., and men.
.. 11 King's Review at Shorncliffe.
Borden Motor Machine Gun Battery, officers, officers, non coms., and men.
4th Field Co., 2nd Division, Engineers.
18th Battalion.
19th (Central Ont.) Battalion.
20th .. ..
21st (Eastern Ont.) ..
24th Battalion.
4th Infantry Brigade.
.. 18 2nd Division Manoeuvres.
.. 23 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
5th .. .. ..
Canadian School of Musketry, Rockcliffe.
Oct. 2 48th Reserve Battalion.
.. 9 43rd Battalion (Guard).
54th .. (officers and men).
.. 16 48th .. (men).
36th (Ontario) Battalion (men).
4th Mounted Rifles (on transport).
5th .. Field Kitchen.
2nd Brigade, Mounted Rifles (officers).
1st Troop, 19th Alberta Dragoons.
.. 23 7th Reserve Brigade.
7th .. Battalion, Headquarters Staff.
7th Battalion (1st B.C. Regiment) (men).
32nd Reserve Battalion (officers).
36th .. .. ..
Canadian School of Signalling (Commandant and Instructional Staff, officers & men).
53rd Battalion (officers and men).
.. 30 25th .. (officers and men).
48th Reserve Battalion.
53rd Battalion (on transport).
90th Pioneers (on transport).
Nov. 6 King's Review at the Front.
Inspection by General Steele of 2nd Brigade, C.M.R.
Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers & men).

1915.
Nov. 6 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish) after Ypres.
48th Battalion (men).
.. 13 Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers & men).
Training Division (Musketry Staff).
.. 20 .. .. Military School Staff.
.. .. 10th Reserve Brigade.
.. .. Headquarters Staff.
.. .. Headquarters Paymaster's Staff.
17th Battery, 5th Brigade, C.F.A. (men).
32nd Reserve Battalion.
.. 27 Recruiting and Organisation, Headquarters Staffs.
5th C.M.R. (No. 3 Troop, "C" Squadron).
9th Infantry Reserve Brigade, Headquarters Staff.
Dec. 4 5th C.M.R. (No. 1 Troop, "C" Squadron).
48th B.C. Reserve Battn. (O.C., Adjutant, Qmr., Warrant Officers, and Sergeants).
9th Infantry Reserve Brigade (Headquarters and Subordinate Staffs).
No 2 Canadian Field Ambulance (group of officers).
83rd Battn. arriving Toronto from Niagara Camp.
.. 11 Machine Gun School (Instructional Staff, Assembled Class; Anti-Aircraft Drill).
P.P.C.L.I. (3rd Universities, McGill, Co.).
5th C.M.R. (officers of "C" Squadron).
Canadian Training Division (Musketry officer and General Subordinate Staff).
Halifax N.S. men at Bramshott.
61st Battn. (at Winnipeg).
39th Battn. (at Belleville).
Dec. 18 Machine Gun School (Company Drill; Section at Miniature Range).
5th C.F.A. (officers).
Instructional Staff (officers).
Wounded N.C.O.s and men returning to Canada.
40th Battn. (warrant officers, staff sergts., and sergts.).
Canadian Ordnance Corps (Chief Officers and Office Staff).
Dec 25 48th, B C, Pioneer Battn (officers and N.C.O.s, No. 2 Co.).
40th, N.S., Battn. (No. 15 Platoon; band).
Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe (staff).
P.P.C.L.I. (3rd Universities Co., road-making; officers and N.C.O.s).
56th, Calgary, Battn. (No. 6 Platoon, "B" Company).
5th Artillery Brigade (Otterpool Camp during snowstorm).
1916.
Jan. 1 Army Dental Corps (officers).
7th C.F.A. Brigade (C.O. and Headquarters and Subordinate Staffs).
School of Signalling (officers, N.C.O.s, and men of 26th class).
5th Artillery Brigade (Horse Lines of 17th Battery).
Machine-Gun School (Pack Horses and Limbers).
5th Infantry Brigade Staff at Front.
Headquarters Staff, 13th Military District.

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CANADA

No. 522. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916. Vol. XLI. 6D. WEEKLY.

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Made a Knight Bachelor.

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Made a C.B.

MR. WILLIAM BRYMNER,
President of the Royal Canadian Academy.
Made a C.M.G.

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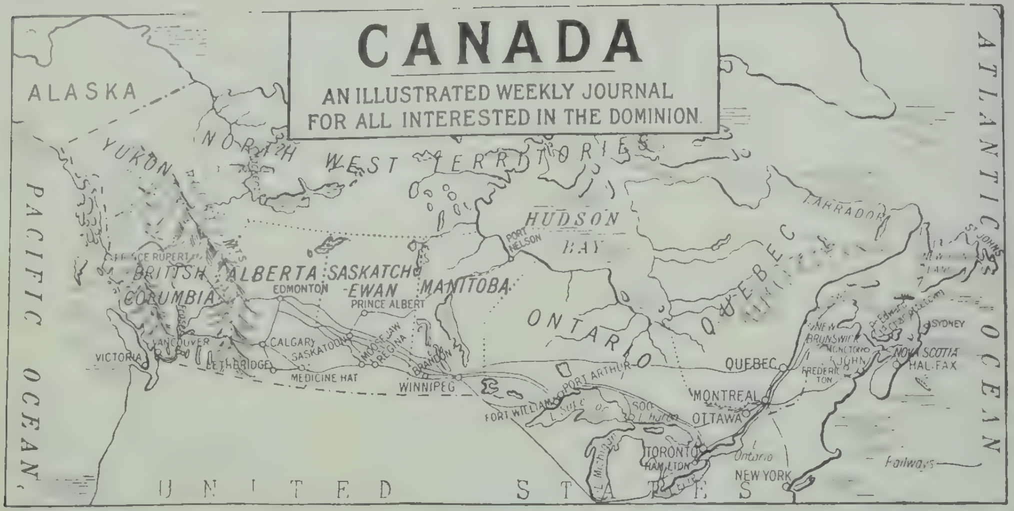

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CANADA'S NEW PEER.

THE elevation of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to the House of Lords confers distinction alike on the recipient and on the Dominion. In the international policy of his corporation he has ever shown himself to be an Empire builder, and his new honour is a fitting recognition of his wise policy.

It must be an additional gratification to all Imperialists that a man of our own blood, although born a citizen of the United States, has risen to high position and honours under the flag of his forefathers. Under the broad views and far-seeing management of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the development of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been of outstanding benefit and importance not only to the Dominion of Canada but to the Empire at large. In matters of trade and emigration the policy of the C.P.R., under its President, has always been on the widest Imperial lines. The company has benefited enormously through the wisdom of this broad policy, and has secured a standing and reputation second to none in the Empire, or indeed in the world. Since the outbreak of war the C.P.R. has been of inestimable service to the Canadian as well as to the British Governments, and since the recent visit of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to London, where he conferred with members of the British Government and officials of the Admiralty and War Office, the great resources of the C.P.R. and the exceptional organising ability of its President have been still further utilised to assist the Empire's need.

The United States have in the past attracted and retained many men of great value and ability both from the Mother Country and from Canada. Canada has been fortunately successful in regaining some of our lost citizens or their descendants, and from now on the attraction will be more compelling. When this malevolent German militarism is finally destroyed the British Empire will stand higher among the nations of the world than ever before, and many men in the United States of British ancestry may see in Canada a more attractive domicile and be glad to regain citizenship of an Empire which has made such great sacrifices in the cause of freedom and international honesty.

It is well that the Mother of Nations should confer dignities on its leading citizens who in any portion of our wide Empire have given outstanding proof of public merit and have done good service to the general community. The Mother Country has not been lavish with these high honours in the past, and we should be glad to see the elevation of more men of outstanding ability and high character in Greater Britain to the dignity of Barons of the Empire. In a few years hence, when the world has settled down after the crushing overthow of the German conspiracy against a higher civilisation, the British Empire will be more firmly welded into a confederation of free peoples. In those days we hope to see "Baron of the Empire" the proudest title that can be given to any citizen whose works or discoveries have been of conspicuous value to his own country or to the Empire at large, and it should be accompanied by a seat in a Senate more honourable and representative than any national Chamber that the world has yet seen.

* *

SIR WILLIAM WHITE.

THE work of no public servant in Canada is more deserving of the fullest acknowledgment at the hands of his Sovereign than that of the Minister of Finance. Sir William White has more than justified the selection by Sir Robert Borden when making his Cabinet of a man previously unknown in politics. His brilliant record at Toronto University and Osgoode Hall, followed by his experience of municipal assessment and trust company finance, indicated his ability for the post.

No Canadian Finance Minister has ever had more difficult problems to test his ability. Prior to the outbreak of war Canada was experiencing to an acute degree the backward swing of the pendulum after a period of abnormal speculative activity. Financial conditions were very difficult, but in handling his Budget, and in dealing with railway loans and banking and insurance matters, the Minister won the approval even of political opponents.

His management of the finances of the Dominion on the outbreak of war was masterly. New taxation had to be imposed and various measures taken to maintain unimpaired the financial credit of the country. Here the Minister showed the quality of his mettle, and in his arrangements with the British Exchequer and New York financiers he was equally wise and successful. The finances of Canada to-day are in an eminently satisfactory condition, owing to his wise handling of the problems as each came before him. The whole of Canada gratefully recognises the value of Sir William White's public services, and will congratulate him on its well-deserved recognition.

By the inclusion of other Canadians in the Honours List useful administrative work in various civil as well as military spheres has been recognised.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada and the Peerage. Since Confederation in 1867 only four Peerages have been created with which Canada is intimately associated, and it is curious that in no instance has the recipient of the title been a Canadian by birth. The first Peerage was that conferred on Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, widow of the famous Premier, Sir John Macdonald, whose memory was thus honoured shortly after his death in 1891. She is a native of Jamaica. Lord Mount Stephen, whose Peerage also dates from 1891, was born in Banffshire, and went to Canada in his 21st year. He took his name from the mountain peak in the Rockies, named after himself while President of the C.P.R. Lord Strathcona, called to the Peerage in 1897, was a native of Morayshire, who emigrated in his 18th year, and he associated Montreal with his Scottish title. Canada's new Peer is a native-born citizen of the United States, whose father and mother were born in Ireland. He was in his 29th year when he left Milwaukee to make his home and future career under the British flag.

The Canadian connection is, however, strongly emphasised in the history of several other peerages. Lord Aylmer, the eighth Baron, was born at Melbourne, in the Province of Quebec, educated in Canada, married a Canadian-born lady, and spent all his life in the service of the Dominion Militia, only retiring from the rank of Inspector-General in his 52nd year in 1904 to take up his residence at Queen's Bay, Kootenay, B.C. Moreover, Lord Aylmer's ancestors have had intimate associations with British North America since the time of the second Baron, over 150 years ago. The present Lord de Blaquiere and his wife (née Miss Desbarats) are both Canadians. By historical associations and marriage Canada has other connections with the Peerage. The oldest and only purely Canadian title is that of Baron de Longueuil, in the Province of Quebec, a title which was granted by Louis XIV. of France in 1700, when Canada was a French possession, and recognised in 1880 by Queen Victoria, its holder being the descendant of a Scottish officer, who, when serving in Canada in 1781, married a daughter of the Baron de Longueuil.

* * *

"Firm and Unwavering." "Firm and unwavering"—a phrase used by the Premier—is the dominant note of the New Year Messages from Sir Robert Borden to the Canadian people and to the troops Overseas, as well as the further instalment we publish this week from prominent Dominion and Provincial statesmen and from the Premier of Newfoundland. The spirit of Canada is finely expressed by Sir Robert Borden when he says, "In the dawn of another year our hearts are more resolute than ever to accomplish our task, however formidable it may prove."

As typical of the prevalence of this attitude may be quoted the words of the *Daily Telegraph's* Montreal correspondent, in describing the way in which Canadians joined, like the people of the Mother Country, in Intercession services last Sunday:—"Canada will meet the New Year united as never before, both as a nation within itself and as a nation within the Empire. Its religious and political differences have been dropped in the determination of all the people to join as one to devote all energy in assisting to carry the war to a successful issue."

* * *

Half a Million Canadian Soldiers. The best possible guarantee of Canada's determination—her "unflinching resolve to crown the justice of our cause with victory and unending peace"—is contained in Sir Robert Borden's intimation that on the first day of the New Year the authorised forces of Canada were increased to 500,000. It speaks volumes for the warmth of Canadian patriotism that it should be practicable even to contemplate the doubling of the 250,000 men already authorised. The quarter of a million, in fact, have practically been secured, the highest anticipations having thus been realised. By the end of the year 213,000 had been enlisted, recruits having come forward during the past month at the rate of 1,000 a day.

The Dominion authorities, too, seem perfectly satisfied that they will be able to reach the half-million mark under the present voluntary system, and that it will not be necessary to resort to compulsion, as now in Great Britain. In a recent speech at Vancouver one of the members of the Dominion Cabinet—the Hon. Robert Rogers, the Minister of Public Works—said: "If there is one thing of which we in Canada are more proud than another, it is the utter and complete lack of necessity for conscription within the borders of this Dominion. Our men have shown, and are showing, that they are ready and willing at all times, and we are proud that the day will never come in Canada when it will be necessary to have conscription." A characteristic remark in this connection is attributed to Major-General Sir Sam Hughes—that he has found that business men make the best soldiers, and that they have come forward in a manner reflecting the greatest credit upon the Dominion.

* * *

A Chance for Broad Views. The London Press has ventilated a matter which gives an opportunity for Canada to confer a great benefit on the Canadian troops and at the same time give a much-needed example in broad-minded patriotism to British medical authorities. Mr. H. A. Barker, who is acknowledged to be probably the most skilful and experienced manipulative surgeon for dislocations and other joint troubles in Great Britain, has offered his free services to the War Office. The medical authorities at the War Office have rejected this offer because Mr. Barker has not taken a diploma at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This refusal of the services of the greatest expert for damaged joints which the country possesses, merely on the grounds of medical etiquette, has an unpleasant flavour at this time of national crisis.

* * *

A Privileged Profession. The medical profession holds its charters and privileges by Acts of Parliament. If the heads of the profession wilfully abuse the powers conferred on them and prevent our injured soldiers from benefiting by the best skill in the country, the charters and privileges should be promptly amended by Parliament, and this impudent abuse of privileges put an end to. In the meantime, pending the action of Parliament, the Canadian Army Medical Service has a unique opportunity. Let the C.A.M.S. invite Mr. Barker to give his services to their men who require his special skill. This will confer a great boon on many disabled soldiers, and will also give an example of humanity and broad-minded patriotism worthy of Canada, which will not be unappreciated in the Old Country. It may even cause the mandarins of the British Medical Council to reconsider their attitude, and thus remove a stigma from an honourable and learned profession. At any rate, it offers Canada a great chance of doing the right thing at the right time.

* * *

The Indians of Canada. The British Empire has reached and maintained its high place among the nations for various reasons, but for none more worthy than its humane treatment of native races. In this matter, Canada has always followed the example set by the Mother Country, and the treatment of its Indians —who are the wards of the Government—has given little cause for criticism. Whereas, in all other parts of the New World, when the white man has dispossessed the natives of their land, a diminution of their numbers has speedily followed, Canada has a better record to show. Under a wise and benevolent administration of Indian affairs, the population has been maintained, in spite of all those factors which always have a tendency to militate against the increase of native races under new and civilised conditions. Excluding Eskimos, there are over 100,000 Indians in Canada, Ontario sheltering 26,000, and British Columbia 25,000.

The Dominion Department of Indian Affairs protects the Indians in their reserves, assists them in their trades and callings, and generally sees to it that the Indians under their control enjoy to the full all their rights and privileges. The income reported by the Department last year reached nearly $6,000,000, the two largest items being farm products, $1,813,619, and wages $1,419,244. The interest on Indian trust funds and annuities amounted to $430,665. The Government provides 335 Indian schools, and the attendance of pupils shows a gratifying increase.

It may be fairly claimed that in its treatment of the Indians Canada is doing its national duty honestly and well. When we consider Germany's methods with the natives which unfortunately came into its sphere of influence in Africa, and her treatment of the conquered populations of Alsace and Schleswig-Holstein, it is an abiding amazement that such a people could seriously hope to administer successfully a world-Empire, even if they could win it in war.

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CANADIANS IN BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

News has been received by the High Commissioner's Office from the Hon. Dr. Beland, M.P. for Beauce County, Quebec, who is interned in Germany. He is well personally, but reports that Mrs. Beland, whom he married in Belgium shortly before the outbreak of war, is suffering from a serious attack of diabetes.

Mr. W. L. Griffith, Secretary to the High Commissioner's Office, reports that a letter has been received from a group of about thirty Canadian civilians interned at Ruhleben, acknowledging with warm thanks receipt of a parcel of comforts sent on behalf of Sir Robert Borden and Sir Geo. Perley.

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Mr. J. A. Reid, Agent-General for the Province of Alberta, has been informed that the Legislature will meet next month, when Bills relating to Prohibition and Woman Suffrage will be introduced.

TEN YEARS OLD.

A "Canada" Anniversary.

As the first issue of *Canada* was dated January 13, 1906, the paper is now ten years old. In these ten years the growth and development of the country from which we take our title has been extraordinary, surpassing the anticipations of even the most optimistic.

When in 1905 the project of a high-class illustrated Anglo-Canadian weekly was discussed, many of the most prominent Canadians expressed strong doubts as to its being successful. The Managing Editor of one of the popular illustrated London weeklies regarded the project as much too ambitious and foretold early bankruptcy. Others had more belief in the enterprise, and the late Earl of Minto, who had but recently completed his term of office as Governor-General of Canada, accepted the chairmanship of the Canada Newspaper Co., but before the first issue appeared he had been suddenly called upon to succeed Lord Morley as Viceroy of India. His place was taken by Viscount Ridley, who has always taken a most keen and active interest in any useful movement tending to advance the general interest of the Empire.

The publication of *Canada* was a new departure in London journalism, for up to that time no paper dealing exclusively with one portion of the Empire had been produced which was largely illustrated and printed on art paper. *Canada* soon found its way in clubs and reading-rooms, to the tables reserved for the popular weeklies, and the faith of its founders was justified. The service furnished by *Canada* during the ten years of its publication has been wider than is immediately apparent. Its filed reports, statistical records, photographs, etc., have been utilised to an ever-increasing extent by investors, authors, lecturers, society officials, etc., and its annual volume, "Canada To-day," has found its way all over the Empire.

A Link between Canada and the Mother Country.

From the first issue the effort has been made to maintain the paper at a standard not unworthy of its subject. As a link between Canada and the Mother Country it has presented Canadian views and recorded Canadian development. It has shown Canadian opportunities and stimulated emigration, and has been a guide to Canadian investments and business opportunities. The object of the paper is, of course, to stimulate British interest in Canada, and it has been jealous of Canada's credit and good name in the Mother Country, and has not failed to expose unscrupulous attempts to impose on British investors.

Some of its comments have resulted in libel actions, but in no case has it been proved that our warnings or strictures were undeserved, though in thus protecting the public the paper has incurred heavy expenses

The abnormal conditions of the past year and a half have naturally affected the paper severely, but it has been able to maintain many of its regular features, in addition to others necessitated by the presence of so many Canadian troops in England and Flanders.

During the next ten-year period *Canada's* opportunity for usefulness will be greater than ever, and its scope and activities will doubtless be correspondingly extended. We may express the hope that *Canada* may always continue to enjoy the confidence and esteem of those whose good opinion it values, and that in its services to the Dominion it may continue to uphold the best traditions of responsible journalism.

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THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

Further Subscriptions up to January 3.

Uriah Runions (on behalf of inhabitants of Green Prairie district), £30 12s. 3d.; Mrs. R. C. Neiles (2nd and additional donation), £10; S. A. Shepherd (6th quarterly contribution), £10; Women's Patriotic League of Tilbury, Ont., £5 5s. 3d.; Young Girls' Society, Fenlon Falls, Ont., £5 7s. 2d.; Lieut. Arnold Keppel, Royal Flying Corps, £5; A. H. Eckford, £5; Mrs. M. L. Barnes (additional), £3; Miss Amy G. Allan, Crofton House School, Vancouver, B.C., £2 13s. 4d.; H. J. Barr, £1 1s.; Lieut. H. G. Manning, £1; Lady Mason (16th and additional), 10s.

Total amount of subscriptions received and promised to date, £35,202

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The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. have offered a free voyage to five Canadian wounded officers fortnightly on their steamers between Canada and the West Indies.

"CANADA'S UNFLINCHING RESOLVE."

Sir Robert Borden's Stirring New Year Message to the People of the Dominion.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, the Prime Minister of the Dominion, has issued the following New Year message to the people of Canada:—

"More than twelve months ago our Empire consecrated all its powers and its supreme endeavours to the great purpose which concerns the liberties of the world and the destinies of all its nations. In the dawn of another year our hearts are more resolute than ever to accomplish that task, however formidable it may prove. By the greatness of the need our future efforts must be measured.

"Nowhere is the Canadian spirit more firm and unwavering than among the men who hold the trenches, and those who will shortly stand by their side. Nowhere is it more undaunted than in the hospitals and convalescent homes. Already we have learned the full meaning of sacrifice. To all Canadian homes that have been saddened, to all Canadian hearts that have been stricken by the tragedy of this war, we pray a Divine blessing may bring consolation and healing.

Half a Million Canadians Authorised.

"Much has had to be learned during the past fifteen months, because we were not prepared for this war. The strongest assurance of ultimate victory lies in the fact that we were not crushed. In learning that hard lesson those who forced this war upon us may be assured by the traditions of our past that the lesson will be thoroughly learned, to the end that there shall be an enduring peace. The very character and greatness of the ideals for which we are fighting forbid us to pause until their triumph is fully assured.

"The Canadian forces at the front have indeed fought a good fight, and have crowned the name of Canada with undying laurels. To them and to all Overseas forces now under arms and awaiting the opportunity to do their part we bid God-speed, in the sure faith they will never fail in their duty.

"Yesterday the authorised forces of Canada numbered 250,000, and the number of enlisted was rapidly approaching that limit. To-day, the first day of the New Year, our authorised force is 500,000. This announcement is made in token of Canada's unflinching resolve to crown the justice of our cause with victory and an abiding peace."

Message to the Canadian Troops.

The following message from Sir Robert Borden has been communicated by Sir George Perley to the General Officer Commanding Canadian Army Corps in France, and the General Officers Commanding Canadian Troops in England:—

"On behalf of the Canadian people it is my duty and my privilege to convey to you the season's greetings and their warmest wishes for success and victory in all your enterprises during the coming year. All Canada has been inspired by the splendid gallantry and the dauntless spirit of the Canadian Forces at the front, and we realise the intense eagerness of those still in England to undertake their part. You are fighting not only for liberty and civilisation, but for the future peace of the world. No nation ever sprang to arms for a greater or nobler cause. In the dawning of the New Year Canada bids you God-speed in firmest confidence that our cause is just, that you will uphold it worthily, and that it will assuredly prevail."

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"CANADA'S" NEW YEAR MESSAGES.

The following further New Year Messages have been received by the Editor of "Canada" by cablegram and letter from Canada and Newfoundland:—

The Cause of Humanity.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, M.P., Postmaster-General of Canada.

Ottawa, December 16, 1915.

At the present time all our thoughts are concentrated on the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged, and which can have but one ending the final and lasting triumph of our cause, which is the cause of humanity.

My most ardent wish is that from the battlefields of Europe, where our soldiers of English and French origin are shedding their blood, may spring a spirit of tolerance and goodwill which will make our dear Canada the home of a free, enlightened, contented and united people.

TH. CHASE CASGRAIN.

A Year of Achievement for the Empire.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P., Solicitor-General of Canada.

Ottawa, December 14, 1915.

I believe Canadians regard the past year as one great achievement for the Empire. There have been errors, but the essential factors of final success were always, and are now, increasingly in evidence. The end is not yet, but it grows surer, and must soon grow nearer.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Imperial Fellowship and Union.

The Right Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G., M.P., Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

St. John's, Newfoundland, December 28, 1915.

On this, the threshold of the year 1916, a year destined to be fateful to the British Empire, and indeed the whole world, I desire on behalf of the people of Newfoundland to send you a New Year greeting of Imperial fellowship and union with the Mother Country in the great struggle in which we are now engaged.

Nothing has been so spectacular as the complete unity of the Empire. Indeed, it seems that nothing short of the great struggle could have brought home so comprehensively to the minds of every member of the Empire the necessity of such a union as would stand at all times for the safety of each part of the Empire. Every day the world is realising that in this great struggle blood counts, that kinship has conquered space, and that those who fight the British Isles must fight the British race.

Here in Newfoundland we have so far contributed to the Navy and the Army of the Empire, and to-day men are being trained to augment still further the forces now in the various theatres of the war in Europe.

There must be no halting or looking back. Our motto must be:—

"Go to our work and be strong,
  Halting not in our ways,
Balking the end half won
  For an instant's dole of praise."

It was this sentiment which guided our fathers a hundred years ago when they swept Napoleon from the seas at Trafalgar. It would not be in the fitness of things that we who struck the lion down should now pay homage to the wolf. It is in this spirit we enter on the New Year, with high hopes and courage, resolved as a part of the Empire to uphold the Mother Country, to stand shoulder to shoulder until the wrongs inflicted on those for whom we were trustees have been avenged, and until the military despotism now threatening the world is finally destroyed.

E. P. MORRIS.

Canada's Perfect Confidence.

His Honour P. E. LeBlanc, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

Government House, Quebec, December 13, 1915.

I accede with pleasure to your request to send a New Year message to your readers, at this particular time when our brothers and sons from every Province of the Dominion are fighting alongside of yours in defence of Right against Might, and in support of the Empire of which Canada is so proud to be a part.

In every portion of the Province of Quebec, quite as much as in any of the Sister Provinces, the struggle in which we are engaged overshadows all other national and economic considerations. All fully recognise that the war is Canada's war as much as it is England's war or France's war. Our wives, sisters and mothers, as freely as yours in the older lands, are giving their husbands, brothers and sons to the sacred cause of honour and patriotism, and we who remain behind are doing our best, as a solemn duty, to strengthen their hands and those of the Empire, by the manufacture of munitions of war, and in our contributions to the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds and kindred Associations.

Thanks to the beneficence of Divine Providence in granting to our country so bountiful a harvest, and thanks also to the industry of all classes of the community, the commercial and financial disturbances resulting from the war are less severely felt by Canadians than by almost any other people in the world, and the national prosperity is illustrated by the fact that when the Dominion Government recently asked for a Canadian loan to finance our share in the conflict, over a hundred millions of dollars was immediately subscribed instead of the fifty millions which had been called for. This response paraphrased into action Canada's perfect confidence in the final outcome of the struggle, and her determination to do her share towards the financing of it as well as in the fighting upon the battlefields of Europe.

Looking confidently forward to the success of the final outcome, I wish happiness and prosperity in the New Year to all your readers, whether at home or abroad, whether fighting our battles with the allied armies and navies, or doing their bit for home and country and Empire in the making of munitions of war or in the more peaceful, but not less necessary, pursuits of trade and commerce.

P. E. LeBlanc.

Quebec's Share in Sorrows and Successes.

The Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, M.P.P., Premier of Quebec.

Quebec, December 14, 1915.

I am only too happy to accept your invitation to send a message of greeting to your readers on the occasion of the New Year. May it prove a happier one to many than that which is now passing away.

In all the sorrows, as in all the successes of the Motherland during 1915, the Province of Quebec has fully shared.

We are proud of the heroism which has been displayed by Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen and Canadians alike, both on land and on sea, and of the grim determination of our people to yield up everything, even to life itself—as so many of them have already done—in order to crush the militarism which is a constant menace to international peace, to secure freedom and the right of existence to the smaller and weaker nations of the earth, and victory to the Allied cause.

Our Province is thankful for the bountiful harvest of 1915, and our loyal agricultural community is doing its share to increase the output of the Empire's supply of the necessaries of life.

Our munition workers and other industrial operatives are fully employed, the number of new bank branches in Quebec for 1915 is larger than in all the other provinces of the Dominion, and an abnormally large proportion of the new Canadian War Loan of a hundred million dollars has been taken in the Province of Quebec

We have confidence in our own future, in that of the Empire to which we belong, and in the issue of the present war, and on behalf of the entire population of the Province as well as for myself, I wish most sincerely to yourself and to every one of your readers, a very happy New Year.

Lomer Gouin.

Ontario's Optimism and Determination.

The Hon. W. H. Hearst, M.P.P., Premier of Ontario.

Toronto, December 16, 1915.

Ontario approaches the New Year with an optimism and determination that is characteristic of her people. The year that has passed has been rich in its endowment of opportunity and experience. The unknown burdens that were thrust upon us by the war, in common with British people the world over, have been cheerfully undertaken and as cheerfully discharged. We believe in the British ideal, and have pledged our all in its maintenance. So deep is the spirit of British citizenship ingrained in the life of the Province of Ontario, and so high is the heritage of British connection held that Ontario speaks with one voice in her loyalty to the Motherland.

To the tens of thousands of Ontario's sons who are now on the battle line of the Empire, fighting with the strength of free men the menace of Teutonic aggression, we send a message of felicitation and good will. We are proud of our men and of the proof they have given that the men of the British breed to-day are worthy of the traditions of their forefathers. While they are fighting the battle of freedom in a far-off land may they know that the wants of those left behind are not neglected.

"Prosperous, Contented and Happy."

Ontario has enjoyed an abundant harvest; the spectre of unemployment has vanished from our midst; and our people are prosperous, contented and happy in the knowledge that all sections of the community are working hand in hand and heart and soul for the achievement of a great ideal. What is true of conditions in Ontario is in a larger sense true of conditions in Canada. Trade is abounding. For the first time in the history of the Dominion exports have exceeded imports. The prairies of the West have yielded their wealth of golden grain for the benefit of the Empire. Canada to-day is not only financing her own war expenditure, but is lending her credit in large measure to the Motherland. As foreign trade has been satisfactory so the volume of domestic commerce has kept our factories working with a full complement of employees: and self-sacrificing economies practised by our people have made available for national purposes the savings of the country. As the measure of difficulty is the measure of opportunity, we feel that Canada to-day can speak with the conviction of achievement in her place as the elder daughter in the group of nations that give the British Empire its significance and its strength.

It is for these things that Ontario welcomes the New Year, confident in the hope that either in war or in peace the progress of British civilisation, of social and moral betterment, of the things that count as much in the life of a nation as in the life of an individual, will triumph.

W. H. Hearst.

Thankfulness and Confidence.

The Hon. J. S. Duff, M.P.P., Minister of Agriculture, Ontario.

Toronto, December 18, 1915.

The Province of Ontario has, agriculturally speaking, just passed through one of the best years in its history. Its factories are also busy, and at the same time its sons are flocking to the colours. Under these favourable conditions it looks forward with thankfulness and confidence to the year 1916, which it sincerely believes will bring an assurance of final triumph in the cause in which Ontario as part of the Empire is endeavouring to do its share.

Jas. S. Duff.

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NEWSPAPERS FOR CANADIANS.

The Canadian War Contingent Association, in addition to the usual distribution of extra comforts to the Canadian Contingents both at the front and in the United Kingdom, last week sent 23 sacks of Canadian newspapers to the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Brigades; the Cavalry Brigade; Army Troops; No. 3 Field Ambulance; Fort Garry Horse; 30th, 50th, 52nd, 54th, and 43rd Battalions; and the 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Twenty-nine sacks of Eastern Canada and mixed newspapers were sent for distribution as follows:—1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Brigades; Artillery; Army Troops; Divisional Train; 1st and 2nd Divisional Headquarters; Railway Supply Depôt; Canadian Camp, Havre; Princess Patricias; Red Cross, Boulogne; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 General Hospitals; Divisional Engineers; No. 1 Stationary Hospital; Ordnance Depôt; Training Division; 34th, 35th, and 36th Battalions. Eighty-five parcels of magazines were sent to each Division at the front, and supplies were also sent to Sandling, Bramshott, and Shorncliffe. A large quantity of writing paper and envelopes was also sent to each Division. The cinema lent to the Association is being used in the different camps at Bramshott, and is evidently much appreciated.

The staff and patients of the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bear Wood, Wokingham, will be pleased to receive visitors on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays from 2 to 4 p.m.

NEW YEAR HONOURS FOR CANADIANS.

Peerage for Sir Thomas Shaughnessy—K.C.M.G. for the Hon. W. T. White.

THE names of the following Canadians occur in the list of New Year Honours conferred by his Majesty the King, published on Saturday last:

Baron.

SIR THOMAS GEORGE SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway since June 12, 1899.

Born at Milwaukee, U.S.A., 1853; educated at public schools there; General Storekeeper, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, 1879-1882; joined C.P.R. as General Purchasing Agent, 1882; Assistant General Manager, 1885; Vice-President and a Director, 1891; married Miss Elizabeth B. Nagle, of Milwaukee, 1880 (two sons and three daughters); a Governor of Laval University and the Western Hospital; Hon. President Canadian Branch St. John Ambulance Association.

K.C M.G.

The HON. WILLIAM THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance of Canada since the formation of the Borden Cabinet, October 10, 1911.

Born at Bronte, Ontario, 1866; educated at Toronto University; member of the Ontario Bar; elected to Dominion House of Commons for Leeds, Ontario, 1911; married Miss Annie I. Silverthorne, of Jarvis, Ontario, 1890.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, Esq., C.M.G., General Consulting Engineer to the Government of Canada.

Born at Bradwell, Essex, 1831; went to Canada as Civil Engineer, 1852; Superintending Engineer Northern Railway of Canada, 1860; Superintending Engineer for Canadian Government Railway in New Brunswick, 1870; Chief Engineer Government Railways, 1873; Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, 1892-1905; created C.M.G. 1893; married Miss C. McLean (died 1892), and in 1898 daughter of Mr. J. W. Gwynne, Ottawa.

C.M.G.

WILLIAM BRYMNER, Esq., President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts since 1909.

Born at Greenock, Scotland, 1855; educated in Canada; studied at Paris, and exhibited there at the Salon, and in London; elected to the Royal Canadian Academy in 1886.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY JAMES GRASETT, Chief Constable of Toronto since 1886.

Son of Dean Grasett; born at Toronto, 1847; educated at Leamington, England; Ensign, 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, 1867; retired, 1875; gazetted Lt.-Col. 10th Royal Grenadiers, 1880; served in North-West Rebellion and Fenian Raid.

SURGEON-GENERAL GUY CARLETON JONES, Director of Medical Services, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Born at Halifax, N.S., 1864; educated at Merchiston Castle School and King's College; M.R.C.S., 1887; M.D., 1890; entered Military Medical Service, 1896, as Surgeon-Lieutenant 1st Regiment, C.A., and became Principal Medical Officer, Maritime Provinces; served during South African War as second in command 10th Canadian Field Hospital (medal and clasps).

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES CHARLES MACDOUGALL, Commanding Canadian Training Division, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Born at Toronto, 1863; educated at Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario; gazetted Lieutenant 14th Regiment, 1881, Major, 1899; became D.A.A.G. in South African war; Chief Staff Officer Maritime Provinces, 1909-11; married daughter of Mr. G. M. Hawke, Toronto, 1889.

Knights Bachelor.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALEXANDER BERTRAM, Canadian Militia, Deputy Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, Canada.

Born at Dundas, 1853; former Commander 77th Wentworth Regiment; commanded Bisley Team, 1909; partner in Canada Tool Works, Dundas, Ont., since 1886; married daughter of Mr. Hugh T. Smith, 1877.

The HON. FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON HAULTAIN, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan.

Born at Woolwich, England, 1857; called to Ontario Bar, 1882; created K.C., 1902; Member of North-West Legislative Assembly, 1888-1905; Leader of Executive Committee, 1891-1897, and Premier, 1897-1905, when the Province of Saskatchewan was created.

JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Montreal Harbour Commission.

Born at Spencerville, Ontario, 1838; educated at McGill University; Civil Engineer, 1887; Chief Engineer, Montreal Harbour Commission, 1875-1907; married daughter of the late Mr. S. B. Scott, of Montreal, 1865; father-in-law of Sir H. B. Ames, M.P.

The HON. LOUIS OLIVIER TAILLON, K.C., Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada since 1896.

Born at Terrebonne, Quebec, 1840; educated, Laval University; appointed K. C., 1882; entered Provincial Legislature, 1875; Speaker, 1882; Attorney-General, 1884; Premier, 1887 and 1893-6; Postmaster-General in Dominion Cabinet, 1896.

C.B. (Civil Division),

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN WALLACE CARSON, Canadian Local Forces, Representative of the Minister of Militia in London.

Born at Montreal, 1864; prominent in insurance business and director of many companies; in 891 joined 5th Royal Scots (now Royal Highlanders), Montreal, as Lieut ; Lieut.-Colonel, 1902; retired, 1910; re-entered service, December, 1911, and gazetted to command 1st Grenadier Guards of Canada; married daughter of Mr. Henry Corran, of St. John's, P.Q., 1885.

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY GARNONS GWATKIN, Canadian Local Forces.

First Military Member of the Militia Council; Chief of General Staff at Ottawa since November 1, 1913.

Royal Red Cross.

Miss MARGARET CLOTHILDE MACDONALD, Matron-in-Chief, Canadian Nursing Service. Miss Macdonald is a native of Nova Scotia, of Highland Descent, her father being an Army officer; received her training in New York, and after the Spanish-American war assisted in nursing wounded soldiers who had returned to the United States; later did good service in the South African War.

A Newfoundland Knight Bachelor.

WILLIAM DUFF REID, Esq., President of the Reid Newfoundland Company.

Born in Australia, 1867; eldest son of late Sir R. G. Reid, promoter of Newfoundland Railway, and associated with his father as a railway contractor in various parts of Canada until he became Vice-President of the Newfoundland Company; in 1908 succeeded his father as President.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. C. MACDOUGALL (WHO IS MADE A C.M.G.) WITH MAJOR-GENERAL S. B. STEELE, C.B., M.V.O. (ON LEFT) AT A RECENT INSPECTION AT SHORNCLIFFE.

One of the new Peers is Mr. D. A. Thomas, who was recently in Canada as representative of the British Minister of Munitions; one of the new Privy Councillors is Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., who recently visited the Dominion in order to recruit munition workers; and Mr. J. R. Boosé, Travelling Commissioner of the Royal Colonial Institute, who is made a C.M.G., is also well known to many Canadians.

(*Portraits appear on pages* 29 *and* 46.)

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MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Canadians' Gallantry in the Field.

Many officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as well as Canadians and Anglo-Canadians in the Imperial Army, are included in the list of names, also issued on New Year's Day, recommended by Field-Marshal Sir John French, under date November 30, for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field, in accordance with his despatch of October 15 last. They are as follows:—

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF, ETC.—Alderson, Lieut.-Gen. E. A. H., C.B.; Bell-Irving, Lieut. W. O., 11th Hussars; Cartwright, Col. G. S., Royal Engineers; Cory, Brev. Lieut.-Col. G. N., D.S.O., Royal Dublin Fusiliers; De Prée, Lieut.-Col. (temp. Col.) H. D., Royal Artillery; Hencker, Brev. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. C. G., D.S.O., North Staffordshire Regt., A.D.C.; Joly de Lotbinière, Lieut.-Col. H. G., D.S.O., Royal Engineers; Lowther, Brev. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. C., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Scots Guards; Rogers, Major H. S., Reserve of Officers; Seely, Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen. in Army), Rt. Hon. J. E. B., D.S.O., Hampshire Yeomanry; Teck, Brev. Lieut.-Col. H. S. H. Prince Alexander A. F. W. A. G., of, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd Life Guards (Governor-General Designate of Canada);

Van Straubenzee, Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.), C. C., Royal Artillery; Van Straubenzee, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.), C. H. C.

Bell Irving, Capt. M. McB. (Royal Flying Corps); Bremner, Maj. (temp. Lieut.-Col.) A. G. (R.E.); Brooks, Lieut. A. C. (R.E.); Butler, Maj. (temp. Lieut.-Col.) H. C., D.S.O. (Rifle Brigade); [illegible] A. E. (R.E.); Greenwood, Lieut. H. G. (R.E.); Long, Maj. W., D.S.O. (2nd Dragoons); Mallalue, Temp. Capt. M. (K.R.R.C.); McLean, Maj. C. W. W., D.S.O. (R.A.); Osborne, Maj. G. F. F. (R.E.); Strong, Lieut. C. V. (R.E.); Sweny, Brev. Lieut.-Col. (temp. Lieut.-Col.) W. F. (Royal Fusiliers); Van Straubenzee, Capt. A. W. (R.A.); Wheeler, Lieut. E. O. (R.E., I.A.).

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Canadian Staff.—Watson, Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) D., Can. Loc. Forces; Gordon-Hall, Maj. (temp. Lt. [illegible] W. Yorkshire L.I.; Panet, Maj. E. de B., Can. Loc. Forces; Brown, Maj. J. S., R. Can. R.; Clark, Capt. R. P., Can. Local Forces; Hahn, Capt. J. E.; Wright, Capt. A. S., Can. Art.; Lalor, Lt. R. C., Can. Cont.; McGurgan, Lt. D., Can. Cont.; Berry, 1810 Sgt.-Maj. G. E., Can. Cont.

Canadian Field Artillery.—Morrison, Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. W. B., D.S.O.; Constantine, Maj. C. F.; Gillmore, Maj. E. T. B., 1st Can. Div., Ammn. Sub-Park; Goodeve, Maj. L. C.; Leonard, Maj. E. W.; Magee, Maj. F. C.; Dunlop, Capt. H. McD., 1st Can. Div., Ammn. Col.; Craig, Lt. C. S.; Leach, Lt. R. J., Can. Heavy Batt.; Paterson, Lt. (temp. Capt.) A. T.; Tingley, Lt. F. H.; Kelly, Paymr. and Hon. Capt. L. S. G.

Royal Canadian Engineers.—Vince, Capt. E. R.; Cosgrove, Lt. J. R.; Lyon, Lt. E. F.; Macdonald, Lt. J. C.; Matheson, Lt. D. M.; Shergold, Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. C. (temp. Sec. Lt., R.E.); Melville, 5015 Sgt. A.; Sinclair, 45200 Spr. W.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.—Nelles, Lt.-Col. C. M.; Codville, Capt. F. H. McD.

Lord Strathcona's Horse.—Macdonell, Lt.-Col. A. C., D.S.O.; Hesketh, Maj. J. A., D.S.O.; Critchley, Capt. J. A.; MacDonald, Lt. D. J.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.—Pelly, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) R. T. [illegible] Capt. L. N. [illegible] R., S.R.; Gray, Maj. D. F. B.; Carvell, Lt. G. C.; Crawford, Lt. R. G. (died of wounds); [illegible], Lt. [illegible]; Cordery, 236 Co. Sgt.-Maj. A. E.; Godfrey, 1589 Co. Qrmr. Sgt. S.; Allan, 1742 Sgt. M.; Christie, 1576 Cpl. J. M.; Fleming, 14472 Pte. A. G. S.; McAllister, 1062 Pte. J.

1st Batt.—Hill, Lt.-Col. F. W.; Lalor, Capt. W. J. A.; Metcalfe, Lt. G. A. (killed); Large, 6472 Pte. W. C.; Smith, 6956 Pte. C. D.

2nd Batt.—Young, 8630 Sgt. J. K.

3rd Batt.—Rennie, Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R., M.V.O.; Rogers, Capt. J. B.; Tidy, Capt. F. O. W.; Reid, Lt. G. E.; Clifton, 9057 Sgt. H. K.

4th Batt.—Colquhoun, Lt.-Col. M. A.; Hickey, 11202 Sgt. H. (killed); Sprinks, Lt. W. D.

5th Batt.—Hilliam, Lt.-Col. E.; Tuxford, Lt.-Col. G. S.; Dyer, Maj. H. M.; Anderson, Capt. S. J., D.S.O.; Nash, Capt. J. F. P., D.S.O.; Anderson, Lt. J. G.; Mackie, 12601 Regtl. Sgt.-Maj. A. G.; Saunders, 12764 Cpl. S.

7th Batt.—Odlum, Lt.-Col. V. W.; Gardner, Capt. S. D.; Brooks, Capt. A.; Holmes, Lt. W. D.; Owen, Lt. H. H.; Fyles, 77006 Sgt. J. J.; Allison, 16619 Cpl. R. M.; Hall, 23396 Cpl. A. E.; McQueen, 16922 Pte. W.

8th Batt.—Andrews, Maj. G. W.; Prower, Capt. J. M.; Tate, 757 Pte. H.

9th Batt.—Ashton, Maj. E. J.

10th Batt.—O'Rourke, 19612 Cpl. D. (died of wounds); Smith, 20378 Cpl. H. R.

13th Batt.—Clark Kennedy, Maj. W. H.; Connor, 24829 Pte. B. J.

16th Batt.—Rae, Maj. W.; Hastings, Capt. V. J.; Morison, Maj. F., D.S.O.; Appleton, 29410 Pte. E.; Grant, 28976 Pte. P. M.; Payne, 29481 Pte. C.

17th (Reserve) Batt.—Mavor, Capt. W.

22nd Batt.—Roy, Maj. A. (killed).

28th Batt.—Northover, Lt. A. W.

Canadian Army Medical Corps.—Bridges, Col. J. W.; McLaren, Col. M.; Cameron, Lt.-Col. K.; Nasmith, Lt.-Col. G. G.; Mac-[illegible], Maj. W. T. M.; Young, Maj. C. A.; Gibson, Capt. [illegible] H. R.; Macdonald, Capt. R. H.; Smith, Capt. S. A., D.S.O.; [illegible], Lt. W. M.; Robert, [illegible] Sgt.-Maj. R.; [illegible], 31615 Staff Sgt. W.; Horne, 33844 L.-Cpl. R.; McKeegan, 33854 Pte. F.

Canadian Nursing Service.—Matrons: Charleson, Miss E. M.; McLatchey, Miss M. O. Nursg. Matrons: Nesbitt, Miss V. C.; Rayside, Miss E. C.; Ridley, Miss E. B. Nursg. Sisters: Strong, Miss A. C.; Tremaine, Miss V. A.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.—Evans, Capt. T. C.; White, 48506 Sgt. O. C.

Canadian Ordnance Corps.—Northover, Lt. H. R.

Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps.—Ramsey, Lt.-Col. C. W. P.; Hervey, Maj. C. L.

Chaplains' Department.—Pringle, Rev. J.; Scott, Rev. Canon F. G.

1st Newfoundland Contingent.

Franklin, Maj. W. H.

A CANADIAN OFFICER IN HIS "DUG-OUT" IN FRANCE.

A photograph with a pathetic interest. Captain Richard Steacie, of the 14th (Montreal) Battalion, who was killed in the Battle of Langemarck.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Attached to Headqrs. Units.—Staff Capts.—Lieut. G. G. Blackstock, Can Art.; Maj. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, 13th Batt.; Capt. E. J. W. Spread (L. North Lancs.) to be temp. Maj.

To be Sec.-Lieuts. Pte. C. C. Macpherson (R. Scots, T.F.); Co. Q.M.S. E. G. Leake (Manchester R., T.F.); Pte. H. W. Roads (London Regt., T.F.); Gnr. R. W. Mollison, C.F.A. (R.F.A., T.F.); Pte. R. W. Fisher, Alberta Dragoons (Northumberland Fus.); Cpl. E. Pascoe, Can. Divl. Cyclists (Leicestershire); Pte. L. W. Jones (R. Welsh Fus.); Pte. J. P. Teahan, R. Can. Dragoons (Sherwood Foresters); Pte. H. T. H. Unwin. (Yorks Dragoons, T.F.); Driver J. G. Hustler, C.F.A. (S. Mid. Brig., R.F.A., T.F.).

E. Anglian Divl. Engs. (T.F.).—Transfer of Lieut. K. C. H. Monks from Can. Engrs., to be temp. lieut., in "Gazette," December 4, cancelled.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Lord Strathcona's H.—Lieut. M. Docherty to be temp. capt.

Can. Engrs.—To be temp. lieuts: W. F. Dewar, K. P. Macpherson, F. Alport, O. B. McCuaig

1st. Batt.—To be temp. lieuts.; R. E. N. Barron, G. V. Gurney.

3rd Batt.—To be temp. lieuts.: J. H. McLean, H. Hutchison, C. S. Cal[illegible].

4th Batt.—To be temp. lieuts.: A. J. H. Townsend, R. M. Grant.

5th Batt.—R. H. Potter to be temp. lieut.

7th Batt.—H. G. Murray to be temp. lieut.

8th Batt.—R. G. Bertram to be temp. lieut.

10th Batt. To be temp. lieuts.: L. Younger, C. H. Trotter.

11th (Res.). Batt.—Temp. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howard relinq. commn.

15th Batt.—Lieut. P. P. Acland to be temp. capt.; E. S. Botterell to be temp. lieut.

16th Batt.—To be temp. lieuts.: C. C. O. Adams, A. D. Armour.

30th (Res.) Batt.—Capt. S. Booth to be temp. maj.

32nd (Res.) Batt.—W. A. Brown to be temp. lieut.

Can. Art.—R. Forsyth to be temp. lieut.

Can. A.S.C.—W. A. McAdam to be temp. capt.; W. Allen to be temp. lieut.

Can. A.M.C.—H. MacLaren and J. Donald to be temp. capts.

Can. Chaplains' Dept.—Rev. C. W. Gordon, C.F. and hon. capt., to be temp. hon. maj.

Newfoundland Regiment.—To be temp. lieuts: C. S. Strong, G. H. Taylor, W. D. Edwards, W. D. Ayre, J. G. Bemister, P. J. Cashin, W. H. Grant, S. Gane, L. C. Murphy, J. Irvine, H. K. Goodyear, C. S. James, W. Ryall, R. Burnham, R. W. Ross, H. J. Power, J. F. Edens, A. L. Summers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Black.—On December 26, at Pelly, Saskatchewan, the wife of Norman Scott Black, of a daughter.

Cook.—On January 1, at Abbey Hill, Netley, Hants, the wife of Capt. H. T. Cook, Royal Canadian Regt., B.E.F. France, of a son.

Lewis.—On December 16, at Vancouver, the wife of Arthur R. Lewis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hedderwick—Littlejohn.—On January 1, very quietly, at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Wallace Williamson, D.D., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King, Harold James Hedderwick, eldest son of the late Maxwell Hedderwick, of Glasgow, and Tarbet, Loch Lomond, to Dorothy Harvey, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Littlejohn.

Lemessurier—Shelley.—On December [illegible], at St. Saviour's, Ealing, by the Rev. A. C. Buckell, Hugh Arnott, Second Lieut. Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Lemessurier, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Claire, younger daughter of the late Colonel H. R. Shelley, Indian Army, and Mrs Shelley, Ealing.

Tidy—Strathy.—On January 1, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. Geoffrey Gordon, Lieut. Philip C. Tidy, son of C. J. Tidy, Esq., Port Credit, Canada, to Mary Elizabeth Stuart, eldest daughter of Stuart Strathy, Esq., Toronto.

DEATHS.

Hodder.—On November 25, at Lissadell, Victoria, B.C., Edward Francis Troy Hodder. Aged 80.

Lloyd.—On December 4, at Morden, Manitoba, Cyril Hope, fourth surviving son of the late Rev. Canon Charles Lloyd, Rector of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. Aged 62.

Stratton.—On Christmas Day, at Toronto, Sedgley Road, Winton, Bournemouth, Miss Catherine Stratton, late of Toronto, in her 75th year.

ON SERVICE.

Hudson.—Killed in action at Ypres, April 22, 1915, Arthur Frederick Hudson, Corporal 16th Batt. Canadian Scottish, eldest son of Dr. Hudson, British Columbia, late of Cobham, Surrey. Aged 21 years.

CANADIANS' DARING PATROL WORK.

REPORTING to the Minister of Militia at Ottawa on the activities of the Canadian troops at the front between December 3 and December 10, Sir Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian General Representative in France, says:

"On the afternoon of December 7 the enemy bombarded some of our trenches and positions, mostly with high explosive shells. Very little material damage was done. In retaliation the enemy's front and communicating trenches were heavily shelled by our artillery. With this exception the enemy's artillery has been less aggressive than in the preceding weeks. The superior weight of our artillery fire has been well maintained throughout the period.

"The heavy rains have rendered the low-lying ground very swampy. Large working parties have been employed reclaiming and improving our trenches. German working parties were frequently seen by day, and often fired on by our artillery with good effect. On one occasion a party of sixty Germans was caught by our artillery fire in a shallow communication trench. Several casualties were seen to result.

"On December 5 we exploded a mine and successfully blew up a German gallery, from which sounds of mining had been heard.

"The enemy has displayed increased activity in patrolling. On the night of December 8 an enemy bombing party was discovered approaching our trenches. Rapid fire was opened, and the enemy driven off.

A FLOODED SECOND-LINE TRENCH ON THE CANADIAN LINES AT THE FRONT.

"Our patrols have also been active. On the night of December 3 a small patrol, under Lieuts. H. Rant and A. V. Vans, of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, reconnoitered a small work constructed in front of the enemy line on the previous night. An enemy party was heard at work, and bombs were thrown among it by our patrols. The enemy replied with machine-gun fire, but our patrol retired without casualties.

"On the night of December 7-8 a patrol of Royal Canadian Dragoons, under Lieuts. E. W. Lindsay and A. B. Irving, entered a German sap and followed it inwards to the edge of the German wire. At this point a German patrol was encountered and bombed, after which our patrol withdrew safely.

"On the night of December 7-8 a patrol of our 2nd (Ontario) Battalion, under Lieut. G. T. Richardson, cut through the hostile wire and climbed on the top of the enemy parapet. A party of five Germans were seen in the trench, and successfully bombed.

"On the afternoon of December 8 Private Lindsay, of Lord Strathcona's Horse, crawled out from our lines and looked over the enemy parapet. After counting the enemy in the trench and identifying the regimental badges on their caps he returned undetected to our lines.

"Some cases of 'trench feet' and influenza have been reported, but the general health of our troops continues very good."

* *

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

"Wallowing in Mud."

"One thing I can really say is that, continually wallowing in mud day after day and some nights, too, does not encourage letter-writing, and very little else except to hope that the war will soon be over or else the weather will turn and stay hard." So writes Lance-Corporal W. H. O'Grady, of Strathcona's Horse, to Mr. J. Obed Smith. "Where it is hard and cold we can get about much more cleanly and quickly and keep warm, whereas when it is as it is, mud up to our knees and continual rain, we are always damp and more or less cold, to say nothing of the 'Mudas' touch I mean when everything we touch is covered with mud. Yes, we are enjoying a second Pond Farm; but, thank goodness, our poor horses are not in it, too. At present we are in tents, and each tent is an island in a sea of mud. Still, we can find time to have our laughs and good times.

"There is once, and once only, that I have blessed this soft weather. This happened a week ago. A shell hit about 10 feet from me, but went into the soft ground so far before it exploded that the worst I got was covered with mud as I lay face down hugging the ground. When I stood up I was about 8 feet from the edge of the shell-hole. Had the ground been hard, about twenty of us would have gone to glory. No one was touched at all, and so we all blessed the soft ground."

Not Like Christmas.

"This letter was started last night," writes another soldier, "but I was 'phoned for and have only just got back and had a good bit of luck, as just outside the trenches I lent my horse to our parson, who was tired, and I jumped on a limber, and ten minutes afterwards (he was riding the same way as I was going) a shell fell quite close to the road, and two shrapnel splinters went into my saddle, and as he is a *much* thinner man than I am, I might have just caught them. My horse had two bits in his neck, but only glancing ones, and he is all right with a bandage.

A BILLET OF THE 14TH MONTREAL BATTALION IN FRANCE.

A German shell has found its way through the roof. Some of the men of the 1st may be seen sleeping in the straw in the foreground.

"No one here realises it is Christmas—too much to do, and besides one cannot 'spend' a Christmas. All the difference is eating the 'parcels' up, which have come in pretty good lately; but most of the grub is eaten whilst we are sitting on our horses. On Monday my old French lady pal has asked me to kill a pig for her, and I must make time to do it—some of the men are keen on seeing my way (Canuck) of doing it—needless to say I shall give her the liver and sweetbreads, etc., and what a *grub* we three shall have. She gets me two big loaves of bread a week, and one night she walked from the shell wreck of a house to our 'mansion' (over half a mile) in pouring rain with some great vegetable mess she had made for us. I could have kissed her, but thought of all my best girls across the water, and refrained!"

A Day's Necessary Hardships.

"The last day or two have been quieter owing to lack of ammunition, apparently, on the German side," writes another soldier, "but then Jack Johnsons, Pip Bangs, and Little Marys fall here and there, and they never let us know when to expect them. Rude, isn't it? Yesterday our guns gave them *particular* hell for four hours, and set on light a large oil and wood store of theirs two miles from us here. The smoke and flames were great and were useful at night. To-day four J. Johnsons came over my horses and mules and dropped four hundred yards on outskirts of ruined village; made a lot of smoke and noise, but killed no one—at least that is what is said—all I know is that the mules did not approve of the unseemly proceeding. We have had some nasty little shoves, and seen much bleed and trouble in our trips—but somehow all is taken as a day's necessary incidents, and we eat our bully and biscuit and say our prayers as usual next time we get back to our straw. The greatest thing we dislike is the awful mud—*no one* can conceive what it means—it gets all through everything. Well, I can report I have now taken off my clothes, as I had a fine chance yesterday evening—and it was a dream, as I managed to get a bucket of water, and great was the wash outside my little ruined cowshed, where three of us abide—but it was the *first* day it hasn't *poured* since we came to this land of desolation and devastation."

Midnight Trips.

"I now have a little telephone wire (run by our signalling section of the Royal Engineers attached to us), right from second line telephone trench to a tree alongside this little shed, but in a heavy wind I can't hear, and to avoid risks of wrong messages I have to ride off to get message directly I hear 'phone bell. I love these midnight trips—one never knows what they may bring—the flashes of guns and the constant 'glares' lighting up one's path is beyond description. The trenches in themselves are comparatively safe from rifle, but not quite from shell fire. The danger is going and coming, and this is when the majority of casualties occur. The British Tommy *is* a man, and is cheery through everything, and that word everything is incomprehensible to those at home. Our artillery is very hard worked, and their work is splendid and the shooting has now got to a very high pitch of excellence.

"How you are missing the time of your life; it's sure a rough house, but oh, men! it's thrilling and worth all the pain of hardship to 'do a bit.'"

A Word for the Turk.

"A Turkish prisoner just passed through our lines on his way to a place where he will have little chance to do harm," writes a Newfoundlander from the Dardanelles; "he is in charge of two soldiers with fixed bayonets, and what a sorry sight the poor Turk looks—no boots, his clothes torn in many places, about the most 'down-and-out' specimen we've seen yet. The only thing human we noticed about him was he had a cigarette in his lips, puffing away. Glad to say he didn't smile when passing us, for his face is so dirty it would be a horrible sight. The guards told us that when they caught him he was simply starving, and they suggested offering him some jam and bread, and opened a tin of jam. Well, one bun of bread and the contents of the tin disappeared in about five minutes, and likely the can itself would have gone if they hadn't taken it away. This is the state the poor Turk is driven to by those German officers. The Germans even chain the Turks on to the guns (artillery) so as they cannot retreat if they want to. It is awful. We all seemed to look down on the Turk ('the unspeakable Turk'), but do you know they are far cleaner fighters than the Germans? They never use gas, and in many instances they have attended to our wounded and given them cigarettes, and several times have been known to carry men (of the British side) back to the British lines after dressing their wounds. Just imagine the cultured (?) German doing this! And our Red Cross is always safe from their artillery. It is only the Germans that drive the Turks on. It is a case of go forward and be shot by our side, or retreat and be shot down by the German officers who dominate them. No wonder they appear quite happy when taken prisoner, knowing they will get enough to eat, etc."

THE BARRACKS AT BISCHOFSWERDA, SAXONY, WHERE SEVERAL CANADIAN OFFICERS ARE CONFINED

In the photograph (for which we are indebted to Mr. Stephen Jones, Assistant London Manager of the Dominion Bank) Lieut. Dudley Ryder, of the "Buffs"; Capt. B. L. Johnston, 3rd Batt., C.E.F.; Lieut. Chitty, Royal West Kent; and Lieut. Victor McLean, 16th Batt., C.E.F. (left to right), are playing tennis; while Capt. Lord James Murray and Major P. Anderson, 3rd Batt., C.E.F. (who escaped), are walking together in the background.

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Capt. Guy Melford Drummond, son of Sir George Drummond, of Montreal, who was killed in action, left an estate amounting to $1,051,129, which is divided between relatives, friends and religious organisations.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Died of Wounds.

3RD BATT. (TORONTO).—Jones, Lieut. H. C.

Wounded.

5TH FIELD CO. ENGINEERS.—McPhee, Lieut. M. N.
7TH BATT. (BRITISH COLUMBIA).—Casey, Lieut. W. A.
20TH BATT.—Foster, Lieut. H. W. A.
26TH BATT.—McKenzie, Maj. J. A.
26TH BATT.—Sherran, Lieut. P. C.
27TH BATT.—Wilson, Lieut. S. H.
28TH BATT.—Murphy, Lieut. G. G. D.

Lieut. Casey and Lieut. Murphy (16th Light Horse, Moosomin) were only slightly wounded, and are back at duty; Lieut. Foster (36th Peel Regt., Brampton, Ont.) is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet (bullet wound, right arm); as also are Lieut. McPhee (101st Edmonton Fusiliers; bullet wound, left thigh) and Lieut. Sherran (62nd St. John Fusiliers; bullet wound in knee); and Lieut. Wilson (100th Winnipeg L.I.) is at Wimereux (bullet wound in back, not serious).

Two of the officers reported wounded last week are now in London, Lieut. L. A. Johnson, 2nd Div. Ambulance Column, being at 24, Park Street, and Capt. W. M. Macaw, 7th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, at 58, Grosvenor Street.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. A. J. L. Evans.

Lieut. Alfred James Lawrence Evans, 3rd Batt., attached to the First Brigade Mining Section (died on December 7 of wounds received in the front trenches), was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Evans, of Quebec.

Second Lieut. M. S. Straight.

Second Lieut. Marshall Stuart Straight, 12th, attached 1st Essex Regiment (killed at the Dardanelles on December 24), was the eldest son of the late Arthur B. Straight and of Mrs. Straight, of Woodbury, Maltese Road, Chelmsford, and was 25 years of age. He was educated at the King Edward the Sixth Grammar School, Chelmsford, and Haileybury. In 1911 he went out to Canada, and was in business as a real estate agent in Regina. Previously he had held a commission in the 5th Essex Territorials, and on the outbreak of war he enlisted in the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles, and subsequently came over to England as a member of the 11th Battalion, C.E.F. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and eventually gazetted to a commission in the 12th Essex. Later he became attached to the 1st Essex for foreign service, and went out to the Dardanelles on September 22. He was married at Chelmsford Cathedral on August 16 last to Miss Helen Blain, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Blain, of Regina.

**

NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

Killed.

Brown, 1238, J.; Knight, 309, G.; Roper, 1189, F.

Wounded.

Bishop, 1019, F.; Cooper, 786, P.; Edgar, 199, Coy. Qnr.-Sgt. C. L.; Hoddinot, 1248, L.; Holden, 555 P.; Rowe, 611, H. M.

**

THE CAPTURE OF LIEUT. GALT.

The following particulars have been received regarding Lieut. John Galt, of Strathcona's Horse, a son of Mr. John Galt, of Winnipeg (President of the Union Bank of Canada), and grandson of the late Sir Alexander Galt.

Lieut. Galt was leading a bombarding party in an isolated German position at 2.30 a.m., on December 9, when he was knocked over by concussion from a bomb and wounded. The enemy then made a counter-attack. Lieut. Galt's party was forced to retire, leaving him and two men by him. Three different search parties were sent out immediately on completion of the attack. No trace, however, of the three missing men was found, though the exact ground where they were last seen was carefully gone over. Next morning a thorough daylight search was made, making it certain that the three men were taken prisoners by the enemy.

**

Dr. Armand Perras, of Montreal, who volunteered for medical service in Serbia some months ago, has returned to England, and tells of awful hardships and sufferings endured on a fifty mile flight to the coast. He is now seeking a commission in the R.A.M.C.

We regret that, reproducing an erroneous entry in the official Canadian Militia List, we included the name of Capt. G. McCombe, 14th Batt., in the Roll of Honour in last week's *Canada*, as having been killed. We are glad to learn that Major McCombe (as he now is) is alive and well.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The 7th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade and Ammunition Column. *By William Blaynay.*

THE 7th Brigade of Canadian Field Artillery forms a unit of Brig.-General Morrison's Divisional Artillery, details of which appeared in *Canada* of December 18. Since the early part of September last this brigade has been completing its training at Westenhanger, in the Shorncliffe Command, and has put in a pretty strenuous time during that period.

The 7th Brigade is composed of the 25th 25th, 27th, and 28th Batteries and Ammunition Column. The 25th Battery was recruited and mobilised and received its preliminary training at Ottawa; the 26th at Kingston, Ontario; the 27th at Montreal; the 28th at Newcastle, N.B.; and the Ammunition Column at Ottawa. The 25th had its nucleus in the 2nd and 23rd Militia Batteries and Ammunition Column of Ottawa, as also did the Ammunition Column. The 9th Militia Artillery Brigade, the headquarters of which are at Gananoque, Ont., furnished the 26th Battery. The 27th Battery was recruited from the 7th Militia Brigade of Artillery, whose headquarters are at Sherbrooke, P.Q.; and the 4th C.F.A. Militia Brigade supplied the 28th Battery from the local batteries at Woodstock, Newcastle, and Moncton, N.B.

During the earlier portion of the summer the 25th and 26th Batteries and the Ammunition Column were centralised for training at Barriefield, on the shores of Lake Simcoe, in Ontario. Later on in the summer all four batteries were mobilised into the 7th Brigade at Valcartier Camp, and there they remained training as a brigade, until they came to England with the 5th Artillery Brigade.

Many University Men.

Among the rank and file of the 25th and 26th Batteries is a large percentage of university men—principally from Toronto and Queen's (Kingston, Ont.). Speaking casually, a day or two ago, to one of the gunners in this brigade, I discovered that he was one of the many members of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce who have enlisted in the ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He is Gunner D. J. Lawrie, and there are others from the same institution in the rank and file of the 7th Brigade. The colonel's own brother is serving in the brigade as a veterinary sergeant. These instances are quoted as samples of the calibre of the rank and file of the 7th Artillery Brigade. The same is true of every other unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and week by week commissions in the new Imperial armies are being given to the Canadian rank and file in this country. For the most part the men who obtain these commissions have received a good university education, and thus find no difficulty in passing any military examinations for such commissions.

Photo] [*J. Weston & Son.*

THE OFFICER COMMANDING AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF, CANADIAN DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, SHORNCLIFFE.

Sitting, left to right: Major C. F. Constantine, Brigade Major; Brig.-General E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., Officer Commanding; Captain W. G. Beeman, Staff Captain.

Standing: Captain C. S. Hanson, Staff Captain; Lieut. C. S. Craig, Aide-de-Camp.

See "Canada" December 18, 1915.

The officers of the 7th Artillery Brigade are as follows

Brigade Headquarters Staff. O.C., Lieut.-Col. J. S. Stewart, M.P.P. (O.C., 25th Independent Batt., C.F.A., Lethbridge, and late Lord Strathcona's Horse); Adjutant, Major C. H. L. Sharman (O.C., 2nd Ottawa Batt., C.F.A.; late 1st Art. Brig.); Orderly Officer, Lieut W. H. McLennan; Medical Officer, Capt. A. Farrell (C.A.M.C.); Paymaster, Capt. C. Gibson; Veterinary Officer, Capt. E. A. Watson (C.A.V.C., 25th Batt C.F.A., Lethbridge); Dental Officer, Capt. C. E. McLaughlin (C.A.D.C.); Chaplain, Capt. the Rev. — Cameron.

Photo] [*J. Weston & Son*

THE OFFICER COMMANDING AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF, 7TH CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SHORNCLIFFE.

Sitting, left to right; Major C. H. L. Sharman, Adjutant; Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Stewart Officer Commanding; Captain C. Gibson, Paymaster.

Standing: Lieut. W. H. McLennan, Orderly Officer; Captain E. A. Watson (C.A.V.C.) Veterinary Officer; Captain C. McLaughlin (C.A.D.C.), Dental Officer; Capt. A Farrell (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer.

25th Battery.—O.C., Major J. F. McParland; Capt. A. H. Bick (23rd Ottawa Batt., C.F.A., late 1st Art. Brig.); Lieut. W. Anderson, Lieut. W. J. H. Elwood, Lieut. J. H. Hazen.

26th Battery.—O.C., Capt. E. C. Hale (3rd Montreal Batt., C.F.A., late 2nd Art. Brig.); Capt. K. B. Carruthers (R. of O.), Lieut. G. F. H. Hilliard (R. of O.), Lieut. J. A. Read, Lieut. A. Oliver.

27th Battery.—O.C., Capt. J. C. Stewart (R. of O., late 1st Art. Brig.); Capt. G. W. Sherar, Lieut. H. M. Savage (39th Montreal Batt., C.F.A., late 2nd Art. Brig.), Lieut. J. G. Rhys, Lieut. C. B. Grier.

28th Battery.—O.C., Major R. Crocker (O.C., 12th Newcastle Batt., C.F.A., Newcastle, N.B.); Capt. D. D. Macdonald, Lieut. J. D. Hickman (late 2nd Art. Brig.), Lieut. W. Creasy, Lieut. J. A. Kirkcaldy.

Brigade Ammunition Column.—O.C., Capt. W. Harty (R. of O.); Lieut. L. F. Jackson, Lieut. C. K. Aylen, Lieut. W. McL. Wallbank.

The Commanding Officer.

Col. Stewart was born at Brampton, Ontario, and is an honours graduate of Trinity College, Toronto. He represents the city of Lethbridge in the Alberta Legislature, and for several years has been one of the most prominent professional men of that city. He served through the South African War with Lord Strathcona's Horse, and wears the Queen's Medal with four clasps. The 25th Battery, Lethbridge, has been under his command since it was first organised in the early part of 1908. Col. Stewart recruited and organised the 20th Battery for the C.E.F. at Lethbridge last winter, and was in command of that battery until he left it last June to take over the command of the 7th Brigade of Artillery, to which he had been appointed during the previous March. He is a keen sportsman and one of Western Canada's best-known lacrosse players.

Major Sharman came to England with the 1st Artillery Brigade of the First Contingent, and went to France with the First Division. He was wounded at Ypres last May. Although he was born at Chelmsford, in Essex, he has for many years made his home at Ottawa. He has passed the Canadian Militia Staff course, and wears the King George Coronation Medal.

The Majors and Captains.

Major McParland was born at Gananoque, Ont., and graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1901.

Major Crocker was born at Millerton, N.B. Capt. Gibson is a native of Belfast, but comes from Lethbridge, where he held an important appointment with the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., now under the control of the C.P.R.

The Majors and Captains.

Capt. Farrell joined from Tweed, Ont., having been born in Hastings County. Capt. Watson has studied veterinary science in London and Germany. He was born at Newton Abbott, Devonshire, served through the South African War, for which he was awarded the Queen's Medal with five clasps, and in civil life holds an important Dominion Government veterinary appointment at Lethbridge. Capt. McLaughlin comes from Nova Scotia, and the Rev. Capt. Cameron from Edmonton. Capt. Bick, who was born at Tokio, Japan, went to France with the First Canadian Division early last year, and was wounded at Ypres in May. Capt. Hale graduated from the R.M.C., Kingston, in 1906, and during the past year has gained considerable and valuable experience in artillery work in the fighting line. He is a native of Lennoxville, P.Q., but his home is now in Montreal. Capt. Carruthers comes from Kingston, Ont., and graduated from the R.M.C. in 1906. Capt. Stewart is a 1911 R.M.C. graduate, and was born in Kingston. Going to the front with the First Division, he took part in much of the fighting with the 8th Battery. Capt. Sherar was born in Montreal. Capt. Macdonald comes from Nova Scotia. Capt. Harty was born at Kingston, and is a 1910 R.M.C. graduate.

The Lieutenants.

Lieut. McLennan is a native of Bradford, Ont., and joined the 7th Brigade at Lethbridge, where he practises law. Lieut. Anderson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, but makes his home in Ottawa. Lieut. Hilliard joined from Lakefield, Ont., but is a native of Minnedosa, Man. Lieut. Savage was born in Montreal, and went to France with the First Division. Lieut. Hickman also transferred from the 2nd Brigade at the front, and is a native of Dorchester, N.B. Lieut. Jackson was born at Brussels, Ont. Lieut. Elwood was born at Cottesmore Rectory, Oakham, Rutlandshire, while Lieut. Read is a native of Halifax, N.S., but joined the 26th Battery from Montreal. Lieut. Rhys is a nephew of the late Professor Sir John Rhys, of Oxford. He was born in London, but now makes his home in Montreal. Lieut. Creasy, who was born in Norfolk, England, joined the 28th Battery in New Brunswick. Lieut. Aylen comes from Edmonton, but was born at Fort Saskatchewan. Lieut. Hazen is the son of the Hon. J. D. Hazen, M.P., Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and was born at St. John, N.B. Lieut. Oliver was born at Edmonton, and is the son of the Hon. Frank Oliver, formerly Dominion Minister of the Interior. Lieut. Grier is a native of Montreal. Lieut. Kirkcaldy is a son of Lieut.-Col. Kirkcaldy, who is now in command of one of the later battalions of the C.E.F., recruited in Winnipeg and Brandon, and who, as Adjutant of the 8th Winnipeg Battalion, C.E.F., was wounded and "gassed" in the battle of Langemarck. He was born in Brandon. Lieut. Wallbank is a native of Montreal.

Like Col. Stewart and Capt. Watson, Lieut. Anderson and Lieut. Jackson were through the South African campaign, the former wearing the Queen's Medal and the latter both the Queen's and King's.

**

NOTES FROM SHORNCLIFFE.

Lieut. Colonel H. F. Macleod, commanding the 12th (Reserve) Battalion, is making a rapid recovery from an unusually severe attack of pneumonia, and has been a patient at the West Cliff Canadian Hospital, Folkestone, for the past two or three weeks.

Brig.-General H. D. B. Ketchen, commanding the 6th Infantry Brigade, Second Canadian Division, returned to the front on Sunday last, after spending short leave of absence in England.

The sick leave in Canada granted to Captain David E. Carleton, 7th (B.C.) Battalion, C.E.F., who was wounded at the front last May, has been extended to March 9 next.

Lieut.-Colonel I. R. Snider, commanding the 27th (Winnipeg) Battalion, was in England this week on short leave of absence from the front.

The marriage of Lieut. J. A. Read, 26th Battery, 7th Artillery Brigade, and Miss Chitty took place in London a few days ago.

Returning to Canada.

Among the officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave by the R.M.S. *Missanabie*, which sailed yesterday (Friday), were Major William H. Muirhead (Royal Canadian Dragoons), to take command of the 112th Battalion; Captain James F. Adams (14th Montreal Battalion), on leave; Captain H. W. Taylor (3rd Battery, 1st Artillery Brigade), on special duty; Captain George H. Wilkinson (1st Battalion, attached to 36th Reserve Battalion), on special duty; Captain H. J. P. Davison (Pay and Record Office, London); and Captain the Rev. A. W. Buckland, Army Chaplain. The weekly party of N.C.O.'s and men on board numbered about 100.

Major W. A. Hossie (43rd Winnipeg Reserve Battalion, Shorncliffe) has been transferred to the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone, for duty at the Discharges and Light Duty Details Centre, now in process of establishment.

Lieut. D. U. Cameron (32nd Reserve Battalion, late 78th Winnipeg Battalion) has been transferred to the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone.

Among the officers of the C.E.F. recently in London on short leave from the front were Capt. W. C. Cochrane, A.D.C. to Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., G.O.C. the Second Canadian Division, and Capt. A. G. Cameron, of the 13th Montreal Highland Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Casgrain, C.A.M.C., who, whilst in command of No. 3 Stationary Hospital, C.E.F., on the Island of Lemnos, in the Ægean, contracted a bad attack of dysentery, and was invalided to Shorncliffe, after a period of convalescence in the Helena Military Hospital, Sandgate, has sufficiently recovered to assist in the medical work at West Cliff Canadian Eye and Ear Hospital, Folkestone.

Major Frank Morison, D.S.O., 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion, is a patient in the hospital.

Christmas at the Hospitals.

Colonel Rennie, C.A.M.C., as Assistant Director of Medical Services, Shorncliffe, has 72 Canadian hospitals in his administration. In addition he is A.D.M.S., Imperial hospitals in the Dover Command. At all these 72 Canadian hospitals and convalescent homes the patients were provided with everything possible to make their Christmas season happy. Presents of all kinds and Christmas fare were distributed by the Canadian Red Cross Society from supplies sent over for the purpose by various societies and institutions in Canada, by societies in Great Britain, and by purchases in England from the Society's financial fund.

**

SOBER CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

General MacDougall, Officer Commanding the Canadian Training Division at Shorncliffe, has issued a divisional order in which he congratulates the Canadian troops now in training at that camp upon their good conduct. He adds: "The proportion of drunkenness is less than one per thousand, which is far better than the usual record of Regular troops in time of peace."

**

CHARGE AGAINST CANADIAN OFFICER.

Robert Mills Simpson, who wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, was charged at Bow Street on Wednesday, December 29, as a fugitive offender with stealing and receiving $100,000 belonging to his Majesty the King "in the right of the Province of Manitoba."

It was stated that the defendant was arrested at Folkestone on his arrival there from France, and that when the warrant was read to him he said it was quite a political matter. Defendant was remanded pending the arrival of the depositions from Canada. Last Wednesday he was further remanded for a week on bail of £500.

**

Leonidas Parent, a French-Canadian, was last week sentenced by the Folkestone magistrates to four months' hard labour, without the option of a fine, for buying a bottle of whiskey for Canadian soldiers.

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"**Birchfields**," Clifton Crescent, The Leas. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

BRIGHTON FOR THE WINTER & FOR HEALTH & PLEASURE ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Fine Air. No Fogs. Entertainment for every hour of the day. Temperature many degrees warmer than that of the Metropolis.

76 page Illustrated Official Guide, smaller Illustrated Guides in French, Spanish, or Esperanto, or special Illustrated Pamphlet, "Brighton for the Winter," free on application to the Director, Public Library, &c.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Connaught has given $1,000 as a second donation to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

* *

A cable from Ottawa states that Sir Robert and Lady Borden are both suffering from severe attacks of influenza.

* *

Mr. Eric Ryerson, second son of Surgeon-General Ryerson, of Toronto, President of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has received a commission, and will come over to England with the 123rd Battalion. He is the third son of General Ryerson to go on active service. It will be remembered that Captain G. C. Ryerson was killed at the second battle of Ypres, where his brother, Lieut. A. C. Ryerson, was wounded. The latter, who was invalided to Canada, is now Adjutant of the Brigade of Overseas Artillery at Toronto, and hopes to return to the front. Mrs. Ryerson, it will be recalled, was one of the victims of the *Lusitania* disaster. Two of her nephews, the sons of Mr. Crowther, of Toronto, are also at the front.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Lansing Lewis, of Montreal, have given both their children, a son and daughter, to the service of the Empire. Miss Gwenyth Lewis is a nurse at Sandgate, and Mr. Mostyn Lewis is a Flight Sub-Lieut., and is now on his way to England. They are the grandchildren of Sir Henry Bate, of Ottawa.

* *

Mr. John Galt, President of the Union Bank of Canada, and Mr. J. W. Norcross, Managing Director of Canada Steamships Line, Ltd., are due to arrive by the s.s. *Rotterdam* from New York this week.

* *

Lady Walker and Mrs. Hazen, whose arrival in London was expected last week, have not yet arrived.

* *

Lieut.-Col. Tobin, O.C. of the 29th Batt., who was wounded some time ago, returned to the front this week.

* *

Squadron Sergt.-Major R. H. Court, Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry, is gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry.

* *

Mr. Thomas C. Glen Coats, of Ferguslie Park, Paisley, who has spent the last year in New York and Montreal, returned to Scotland last week.

* *

Dr. C. W. Waldron, who recently arrived from Toronto, has been appointed to the C.A.M.S.

* *

Since the death of Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier takes rank as the senior Privy Councillor in Canada. Next come Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Hon. John Costigan and the Hon. Sir George E. Foster.

* *

Sir Max Aitken, M.P., Canadian General Representative in France, entertained the Canadian Press representatives who visited the front last year at dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday. Among the other guests were Sir Reginald Braid, Mr. James Redmond, and Mr. Richard Reid, the Agent-General for Ontario.

Sir Richard McBride's resignation of the Premiership of British Columbia, in order to take over the office of Agent-General in London, took effect on December 15, the 45th anniversary of his birthday. The Hon. Dr. Young, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, has also retired. The Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General, who was thereupon entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry, was born at Renton, N.B., on December 3, 1867, and came to British Columbia 25 years ago, first entering the Provincial Legislature in 1903. The new Minister of Finance and Agriculture is a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The members of the new Cabinet are as follows:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW PREMIER.

The Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C., M.P.P.

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. W. J. Bowser.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture—Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. Charles E. Tisdall.

Minister of Lands—Hon. W. R. Ross.

Minister of Mines—Hon. Lorne A. Campbell.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education—Hon. Thomas Taylor.

President of Council—Hon. William Manson.

* *

Pending the arrival in London of Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., who is expected towards the end of the month, Mr J. H. Turner, whose resignation of the post of Agent-General of British Columbia took effect on December 31, has consented to continue to act in that capacity.

* *

Mr. Albert Sevigny, M.P. for Dorchester County, in the Province of Quebec, is the official nominee of the Government for the Speakership of the Dominion House of Commons, which meets next week, as successor to the Hon. Dr Sproule, who resigned upon his appointment to the Senate

* *

Captain T. M. Creighton, C.A.M.C., of Halifax, has returned from service in the Dardanelles, and is staying at 12, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Bonar Law have contributed prefaces to the official story of the Canadian Contingent at the front, from the pen of Sir Max Aitken M.P., the Canadian "Eye-Witness," which is about to be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton

* *

Mr. Irving Robertson, second son of Mr John Ross Robertson, of Toronto, has become a lieutenant in the 170th Battalion now forming in Toronto.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

At St. John's Church, Eastbourne, on December 30, the marriage was solemnised between Janet Miriam, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., and Lady Tupper, of Victoria, B.C., and Lieut. W. Glen Cuyler Holland, 10th Gordon Highlanders, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Holland, of Victoria, B.C.

* *

The marriage of Miss Kate Wardner Lawrence, second daughter of Mr. H. D. Lawrence, K.C., and Mrs. Lawrence, of Sherbrooke, Que., to Lieut. Westcote Lewis Lyttleton Cassells, Canadian Engineers, and son of the late Robert Cassells, and of Mrs. Cassells, of Ottawa, was solemnised in St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, last month.

* *

The marriage of Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bethune, St. George Street, Toronto, to Major Thomas W. Anderson, of the 75th Battalion, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Anderson, of Glen Road, took place in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on December 15.

* *

At All Saints' Church, Ottawa, on December 6, Miss Margaret Agnes Philipps, daughter of Major A. T. Philipps, Superintending Engineer of the Rideau Canal, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Frederick Philipps, of the Royal Bombay Staff Corps, was married to Mr. Collingwood Schreiber Jones, son of Mr. L. K. Jones, Deputy Minister of the Department of Railways and Canals, and Mrs. Jones.

* *

The engagement is announced between Lieut. C. Heathcote Graham, 2nd Div. Train, C.A.S.C., of Ottawa, and Dorothy E. Buckwell, daughter of the Rev. L. and Mrs. Buckwell, Newington Vicarage, Folkestone. The marriage will take place on February 2.

* *

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday, Miss Mary Elizabeth Stuart Strathy, daughter of Mr. Stuart Strathy, Clarendon Avenue, Toronto, was married to Lieutenant P. C. Tidy, 35th Battalion, C.E.F., son of Mr. C. J. Tidy, of Port Credit, Ontario. The bride was attended by Miss Isabel Burton, of Toronto, and Lieutenant Hollis Blake, of Toronto, was best man. The Rev. Geoffrey Gordon officiated. Several members of the 35th Battalion were present.

* *

The engagement is announced of Vera, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fred Wilmot, of Vernon, B.C., to Lieut. J. Cools, son of Senator and Madame Cools, Lierre, Belgium. The marriage will take place in Kingston, Ont., shortly

* *

The marriage took place on December 22, at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, of Ida Evelyn, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pearson, jun., to Lieut. Kenneth Bruce Maclaren, 92nd Highlanders Battalion, only son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Maclaren.

CANADIANS AT SHORN

A TELEPHONE OPERATOR AT WORK IN THE TRENCHES IN FRANCE.
Private Bolton, No. 2 Company, 14th Montreal Battalion.

Photo]

CLASS OF THE CANADIAN OVERSEAS MACHINE-GUN SC
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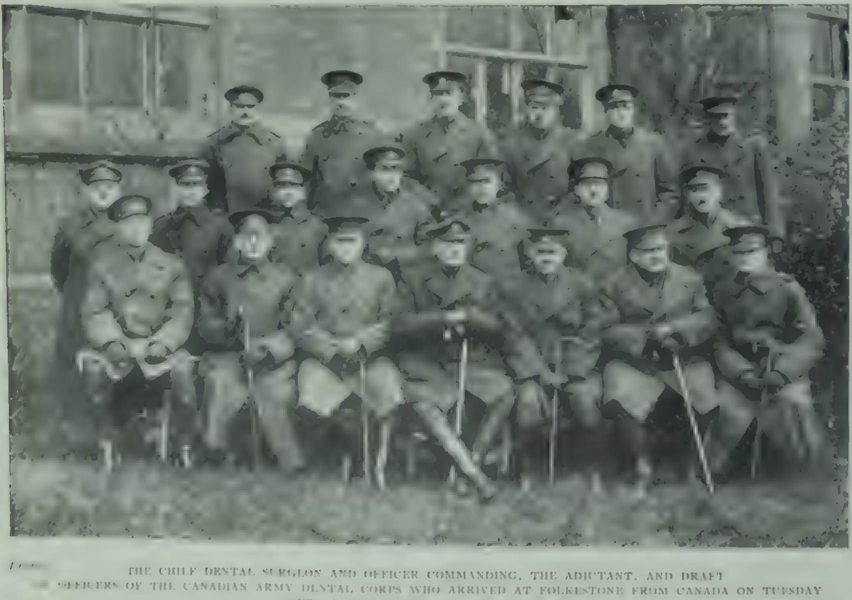


Photo]

THE CHIEF DENTAL SURGEON AND OFFICER COMMANDING, THE ADJUTANT, AND DRAFT OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS WHO ARRIVED AT FOLKESTONE FROM CANADA ON TUESDAY NIGHT OF LAST WEEK AS REINFORCEMENTS.

Sitting, left to right: Capt. J. W. Bell, Capt. J. F. Morrison, Capt. J. R. Holmes (Adjutant), Lieut.-Col. J. A. Armstrong (Chief Dental Surgeon and Officer Commanding the C.A.D.C.), Major A. A. Smith (Third in

A. W. Winnett, Capt. O. H. Bray, Capt. E. J. Kelly, Capt. V. C. W. Marshall, Capt. P. B. McNally, Capt. R. C. H. Staples, Capt. C. F. Walt *Back Row:* Capt. J. F. Shute, Capt. R. McNeill, Capt. E. D. Madden,

IN COMMAND), ON
CANADA, IN

AND AT THE FRONT.

R INSTRUCTIONAL WORK AT THE STRIPPING TABLES, [J. Weston & Son, Folkestone
CH AT HIS TABLE.

A CANADIAN OFFICER WATCHING THE GERMAN TRENCHES THROUGH HIS PERISCOPE.

Captain A. S. English, 14th Montreal Battalion.

L. J. A. ARMSTRONG (CHIEF DENTAL SURGEON, COMMANDING THE CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS); MAJOR A. A. SMITH (THIRD [J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.
J. E. HOLMES (ADJUTANT OF THE CORPS), ON HIS LEFT; AND THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE C.A.D.C. DRAFT WHO ARRIVED FROM
SMITH, ON TUESDAY NIGHT OF LAST WEEK, AND WERE PHOTOGRAPHED OUTSIDE THEIR BILLET, EARL'S AVENUE, FOLKESTONE, NEXT MORNING.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Carleton County Council has voted $50,000 to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Patriotic Fund, the amount to be divided by a committee.

TORONTO.—On December 4 fire at the Gold Medal Company's works on Van Horne Street destroyed two shipping plants, and altogether caused damage to the extent of $150,000. The firm has been engaged in supplying hospital appliances and munition cases to the Government.

——Sir John S. Hendrie, the Lieut.-Governor, laid the foundation-stone of the new Presbyterian church on Royce Avenue last month.

—— His Honour Sir John S. Hendrie and his family entered the newly built Government House at Rosedale on December 15, removing from the temporary residence, 200, College Street. The beautiful building of which the Lieutenant-Governor has just taken possession was commenced about three years ago, after the sale of the old Government House property at King and Simcoe Streets. The site overlooks the Don Valley. The entire cost is estimated at over $1,200,000.

Mr. Ralph Evans Freeman, son of Rev. Dr. Freeman, formerly pastor of Bloor Street Baptist Church here, now of Leicester, Eng., has been selected as the Rhodes Scholar for 1916 by McMaster University. He received his public school training at Jesse Ketchum School here, and was born in Guelph in 1894.

——Auto licences issued last year show a decided increase over 1914, and the revenue, with the new system of graded fees, according to horse-power, has more than doubled. From January 1 to December 31, 1914, about 32,000 auto licences were issued, while in 1915 up to December 1 the figure is 41,500.

A Bill is being drawn up by the Provincial Government imposing a tax of 20 per cent. on the gross receipts at all race meetings from all sources—gate, mutuels, etc. There are seven race tracks—three in Toronto, one in Ottawa and in Hamilton, one in Fort Erie, one in Windsor. There are also two other mile tracks in process of formation in Western Ontario. At present the tax is $500 a day, or $49,000 for the 98 days. The returns from one of the tracks last year showed gross receipts of $200,000 for the 14 days' racing.

WHITBY.—To assist in the recruiting and equipping of the new 116th (Ontario County) Battalion of 1,100 men being raised, the Ontario County Council has voted $5,000, of which $2,000 will be devoted to regimental purposes and the remainder used for the expenses of recruiting.

BELLEVILLE.—Captain R. D. Ponton, who was five months in France and Flanders with the 2nd Battalion, C.E.F., and was invalided home, has been appointed Adjutant of the new 155th Bay of Quinté Battalion, of which Lieut.-Col. M. K. Adams is Commanding Officer. Captain G. Harold Holton will be Paymaster of the new unit.

CORNWALL.—The Canadian Club here has been reorganised, with the following officers: Hon. Presidents, Judge O'Reilly, Judge Liddell, Mr. D. O. Alguire, M.P., Mr. R. A. Shearer, M.P.P.; President, Mr. N. J. Fraid; Vice-President, Mr. John A. Chisholm; Secretary, Mr. W. A Stewart.

KINGSTON. Colonel A. E. Ross has sent Lieut Colonel J. C Connell, Dean of Queen's Medical College a piece of a wing of an aeroplane which fell in the lines of the 14th Canadian Battalion recently, bringing back the machine gun the Germans captured from the Canadians at Ypres, which the 14th Battalion had loaned to another unit

COLLINGWOOD At a conference held between the Town Council and the Board of Trade on the one hand and Mr. J. F Baird, of Buffalo, and the Messrs. Kennedy, of Owen Sound, on the other, an agreement was reached whereby the defunct Northern Iron and Steel Plant will be re-opened to manufacture steel billets Mr Baird who holds the mortgage on the plant, asks the town to remit all back taxes and agrees to pay full taxes on a fixed $20,000 assessment.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—From 800 to 1,000 lakes and 94 rivers were last year let for fishing purposes by the Department of Game and Fisheries. The fishing preserves brought in $115,000 and the game preserves $30,000.

The "Guelph Pioneers," a regiment from Guelph, Ontario, is quartered at the Immigration Buildings for the winter season, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Davis.

MONTREAL.—On December 5, memorial windows to Montrealers killed in action last spring were dedicated by Bishop Farthing in St. Stephen's Church. The officers were:—Major John Nicol Warmington, 14th Royal Montreal Regiment, killed at Festubert; Captain George Massey Williamson, 14th Royal Montreal Regiment, St. Julien; Captain Richard Steacie, 14th Royal Montreal, St. Julien; and Sergeant Wm. Graham Scott, 13th Battalion Royal Highlanders, St. Julien.

——Major Charles M. McKergow, son of Mayor McKergow, of Westmount, has been appointed to command the Fifth Universities Overseas Company of reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's, in succession to Major A. S. Eve, who has been recommended as second in command of the 148th Battalion, being raised by Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Magee.

——A cheque for $91,405 has been sent by Mayor Martin to the Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, representing the city's subscription to the British Red Cross Society.

——The Zionist Federation of Canada, at the closing session in Montreal of its 14th annual convention, elected the following officers:—Mr. Clarence I. De Sola, Montreal, President, Messrs. A. J. Frieman, Ottawa; Leon Goldman, Montreal; H. Bernstein, Montreal; B. Stone, Toronto; M. Markus, Montreal; and D. Sweet, Hamilton, Ont., Vice-Presidents; Rabbi Nathan Gordon, Montreal, corresponding secretary, and Mr. J. S. Leo, Montreal, recording secretary.

LACHINE.—Major Amos has been re-elected by a majority of 180 over ex-Mayor J. B. Deschamps.

THREE RIVERS.—The voting on prohibition in this city shows 1,566 for and 1,105 against, and after May 1, 1916, therefore, Three Rivers will be a dry city.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—Inasmuch as bridges across both the St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers are possible, it is hoped that the Dominion Government will next session arrange for their construction. With the Valley Railway thus linked up with the C.G.R. Railway above Rothesay, this port would have a good connection with the Transcontinental line viâ the Canada Eastern Railway track.

Premier Clarke, during a visit to this city, spoke hopefully of an early resumption of work on the Valley Railway. At the present time the line is in operation from Centreville to Gagetown. Trains have been running between the latter point and the capital for some months. It is intended, when work is resumed, to build from Gagetown to Evandale, on the St. John River.

A copper strike is reported from New Ireland, Albert County. Forty years ago a copper mine was in existence in that locality, but the vein was lost and work had to be suspended. Recently a vein of ore, measuring four feet across, has been discovered. This is believed to be the lost vein.

MONCTON French Canadians here have asked Sir Sam Hughes to authorise organisation of a French-Canadian battalion in the Maritime Provinces.

WOODSTOCK. On December 4, Mrs. A. B. Carvell, mother of F. B. Carvell, Federal M.P., died, aged 81.

ST. STEPHEN. The Windsor Hotel has been sold by auction to satisfy a mortgage, held by Mr. Frank Todd, to Mr. J. W Richardson, barrister, for Mr. J. W. Smith, proprietor of the Queen Hotel, for $10,825

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Nova Scotia Society of Engineers, at its ninth annual meeting held here, elected as President, Mr. J. L. Allan; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. S. Ayers and A. J. Barnes; Secretary, Mr. D. McD. Campbell.

On December 9, at the annual meeting of the School for the Blind, the report of the Superintendent, Sir Frederick Fraser, showed that 167 blind persons had been under instruction during the past year.

The Dominion Coal Co. shipments to the St. Lawrence this season to November 19 totalled 1,500,000 tons, 400,000 less than last year, which was a record. The output for November is 33⅓ per cent. better than a year ago. 1,500 men in the company's employ have joined the Overseas forces. The outputs of Nova Scotia and Inverness are the biggest in these companies' history.

——On December 3 the death occurred here of Rev. Douglas Chapman, D.D., a veteran of the Methodist Church, ordained in 1857.

—In the presence of many soldiers, sailors, and civilians, President James K. Kellaher formally opened St. Mary's Army and Navy Club, in the building on Barrington Street, next to the Halifax Infirmary. Colonel Campbell, of the 64th Battalion; Colonel Borden, of the 85th Battalion; Mayor Martin, President W. S. Davidson, of the Khaki Club; Colonel Cole, of the Siege Battery; and Colonel Oxley congratulated the committee on their work. The officers are: Hon. President, Rev. Dr. Foley; President, Mr. J. K. Kellaher; Vice-President, Mr. A. J. Finlay; Secretary, Mr. W. E. Donovan; Treasurer, Mr. D. T. Lynagh.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—At a meeting of the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission, Mr. William M. Ingram was appointed General Secretary.

——Mr. R. L. Scott has been elected President of the Winnipeg Rotary Club. Mr. Scott was Vice-President of the organisation last year. The new Vice-President is Dr. G. Glen Murphy. Mr. Gordon E. Hunter was re-elected to the office of Secretary, and Mr. W. S. Archibald was elected Treasurer.

——Major A. W. Morley, who has already seen active service in this war, is entrusted to raise another battalion in Winnipeg, to be known as the 144th Battalion, of which he will be Lieut.-Colonel.

— The Canadian Club has elected Mr. A. L. Crossin, President; Messrs. C. K. Newcombe and W. H. Cross, Vice-Presidents; Mr. R. H. Smith, Hon. Secretary. Membership in the club exceeds that of any other Canadian club in Canada, totalling 1,738.

BRANDON.—The 1916 City Council, elected by acclamation, comprises Mayor H. W. Cater, Aldermen G. R. Coleman, J. K. Curran, H. G. Fletcher, M. McKenzie, H. L. Halmer, W. Bourke Bullock, Trotter, Fisher and Trench.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—Mayor S. A. Marlett has been re-elected by acclamation.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The net loss on the three public utilities for the first ten months of the year amounts to $54,371.

——Mr. George N. Brown, Manager of the Standard Bank of Canada here, has been promoted to the position of Inspector of Branches at the head office in Toronto.

Major Laird, of the Army Service Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and authorised to recruit in the four Western Provinces a divisional Army train, which he will command. Capt. McVean, a well-known engineer here, has been appointed quartermaster of Col. Bradbury's Selkirk battalion.

REGINA.—Dr. W. D. Cowan has been elected Mayor; the Aldermen are Messrs. J. K. McInnis, H. E. Armstrong, H. D. Black, H. Perry, F. England and D. M. Hackney.

SASKATOON.—The new Mayor is Dr. J. McG. Young. Aldermen: Messrs. S. A. Early, J. W. Wilson, T. W. Fawcett, G. Laycock, W. E. Stephny, G. W. A. Potter and R. W. Caswell.

MOOSE JAW.—Mayor Pascoe has been re-elected by 29, defeating Mr. W. W. Davidson. For Aldermen, Mr. S. D. McMicken was defeated by Alderman George Maybee by 60.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Department of Agriculture gives the value of the 1915 crops as follows:—Oats, $22,800,000; barley, $7,350,000; spring wheat, $35,700,000; winter wheat, $1,350,000; flax, $800,000; rye, $428,000; speltz, $62,000; total, $68,490,000.

——A comprehensive statement of the city's financial situation shows the total assets of the city last month as $33,878,956. Edmonton's total debenture debt is $24,663,282, with a utility debt of $9,661,563. The taxes outstanding amount to $5,509,631.

—The five Aldermen chosen are: Mr. Charles Wilson, Alderman R. D. Douglas, Alderman McArthur, Messrs. J. M. MacDonald and Orlando Bush. Last year the five elected were also the Property Owners' nominees, so now the entire Board is made up of its representatives. Mayor Henry was re-elected by acclamation this year. A by-law providing $1,000 indemnity for Aldermen was overwhelmingly defeated, while other money by-laws passed.

MEDICINE HAT.—Mayor A. C. Hawthorne has been re-elected Mayor by 263 votes over Mr. Nelson Spencer. The three Aldermen elected are Messrs. James T. Barry, George Worthy and J. W. Hamilton. Mrs. E. J. Williamson, the first woman ever elected to the School Board here, headed the polls for School Trustees.

LETHBRIDGE.—The mines in this district have been very busy. There were employed last month in the two Galt mines, the Coalhurst mines, and the Chinook mines, nearly 1,700 men, and the total output of these mines reaches now something like 3,000 tons per day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—From August 4, 1914, to October 31 last the Patriotic War Society of this city raised $127,683 in subscriptions.

——The letting of the contract for the C.N.R. car ferry steamer between Vancouver Island and the mainland to the Davis Shipbuilding Co., at Levis, P.Q., for $400,000, has called forth a protest from shipbuilding firms here.

VANCOUVER.—Mining claims located on the Skeena River and owned by Mr. K. Whitmore have been bonded by Messrs. Atkins and Price, of Seattle. The property is about 61 miles west of Hazleton, and is located on Legate Creek.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The 104th Regiment, Westminster Fusiliers of Canada, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Taylor commanding, has been authorised to mobilise a C.E.F. Battalion, which will be known as the 131st. Its headquarters will be here.

GRAND FORKS.—A vegetable exaporating plant having a capacity of 21 tons of potatoes per day will be established in the cannery building here by the Graham Company, of Belleville, Ontario.

NELSON.—Hon. Lorne A. Campbell, M.L.A., of Rossland, states that the work of constructing and equipping with machinery the West Kootenay Power and Light Company's new plant in connection with the zinc plant at Trail is now nearing completion. Over 8,000 horse-power of current will be available for the electrolytic treatment of zinc in the new plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which is being constructed in connection with the smelter at Trail.

GREETINGS TO CANADA.

From Well-known Men in the Mother Country.

The following seasonable greetings were received by Mr. F. A. McKenzie, the London correspondent of the *Toronto Daily Star*, for transmission to Canada

Earl Grey, formerly Governor-General of Canada

Canada, sanctified by sacrifice in the cause of righteousness, has won for herself a high place in the leadership of the world. Long may the virtue and valour of her people enable them to contribute ever-increasing services to the Empire and to humanity, and so secure greater glory for themselves

Lord Curzon of Kedleston

Peace, the message of Christmas, is not yet, but will come by the united efforts and common sacrifices of Britain's sons Canada has already made an imperishable contribution, and will share the lasting reward

The Lord Chief Justice

Most cordial greetings. Canada's heroic achievements and patriotic sacrifices make the union with Britain even stronger and closer

Viscount Bryce

Admiration for the valour of Canadian soldiers and gratitude for the efforts and sacrifices of Canadian people for the Empire fill British hearts, and I trust 1916 will bring victory to our righteous cause."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

'Christmas finds the Empire united in courage, confidence, and determination. By the joint efforts of the Imperial Forces, in which Canada has taken such a noble part, the principle of the sacred cause of liberty is secured."

Mr. John Redmond, M.P.

"Hearty Christmas greetings from Ireland to Canada, and congratulations on union with other great self-governing Dominions in support of the cause of freedom and civilisation represented by the Empire and its Allies in the present war. Ireland is proud of the Irishmen who form so large a proportion of the gallant Canadian Contingent."

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood

Many of Canada's best have fallen while performing deeds of daring, who with their blood have cemented our Empire's foundations. For such 'there is no death: what seems so is transition

Sir A. Conan Doyle

May another Christmas find our task gloriously accomplished, and all the Canadian boys safe at home once more "

The Bishop of London

Canada is now cemented to the Home Country by ties of common glory and suffering. May the glory shine through the suffering this Christmas."

Dean Inge

'We are all deeply moved by Canadian loyalty and gallantry We stand together for liberty and justice against barbarism We must win "

The Lord Mayor of London

At the close of a year during which Canada, by the valour of her sons and the sacrifices she has made, has again shown her never-failing love and loyalty for the Motherland the City of London sends grateful greetings in the firm conviction that Great Britain and the Dominion will ere long be celebrating the victory of right over might and freedom over tyranny and frightfulness

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh

Scotland is proud of her Canadian sons "

The Head Master of Eton

Greetings to Canada, and hopes of Imperial Federation shortly

Sir William Robertson Nicoll

War has brought us together as never before in indestructible association and in relations henceforth close, intimate and affectionate "

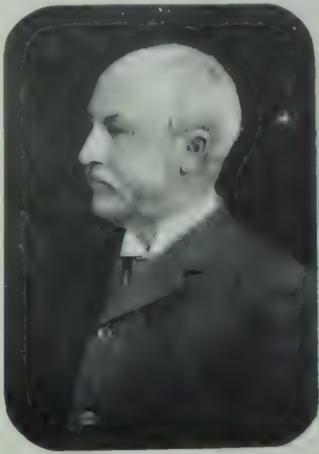
M. Vandervelde

Belgium can never be grateful enough to Canada for her wonderful generosity and sympathy. All good wishes."

Photo] [*F. A. Swaine*

MISS MARGARET C. MACDONALD,
MATRON, CANADIAN NURSING SERVICE,
Awarded the Royal Red Cross. (See page 35.)

THE LATE HON. SIR F. E. BARKER,
Formerly Chief Justice of
New Brunswick.



THE LATE MR. E. D. ARNAUD.
Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol.

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OBITUARY.

The Hon. John Harris, President of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, died at St. John's, Newfoundland, on New Year's Day, aged 57.

Sir Frederick Eustache Barker, formerly Chief Justice of New Brunswick, died at St. John, N.B., on December 15, in his 77th year. He was elevated to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in 1893. After being Administrator of the New Brunswick Government in 1896 he was made Chief Justice of the Province in 1908. Two years ago he resigned, and was succeeded by Chief Justice McLeod. The late Chief Justice sat for St. John in the House of Commons from 1885 to 1887. He was also a Senator.

The death occurred suddenly, at Bristol, on Sunday week of Mr. Elias de Barbazon Arnaud, Canadian Trade Commissioner in that city since 1909. Mr. Arnaud, who was descended from an old Huguenot family, was born in London in 1847, the son of Mr. Elias M. Arnaud, late Controller-General of H.M. Customs, London. He entered the Bank of British North America in London in 1867. A year later he was transferred to the Montreal office of the bank, and subsequently he served in branches in most of the Canadian Provinces. Ultimately he joined the Union Bank of Halifax (now the Royal Bank of Canada). He resigned in 1905 to enter the Canadian Civil Service, his first position being that of Trade Commissioner in Chicago, U.S.A. The next year he was moved to St. John's to establish the office of Trade Commissioner in Newfoundland. There he remained three years, when he came to Bristol in succession to Mr. W. A. Mackinnon. In 1876 he married Constance Walcot, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Walcot, Indian Department, Ottawa. He leaves nine children—five sons and four daughters—two of the latter being married to sons of Sir James Winter, and living in Newfoundland. The funeral of Mr. Arnaud took place in Bath

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, has received a cablegram announcing the death of his father, Mr. James Reid, at his residence, Millbank, Perth County, Ontario, in his 91st year

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

One of the interesting features of the early months of each year is the publication of the annual financial statements of Canadian public companies. The statements published just now have an unusual interest in that they cover a year the whole of which has been within the war period. The banks' statements, some of which—as that of the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce—have already been made public, evidence a position of strength that is positively remarkable when one remembers that an unprecedented war is raging. The statement of the Royal Bank of Canada, which is published elsewhere in this issue, is even more remarkable as it shows that in some respects the bank—despite the untoward conditions—has enjoyed a record year. That such should be the case reflects clearly the inherent strength of the Dominion and emphasises the soundness of the Canadian banking system.

* * *

Meanwhile, the reports of industrial enterprises will, in many cases, reveal what results have been achieved during a full year's work on munitions, and they will afford an opportunity of observing in some measure how far the rumours as to earnings are justified whose remarkable effect in raising stock market quotations has been so noticeable recently.

* * *

Thus the shares of the Dominion Bridge Co. have for some months been one of the principal features of the Canadian markets, rising to over 230, which compares with their previous highest price of 130 in April, 1915. The report of this company, just made public, shows net profits for the year of $1,344,347, which contrasts with $629,968 in the previous year, and $832,778 in 1913. The net profits for 1915, by the way, equal nearly 21 per cent. on the company's paid-up capital of $6,500,000.

* * *

Another recently issued report is that of the Dominion Glass Company, which has evidently been more injuriously affected by the general contraction in trade than benefited by the decline in competitive imports from Germany and Austria. The balance-sheet shows that this company's profits for the year, which ended on September 30, while sufficient to meet interest and sinking fund charges, to provide for the Preferred dividend, and to leave a small surplus, were only $353,387 as compared with $625,748 in 1914. The Directors, however, report an improvement of business since the company's year closed.

* * *

At an interesting meeting recently the General Manager of the Canada Cement Company unfolded to the shareholders of that company the proposals of the company in connection with its entrance into the munition business. Mr. Jones explained that the company's motive was primarily a patriotic one, but that incidentally a very satisfactory profit might be expected from the new line of operations. The company, it appears, will be able to handle its new operations without any fresh financing, having now a cash balance of over $800,000. It was intimated, by the way, that although the gross business during the year just closed had been less than during the previous year, the company's profits would be larger.

* * *

The Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, which only two years ago was distributing 10 per cent. per annum to its shareholders, has now suspended its dividend, the announcement being made that no dividend will be paid in respect of the final quarter of 1915.

* * *

The monthly commercial letters, the publication of which has just been commenced by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will no doubt be greatly appreciated by that bank's customers and correspondents, who will thereby be regularly informed of current conditions in all branches of Canadian commerce and industry.

* * *

It might reasonably have been expected that the subscription of over $100,000,000 for the recent Government War Loan would have absorbed most of the money readily available for investment in Canada. That this is not so is shown by the fact that since the flotation of the War Loan issues by four of the Provinces, aggregating over $5,000,000 have been readily absorbed. The issues in question were British Columbia, $3,130,000 4½ per Cent. Ten-Year Bonds; New Brunswick, $1,700,000 5 per Cent. Ten-Year Bonds; Manitoba, $1,000,000 5 per Cent. Three-Year Bonds; and Nova Scotia, $500,000 Five-Year 10 per Cent. Bonds. For the latter issue there were no fewer than ten tenders, the successful tender being at the price of 97.13 per cent. The price in this latter case, no less than the ready absorption of the large aggregate amount of the four issues, indicates a decidedly reassuring strength in the market for Canadian Provincial securities.

CANADIAN EXPORT NOTES.

[*Compiled with the Co-operation of the Export Association of Canada, 62-5, Charing Cross, London, S.W.*]

The activities of the Export Association of Canada, a full review of whose scope and purpose recently appeared in the pages of *Canada*, are at present almost wholly confined to the task of organisation. The rapid and comprehensive survey of conditions which, as an indispensable preliminary to action, has engaged the attention of Mr. Armstrong, the Joint General Manager of the Association, who is over here for the purpose of assembling the parts and erecting the machinery necessary to the smooth and successful working of this great commercial experiment, has been, on the whole, eminently satisfactory. In a recent interview, Mr. Armstrong expressed the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of the scheme, and took occasion to point out that not only had his investigations confirmed the original estimate of the situation which he and his colleagues had more or less academically formed, but that, if anything, the prospects were as favourable as the need for the organisation was pressing.

The Problem of Representation.

An essential feature of export trade is the prime factor of representation, and while it has been frequently advanced that this aspect of the problem is to be successfully solved by the appointment of a salaried representative on the spot, all experience has gone to show that the qualifications necessary to the ideal representative make this rather a counsel of perfection than a practical possibility. A knowledge of the country of origin is, perhaps, of less value than a thorough acquaintance with all the requirements and idiosyncrasies of the importing market, and too often in the past the Canadian representative in Europe has failed, not from any lack of energy or any imperfect knowledge of his particular "line," but simply out of an unfortunate ignorance of the manners, habits, and customs of the country in which he has found himself. Again, the alternative of employing a firm or business man already established in and native of the market to be attacked is open to the objection—only too often founded in disastrous experience—that if the choice be unwise or the representative lack inducement energetically to push the goods, the export activities of the home firm are paralysed throughout the entire term of the agreement into which they have entered.

The Export Association, which bids fair to unite a singleness of purpose as clear and direct as that of a Government Bureau to an elasticity of action as wide and untrammelled as of a large commercial corporation, should do much to simplify this problem of representation. The usefulness of the Association to the resident representative of a powerful firm will be apparent; while the smaller manufacturer should find ready to his hand all the apparatus for a direct, energetic, and inexpensive representation.

The Russian Market.

Mr. C. F. Just, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Russia, is spending a few weeks in Great Britain prior to returning to Petrograd. In a recent interview with a representative of *Canada* he spoke enthusiastically of the opportunities for the Canadian exporter offered by the huge Russian market. He dwelt at some length on the necessity of adequate representation, and pointed out that in Russia—perhaps more than anywhere else—local knowledge was of the utmost importance. The disappearance of Germany as a competitor would after the war give the Canadian manufacturer a rare opportunity of securing a footing in a market the importance of which it was impossible to over-estimate. In conclusion, Mr. Just placed emphasis on the fact that the climate of Russia and the methods of land cultivation had so much in common with Canada as to make the increasing use of Canadian machinery a logical corollary.

The Lyons Fair, which is to be held next March as a French set-off against the great fair of Leipzig, has already engaged the attention of Canadian manufacturers, and arrangements have been made for a representative display of Canadian products.

In a recent article on "The Trade Future of Canada," the *Times* took occasion to point out that the manufacturing machinery of Canada had been employed to its utmost capacity since the beginning of the war, and that the British Government had expended in Canada on war material alone $500,000,000. This, of course, is without reference to the large sums which have been similarly expended by the French and Russian Governments. Contracts recently placed by the latter Government for railway material alone run into many millions of dollars. These figures, as the *Times* points out, and as has already been emphasised in the pages of *Canada*, not only show that the Dominions manufacturers are enjoying prosperity during this time of war, but they prove the ability of Canadian manufacturers successfully to take hold of great new lines of business. If with energetic prescience they now tackle the problem of export trade, any depression due to the cessation of war orders upon the conclusion of peace will be defeated in advance by the opening of a wide door into the still greater opportunities of peaceful commerce.

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF CANADIAN FORCES.

Since the commencement of the war the weekly issues of "Canada" have included photographs of the officers and men of many of the units of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. A list of these is frequently published in "Canada" and will be sent on application to the Circulation Department. Any of the issues can be supplied, price 6½d. each, post paid within the United Kingdom.

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ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"French Canada and the St. Lawrence," by J. Castell Hopkins., F.S.S.—The name of Mr. Castell Hopkins is sufficient to indicate the reliability of this new volume from his busy pen. A romantic as well as important part of the Dominion is capably dealt with in its historic, picturesque, and descriptive aspects, and the author succeeds in bringing together the past and the present in the history and environment of an attractive people, analysing the under-currents of sentiment and action which have made French Canada unique among the Provinces of Canada. Pp. 431; with many illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co

"The Hudson Bay Road (1498-1915)," by A. H. de Trémaudan.—The author, who is a member of the Manitoba Bar, was the founder of the *Herald* at The Pas, the southern terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, and for two years its editor. Mr. De Trémaudan's chief object is to describe the country along the line, now under construction, Hudson Bay, and the resources to be found in Manitoba's new territory, and to demonstrate that the future of The Pas, "the natural distributing point for the whole of Western Canada and its wonderful wealth in agricultural and other natural products," is assured. The author is full of enthusiasm for his subject, and covers the ground, both historically and geographically, most exhaustively. He overlooks little that anyone can require to know about the region with which he deals. Pp. 264; with 30 illustrations and two maps. London and Toronto: J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net

"Spoon River Anthology," by Edgar Lee Masters.—There is infinitely less of Whitman than of Thomas Hardy—the Hardy of the "Satires of Circumstance"—in this volume of poetry from across the water. There is the same vein of irony, the same fierce, almost brutal conciseness, the same sombre outlook upon life. "Spoon River Anthology" has been rather hysterically described as a novel in verse. That description is as incorrect as it is undesirable. There is no connected story told by the poems; each is complete in itself, save where occasionally two are placed side by side in a sort of complementary association. The book may best be likened to one of those photograph albums familiar to our youth—an album wherein the souls of the dead and gone inhabitants of Spoon River are shown in silhouette, with all the clear and instant impression of the latest thing in platinotype. Spoon River may stand for any place you please on the North American continent—whether west of Winnipeg or west of Chicago makes no difference. For the Spoon River people are of our common humanity; they live next door and over the way, and their local habitation is merely incidental to the habitat of the author. "Spoon River Anthology" is emphatically a book to read, to enjoy, and even to remember. London: T. Werner Laurie. 6s. net.

Reference Books.

"The Stock Exchange Year-Book" for 1916 is as indispensable as ever to the financier, the investor, and the business man, in whatever part of the world his interests lie. It is a masterpiece of careful and accurate compilation, and is so arranged and indexed that the latest particulars regarding any company can be found at once. As usual, Sir Thomas Skinner in his preface reviews the course of financial affairs during 1915. Pp. 2,278. London: Thomas Skinner and Co. 35s. net.

"Hazell's Annual."—For 1916 this wonderful compendium of the world's institutions and activities, now in its thirty-first year of issue, is thoroughly up to date in its classified information and reviews. Besides its most familiar features, it admirably summarises the course of the war in all its phases, specially noticeable being the list of winners of the Victoria Cross and other decorations, of outstanding war losses, and of the staff of the Minister of Munitions. Pp. 528. London: Hazell, Watson, and Viney. 3s. 6d. net.

"Debrett's Peerage," etc., for 1916—now in its 203rd year—has over all its pages the shadow of the war. It is computed that the number of peers and sons of present or former peers on active service now exceeds 1,000. The names of all sons of peers and baronets, as well as of many of their relatives, who have fallen in the war, whether they have died unmarried or were married and left descendants, are retained in the present volume, so that their services may be duly placed on record. There is included a roll of honour, containing some 800 names from "Debrett" (12 per cent. of the total officer death-roll) of those killed in action or died of wounds since the commencement of the war. An analysis of this roll is given in the preface, together with other points of interest which have occurred during the past twelve months. Pp. 2,725. London: Dean and Son, Ltd. 31s. 6d. net

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, February 2.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Jan. 11.	Wed., Jan. 12.	Thurs., Jan. 13.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been of modest dimensions. Holiday influences have again been at work, the House being closed as usual on Saturday, January 1. The present tone of markets, however, is cheerful.

Canadian securities have not been much to the front, and general influences in this department have not always been favourable. The impending additional War Loans in the Dominion and the increase announced in Canada's contribution of men to the Empire's military forces have reacted adversely upon sentiment to some extent, though it is not believed that these further efforts will seriously disturb the industrial and agricultural situations in the Dominion. The gilt-edged group has fluctuated somewhat, but the old Fours and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. scrip are both unchanged on the week at 92 and $96\frac{3}{4}$ respectively.

In the railroad list Canadian Pacifics have gone back a good fraction to $192\frac{3}{8}$. Buying of Canadians and Americans by the Government broker for exchange purposes has now ceased, and the effect of the Treasury mobilisation scheme, which is now at work, has not yet been fully felt. The Canadian Pacific revenue statement for November showed a big net gain of $3,710,000. The Grand Trunk net figures for November were £86,300 more. Quotations are up $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in several instances, and the Guaranteed Fours at $60\frac{1}{2}$ are $1\frac{1}{2}$ higher. The Five year Notes, however, at $98\frac{3}{4}$, are $1\frac{1}{4}$ down. Canadian Northern Income Fives have risen 2, to 60.

As regards land issues, Hudson's Bays have not responded to the satisfactory figures relative to the past quarter's land sales, and after being higher the quotation is back to 6 1-16. The lower priced descriptions have hardly varied.

Among industrials, Canadian Cars have fallen $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 95, while the preferred at 111 is down 2. Dominion Steels have been strong, rising 3 to $50\frac{1}{2}$, but Steel Company of Canada shares have fallen a point. Nova Scotia Steels have hardened over 105. South American tractions have been unsteady.

WEDNESDAY.—To-day Canada Car Common fell to 70 and Preferred to $92\frac{1}{2}$ on talk of a new capital issue.

*

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, December 16, 1915.

While there has been no recent event of outstanding importance to report, it is satisfactory to notice that the current tone of business and conversation is steadily growing more optimistic. For this there are, of course, many good grounds; the bank reports now beginning to be published reveal a position of strength which is highly satisfactory, and though profits, in some cases, show a reduction this year, it is felt that, with the steady improvement of conditions throughout the Dominion, the banks will, during the next year, have increased opportunities for the remunerative use of money. By the way, the initiation of a monthly commercial letter by the Canadian Bank of Commerce may be noted here. The first of these letters, dated this month, deals encouragingly with agricultural and manufacturing progress. The industrial prosperity induced by the munition business I need hardly mention. The improvement in the position in the West is, however, a fact not to be overlooked. The important effect of the money the West is now receiving for its wheat is noticeable in the current reports of great increases in Western orders for merchandise.

There have been few or no surprises in the stock markets. The British plan for mobilising securities naturally occasions interest, but views are necessarily unformed owing to lack of details. In conversation it is suggested, on the one hand, that the purchase of securities for use as collateral may strengthen the securities concerned; but, on the other hand, it is suggested that the natural desire of Americans to arrange that the securities may be offered as cheaply as possible may lead to some reaction in New York. The matter is one, however, over which Canadian markets have no control, and it is hardly treated as an immediate market factor.

Trading on the stock markets has been narrower, doubtless partly on account of the reasons which I have previously mentioned, while the uncertainty that has been felt in New York in regard to the position with Austria is probably reflected in the diminution of buying orders. The general tone of the markets has been heavy, though of course there have been strong spots. One of these is provided by Canadian Foundries and Forgings, which has steadily continued its advance until it is now quoted around 240. Scotia has also been one of the most active stocks and, although now below its highest point, is still, at 99-100, well up to the price where it stood a week ago. Any list of prices, however, shows a general slight decline during the week. Ames-Holden, which has been comparatively inactive, has receded to $18\frac{1}{2}$, the Preferred stock being somewhat better at 72-73. Canada Car is at 94; Cement 40; Canadian General Electric $116\frac{1}{2}$, x d; Canadian Locomotive 61; Dominion Bridge 229; Dominion Steel Corporation $46\frac{1}{4}$; Steel Company of Canada $39\frac{1}{4}$. In Toronto, Russell Motor is lower at 44 bid, 41 asked; Sawyer-Massey Common is about the same at $27\frac{1}{2}$; but the Preferred, at $74\frac{1}{2}$, shows a slight improvement. In the Power group Cedars are $77\frac{3}{4}$, Power $234\frac{1}{2}$, Shawinigan $136\frac{1}{2}$, and Laurentide $192\frac{1}{2}$. A burst of activity in Ogilvy carried the stock up to 140, but it has now reacted to 137. Lake of the Woods and Maple Leaf are respectively 135 and $51\frac{1}{2}$. Quebec Railway, despite suggestions of a satisfactory outcome of the Saguenay deal, has declined to $15\frac{1}{2}$.

Business on the Toronto mining market has been irregular, and a good deal of profit taking is reported. McIntyre shares are an example of this. Last week they were at $1.7; last Saturday they sold down to 96; now they are again selling at $1.9. Some of the low-priced Cobalt shares have been active. A good many thousand shares of Bailey, which is quoted at 5 cents, have changed hands. Among prominent Cobalts, Temiskaming is at 67 and Nipissing has been firm at $7.75 to $8.

Among the Porcupine group, one of the most active stocks has been Dome Extension, the current quotation for which is $36\frac{3}{4}$. Hollinger seems to be firm at $29, with Dome about the same. Jupiter is at $18\frac{1}{2}$

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £513,698

PAID UP 359,589

RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS .. 376,888

TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,178,125

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

*

B.C. SALMON PACK.

Salmon packed in British Columbia for 1915 totalled 1,133,000 cases, as compared with 1,111,000 cases in 1914 and 1,353,000 cases in 1913.

Last year the Northern canneries did well, and while the pack on the Fraser was lower than last year, when it was 328,390 cases, the difference was more than made up by the pack in the North. The pack by districts was Fraser River, 289,199 cases; Skeena River, 279,161 cases; Rivers Inlet, 146,238 cases; Naas River, 104,289 cases; outlying, 313,894 cases.

*

THE CANADIAN PAPER TRADE.

The latest Government statistics show that Canada's export trade in pulp and paper is making substantial increases. For the five months from April 1 Canada has exported news print to the United States to the value of $5,909,618, as compared with $4,630,597 for the same period last year. The exports to England, although increasing, are still very small. For the five months this year they amounted to $28,582, as compared with $7,646 last year. There is an excellent market in England at present for coated papers if Canadian mills were able to take advantage of the opportunity.

*

MOBILISING CANADIAN AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed the following gentlemen to serve as a committee to control the operations of the Treasury undertaken for the purpose of carrying into effect the Government scheme for the sale to, and deposit with, the Treasury of Canadian and American Dollar Securities:—

Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B. (Chairman), Mr. Brien Cokayne, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. W. G. Bradshaw, and Mr. George Henry Pownall, nominated by the Bankers' Clearing House, and Mr. Herbert Johnson and Mr. George Metcalfe, nominated by the Committee of the London Stock Exchange.

Mr. George E. May has been appointed manager, and all communications relating to the scheme should be addressed in writing to him at the National Debt Office, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Prospectuses can be obtained from members of the Stock Exchange and bankers.

*

Jupiter Mines.—A statement issued by Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, the Secretary, gives particulars regarding the formation of the "McIntyre-Jupiter Mines, Ltd.," the opinion being expressed that the arrangement thus consummated is highly favourable to the Jupiter Company.

*

The Dominion Bridge Company, of Montreal, has decided to give 2 per cent. of the gross amount received on munition orders to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and it is believed that many other companies will follow this example.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government.

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	
,, C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938	86½
,, 4½ ,, 1920-25	[illegible]
,, 3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	88½
,, 3½ % ,, ,, 1930-50	82¼
,, 4 % ,, ,, 1940-60	92
,, 3 %, 1938	83
,, 3½ % C. P. R.	85¼
Alberta 4 %, 1922	91¼
,, 4 %, 1938	88½
,, 4½ %, 1924	96
,, 4½ % Registered	91¼
British Columbia 4½ %	99¾
,, ,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	91½
,, ,, 3 % ,, ,,	76
Manitoba 4 %, 1947	87
,, 4 %, 1928	87½
,, 4 %, 1949	90
,, 5 %, 1888	100½
,, 4 % Registered	87
,, 4½ % ,,	95½
New Brunswick 4 %	87½
Newfoundland 3½ %	82½
,, 3 %	73
,, 4 % Registered, 1913-38	94½
,, 4 % ,, 1895	96
,, 4 % ,, 1896	94½
,, 3½ % ,, 1905	83½
,, 3½ % ,, 1910	83½
,, 3½ % ,, 1912	83¼
Nova Scotia 3½ %	79¾
,, 3½ % Registered	78¾
,, 4½ % ,,	93½
Ontario 3½ % Registered	80½
,, 4 % ,,	89
,, 4½ % ,,	92½
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	95¾
,, 4 %, 1934	91½
,, 4 %, 1888	92½
,, 4½ % Registered	92⅝
,, 3 % ,,	77
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	96½
,, 4 %, 1923	91
,, 4 %, 1949	84
,, 4 % Registered	83
,, 4½ % ,,	89¾

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	85
,, 4½ %, 1928-37	92
,, 5 %	91¼
,, 5 %, 1934-1944	97¾
Edmonton 5 %	90½
,, 5 %, 1923-53	89½
,, 5 %, 1923-33	89¾
,, 5 %, 1953	86½
,, 4½ %, 1932-52	86
,, 4½ %, 1918-51	82
Fort William 4½ %	85
Hamilton 4½ %	85
,, 4 %, 1930-40	86
Maisonneuve 5 %	89½
Medicine Hat 5 %	80
Moncton 4 %	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	83⅞
,, 4 %, 1948-50	80½
,, 3 %	69½
,, 3½ %, 1942	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1951-53	[illegible]
Moose Jaw 5 %	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943-63	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	86¾
N. Vancouver 5 %	86½
,, 4½ % 1931	81
Ottawa 4½ %	91
Point Grey 4½ %	[illegible]
,, ,, 5 %	85
Port Arthur 4½ %	85
,, 5 %	82
Prince Albert 5 %	82
Quebec 3½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1923	91¾
,, 4 %, 1961	86
,, 4½ %, 1963	[illegible]
Regina 5 % Stock	84
,, 4½ %	83
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	91
,, 5 %, 1941-61	[illegible]
South Vancouver 5 %	[illegible]
St. John 4 %, 1934	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1916-51	[illegible]
Sherbrooke 4½ %	8[illegible]
Toronto 3½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1914-8	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1936	86¼
,, 4 %, 1922-8	98⅛
,, 4 %, 1919-21	94½
,, 4½ %	87⅛
,, 5 %	98½
Vancouver 4 %, 1950-1-2	71¾
,, 4 %, 1931	75
,, 4 %, 1947-9	71
,, 4½ %, 1923-33	92½
,, 4½ %, 1953	82
Vancouver 5 %, 1927	100
,, and District Joint Sewers	[illegible]
Victoria 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1962	[illegible]
Winnipeg 4 %, 1940	[illegible]

Municipal—continued.

Winnipeg 4 %, 1940-1960	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1916-36	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1943-63	84¾
,, 4½ %, 1940	97¾

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5 % 1st Bonds	87
Algoma Central & H. 5 % Bonds	65
,, Central Term. 5 % Bonds	50
,, ,, ,, Script	55
,, Eastern 5 % Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5 % Bonds	99¾
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	108⅛
Calgary and Edmonton 4 % Debentures	78
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	71½
Can. N. Alberta 3½ % Debentures	[illegible]
Can. N. Ontario 4 % Debentures	61¾
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961	78¼
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938	79
,, Quebec 4 % ,,	61¾
Can. N. Pacific 4 % ,,	85
,, ,, Terminal Debentures	85¾
Can. Northern 4 % Perpetual Debentures	60
,, ,, 4 % Debenture Bonds	92⅝
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	81¾
,, ,, 4 % Guaranteed Debenture	88¼
,, ,, 3 % Debentures	66
,, ,, 4 % Land Grant Bonds	87½
,, ,, 4 % Alberta Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Saskatchewan Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Manitoba Debentures	89½
,, ,, 4 % Ontario Div. Debentures	80
,, ,, 5 % Land Mortgage Debentures	79
,, ,, Income Debentures	56½
,, ,, 5 % Secured Notes, 1919	92½
,, ,, 5 % ,, ,, 1918	92¾
Can. Northern Western 4½ % Debentures	89
Can. Pacific Com.	192⅞
,, ,, Preference	80½
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	83¾
,, ,, 5 % ,,	101½
,, ,, 5 % Algoma Bonds	100¾
,, ,, 6 % Notes	[illegible]
Central Ontario 5 % Bonds	93½
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	82
,, ,, 2nd ,,	80
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4 % Debentures	60½
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4 % ,,	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	71¾
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A	66½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B	65½
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	63½
,, Branch 4 % Bonds (Sask.)	81
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (Alberta)	81½
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (L. Superior)	79
,, ,, 5 % Notes	91½
Grand Trunk Common	12[illegible]
,, Guaranteed	61½
,, 1st Pref.	64
,, 2nd Pref.	51
,, 3rd Pref.	28
,, 5 % Debentures	92
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures	70¾
,, Junction 5 % Bonds	98½
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6 %	103
,, 5½ % 3 Year Notes	99
,, 5½ % Notes, 1920	97
,, 5 % Notes, 1918	[illegible]
Manitoba S.W. 5 % Bonds	100½
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	[illegible]
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage	[illegible]
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line	[illegible]
Nakusp and Slocan 4 % Bonds	97
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	100
,, 4 % Debentures	81
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	108¾
,, ,, 5 % Debentures	[illegible]
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	93¼
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	81½
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures	67½
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds	99¾
,, Capital Stock	[illegible]
Quebec and Lake St. John 4 % 1st Mort.	62¾
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	78
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures	100[illegible]
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	82

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	60½
Can. Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
Royal Bank of Canada	[illegible]

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	11[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	11[illegible]
Cedars Rapids	81
,, 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Calgary Power Bonds	80½
Cities Service Com.	102½
,, Preferred	74½
,, 7 % Notes	105½
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	89½
Kaministiquia	122½
Kaministiquia Bonds	97½
Montreal L., H. and Power	243½
,, 4½ % 1st Bonds	94¼
Shawinigan	140
,, Bonds	103
Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures	[illegible]
Toronto Debentures, 1918	[illegible]
,, Consolidated Debentures	[illegible]
Vancouver Power 4½ % Guar. Debentures	[illegible]

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	[illegible]
Canada Co.	[illegible]
Canada Wheat Lands	[illegible]
Canada N.W. Land	[illegible]
Can. Northern Prairie	[illegible]
Calgary and Edmonton	[illegible]
Hudson's Bay	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
Investment Corporation of Canada	81½
San Antonio Bonds	11
Southern Alberta	[illegible]
,, 6 % "A" Debentures	[illegible]
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £1 Paid	[illegible]
Western Canada Land Debentures	[illegible]
,, Common	[illegible]
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	51½
,, ,, Preference	91¾
B.C. Electric Preference	60
,, Deferred	40
,, Preferred	41
,, 1st Debentures	85½
,, Perpetual Debentures	64
,, Vancouver Deb.	94½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	94½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922	93½
Montreal Trams Common	86
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	80¾

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	[illegible]
,, ,, Pref.	[illegible]
Canadian Mining	[illegible]
Casey Cobalt	[illegible]
Kirkland Lake Prop.	28 7
,, ,, Explor.	28 9
,, ,, Goldfields	[illegible]
Le Roi No. 2	[illegible]
Mond Nickel	[illegible]
,, Cum. Preference	[illegible]
,, Non. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
,, 1st Debentures	[illegible]
,, 5 % Debentures	[illegible]
,, 6 % Debentures	102[illegible]
Tough Oakes	[illegible]

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	60¾
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs.	[illegible]
Canada Steel Bonds	91
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds	[illegible]
Dominion Steel Corp	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6 % Notes	[illegible]
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	[illegible]
Lake Superior	[illegible]
,, ,, Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Income Bonds	[illegible]
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	[illegible]
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	[illegible]
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Pref.	[illegible]
,, ,, Common	41[illegible]

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	101[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Common	[illegible]
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
,, Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Canada Cement Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Pref.	[illegible]
,, ,, Common	[illegible]
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	[illegible]
Canadian Car Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
,, ,, Common	[illegible]
Canadian Cottons Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Preferred	72
Canadian Locomotive Common	[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	[illegible]
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	[illegible]
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	[illegible]
Cockshutt Plow Preference	[illegible]
Dominion Canners 6 % 1st Bonds	91½
Dominion Cotton 4½ % 1st Mortgage	[illegible]
Dominion Glass Preference	[illegible]
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	[illegible]
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Ordinary	[illegible]
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal Cottons Debentures	[illegible]
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	146½
,, ,, ,, 6 % C. Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 7 % Pref.	101
Penmans' 6 % Preferred	[illegible]
,, Bonds	[illegible]
Price Bros. Bonds	[illegible]
Pryce Jones (Canada) Preference	[illegible]

CANADA'S THIRD TRANSCONTINENTAL.

On the arrival of the first through passenger train on the Canadian Northern Railway at Vancouver, Sir Richard McBride sent the following telegram to the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Dominion Minister of Railways:—

"With especial pleasure I congratulate you, as head of the Federal Railway Department, and the people of Canada, on the formal opening to through traffic of a third transcontinental line, the Canadian Northern Railway. Personally, I never had any misgivings about the success of the undertaking; but the abundant evidence now at hand, mainly as a result of the unprecedentedly rich harvest in the North-West, that a large volume of profitable business awaits the new line right from the commencement of the service, is particularly gratifying. We, in British Columbia, are anticipating a new era for this Province as a result of the courageous policy pursued by Sir William Mackenzie and those associated with him in the great enterprise."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). **RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).**

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.
Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

375 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Halford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
Highland
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Laird
Lke. Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monarch
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepawa
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Costicook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC *continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
Montreal (7 offices)
Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port McNicoll
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St. Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St. Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St. John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C.B.
Truro
Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y.
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { **C. CAMBIE, Manager,**
A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA. Special banking facilities afforded settlers and others going out to the Western Provinces.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $77,400,000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up £7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00
Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND,** Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Bryson, *President.*
Sir Henry N. Bate.
Russell Blackburn.
Sir Henry K. Egan.
John B. Fraser, *Vice-President.*
David Maclaren
Denis Murphy.
Hon. Sir George H. Perley.
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager.*
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. **Reserve Fund, $16,000,000.** **Undivided Profits, $1,252,864.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., *President.*
R. B ANGUS, Esq.
Hon. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
Sir THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
C. B. GORDON, Esq
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq
Sir WILLIAM MACDONALD
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - - { Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.*
A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee :—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. Meredith, *President.* Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *Vice-President.*
R. B. Angus.
A. Baumgarten.
A. D. Braithwaite.
E. J. Chamberlin
H. R. Drummond.
C. B. Gordon.
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.
E. B. Greenshields.
C. R. Hosmer.
Sir W. C. Macdonald
Hon. R. Mackay
Herbert Molson.
Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
A. E. Holt, *Manager*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid $1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe - in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, $185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES **Antigua:** St. John's. **Bahamas:** Nassau. **Barbados:** Bridgetown. **Dominica:** Roseau. **Grenada:** St. George's. **Jamaica:** Kingston. **St. Kitts:** Basseterre. **Trinidad:** Port of Spain; San Fernando. **BRITISH HONDURAS**—Belize **BRITISH GUIANA** (Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Rose Hall (Corentyne)

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C
T. R. Whitley, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. Jones & J. R. Bruce, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. **HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.**

Capital Paid Up, **$7,000,000 (£1,438,356).** Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, **$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).**

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain :—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuble hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

The Grand Trunk's Record.

The revenue returns of the Canadian railways for November excel those for October, and the results achieved in the latter part of the year should do much to obliterate the poor achievements of the early part of 1915. The statement of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada for November provides the record for the year, the increase in net profit over October being approximately 50 per cent., and bringing up the net increase for the eleven months to the excellent total of £332.550. We analyse the results of the month under review in the following table:

	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway ..	[illegible]	£300 inc.	£16,950 inc.
Grand Trunk Western	[illegible]	10,300 dec.	65,150 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	14,200 inc.	1,450 inc.	12,750 inc.
Totals	£86,300 inc.	£8,550 dec.	£94,850 inc.

Our second table gives the working results of the system for the eleven months:—

	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway	£495,550 dec.	£543,550 dec.	£48,000 inc.
Grand Trunk Western	104,650 inc.	95,100 dec.	199,750 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	48,000 inc.	36,800 dec.	84,800 inc.
Totals...	£342,900 dec.	£675,450 dec.	[illegible]

It was not, of course, until October that the company's gross traffic had turned the corner, although the economies in working expenditure had as early as February caught up with the gross decrease in revenue to the extent of £6.100. March saw a heavy decrease in net revenue. but in April this was converted into a gain of £19,300, and from thenceforward the gain in net earnings was satisfactorily progressive. As will be seen from a glance at our second table, the greater portion of this improvement is due to the subsidiary systems, which have done splendidly during the period under review, adding no less than £284,550 to the Grand Trunk proper's £48.000 increase. For the eleven months the management has been able to achieve the splendid record of saving no less than £675,450, as compared with the aggregate gross decrease on the combined system of £342.900.

* * *

C.P.R.'s Low Expense Ratio.—C.N.R.'s Good Showing.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has also an excellent record to show for November, the gross gain being no less than $5,294,000. In the case of this great system working expenses have again shown an increase—$1,584.000—but the net gain is nearly half-a-million dollars better than that recorded in October—$3,710.000 against $3,258,000—and the ratio of working expenditure to gross revenue works out at the remarkable one of 52.4 per cent. For the first five months of the company's fiscal year 1915-16, the gross revenue has risen by $5,269,000, and as the working expenses were $1,178,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1914, the total net gain amounts to the very substantial one of $6,447,000, a result which, as in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway, affords striking testimony to the success of the management in exercising rigid economies during the super-abnormal period experienced by the Dominion before the change for the better set in, which has been so markedly in evidence in railway earnings during the second half of 1915. Recent results in the case of the C.P.R. are the more satisfactory when it is remembered that for March, 1914, the net decline was as much as $2,244,000, and for the corresponding five months of the previous fiscal year $5.511.000.—The Canadian Northern Railway has also an excellent record to show for November, the total gross earnings being $1,307,200, or over 50 per cent. higher than in the same month of 1914. As the working expenses have risen $688,800, the net increase is as much as $618,400. The aggregate earnings for the two months since October 1 amount to $7,213,700, or $2.407,400 in excess of the same period of 1914. This increase has been earned for an additional expenditure of $1,251,200, so that the total addition to net revenue for the two months is the very respectable sum of $1.156.200. The present mileage in operation on the C.N.R. is 7.280 miles.

* * *

The Royal Bank's Record Showing.

Nothing has afforded greater testimony to the soundness of the Canadian banking system than the ability shown by the banks of the Dominion to cope with the abnormal financial situation arising out of the war. Without exception the various institutions have recognised the paramount necessity of being prepared for all and any emergencies that might arise by attaining a position of unexampled financial strength. We have another instance in proof of this in the annual statement of that important institution the Royal Bank of Canada, which makes a record showing. At $198.299.123, the assets are no less than $18.895.069 in excess of those at the corresponding period of last year. That most important item known as "liquid assets," at the end of November—when the accounts were made up—stood at the record level of $84,894,462, equal to 49.03 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, as compared with $71,244,677, or 46.06 per cent., a year ago. Cash holdings at $31,923,680, or equal to 18.43 per cent., compare with $27,683.855, or 17.90 per cent., in 1914. Striking evidence of the growth of this institution is afforded by the increase shown in its total deposits, which amounted to $154.976.327, as against $136,051,208 last year. It is of interest to note that, in spite of the necessity for adopting a policy of rigid conservatism throughout the period covered by the report, the net profits are higher than in the previous year, being $1,905.576, equal to 16.48 per cent. on the bank's capital, as against $1,885.142, or 16.31 per cent. in 1914. Of the total amount available for distribution—$2,519.638—$1,387,200 has been paid in dividends, and $676,472 carried forward to the next year's accounts.

* * *

Beginning the New Year Badly.

The first day of the New Year witnessed the default in the payment of interest on the 5 per cent. First Mortgage bonds of the Western Canada Power Co., Ltd. It is officially announced that a committee has been formed in Canada to protect the interests of the bondholders, and that its full membership will be published in due course. In the meantime bondholders are invited to communicate with the Equitable Trust of London, who are the depositaries in London of the company. Another announcement equally unpleasant—but not, of course, altogether unexpected—is the statement by the bondholders' committee that the result of the operations of the British Columbia Breweries will not permit of the half-year's interest due on the First Mortgage bonds, January 1. being paid. The committee met on Thursday to discuss what steps should be taken in order to protect the bondholders' interests. It will be remembered that the interest on the First Mortgage bonds of this company, due January 1, 1915, was not paid. and that at a meeting of the bondholders, held in April last. a proposal for the postponement for three years of the interest then due, and also that on July 1, and the suspension of the Sinking Fund for the years 1915-1919, was agreed to by the bondholders. The last recorded transaction in the bonds was in the middle of February last at 55, but it is doubtful if this price could be obtained now, and the bondholders will apparently have to possess their souls in patience and wait for better times. Western Canada Power First Mortgage bonds have not marked since the reopening of the Stock Exchange, and the price at the end of July last was 85. Here, also, it would probably be impossible to realise except upon sacrificial terms, and only the same policy of patience can be recommended pending the results of the deliberations of the Canadian committee. It is to be hoped that the latter body will take prompt steps to advise the unfortunate bondholders as to the results of their investigations.

* * *

Position and Prospects of the B.C. Electric Railway.

In his address to the proprietors of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., read by Mr. Harold G. Brown, at last week's meeting, Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne, the Chairman, emphasised the unquestionable fact that British Columbia had suffered from the effects of the war very much more acutely than any other part of the great Dominion. The presence of German warships in the Pacific Ocean had a very serious effect on shipping facilities, and as a consequence of the great demand and high prices paid for tonnage for the Atlantic and other trade nearer home, those facilities have up to the present only been restored to a very small degree. The commercial paralysis which had resulted from the war in the community served by the company has had such a serious effect on the company's earnings that Mr. Horne-Payne fears it will not earn in the current year more than sufficient to pay its debenture interest. Fortunately, as we pointed out last week in dealing with the report, the company is in a strong financial position, and by cutting down capital expenditure to the utmost possible extent, and enforcing the most rigid economies, the position has been still further strengthened, and the company is now in a position to withstand the present bad times, if necessary, for several years. The unpleasant phase which faces the proprietors is the fact that extensions of both the tramway system and the equipment and power plants are largely in excess of present requirements, and this results for the time being in a large amount of capital being unremunerative. Mr. Horne-Payne referred at some length to the unfortunate jitney 'bus competition, with which we have already dealt in *Canada*, and hinted that the company might, if it is continued, have to adopt retaliatory measures. Granted that the company's present position is extremely disappointing, it should right itself with the return of normal conditions. The result of the stimulus derived from the splendid 1915 crop, and the large munition orders placed in Canada, will, in Mr. Horne-Payne's opinion, undoubtedly slowly extend to British Columbia. The Chairman of this important traction and power company has no doubt as to the splendid future of British Columbia, whose development must be materially hastened by the Panama Canal and the completion of the Canadian Northern Railway

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of

The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th November, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

TO THE PUBLIC:		
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 37,456,997.10	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement..	117,519,330.87	
		$154,976,327.97
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		$ 14,224,866.29
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	$ 381,748.82	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	3,137,093.46	
		3,518,842.28
Bills Payable		323,073.76
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		105,817.29
		$173,148,927.59
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:		
Capital Stock paid in		11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	$12,560,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward ..	676,472.16	
		13,236,472.16
Dividend No. 113 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1915..	$ 346,800.00	
Dividends Unclaimed	6,923.64	
		353,723.64
		$198,299,123.39

H. S. HOLT, President.

ASSETS.

Current Coin	$15,946,289.65	
Dominion Notes	12,977,390.75	
	$28,923,680.40	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves ..	3,000,000.00	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund ..	578,000.00	
Notes of other Banks	3,057,650.64	
Cheques on other Banks	6,516,759.06	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	1,264.21	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	5,235,606.58	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	1,361,105.95	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British and Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	3,184,333.53	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	14,083,602.09	
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	9,136,509.96	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	9,815,950.01	
		$84,894,462.43
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) ..	82,004,872.15	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	24,547,762.77	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	517,865.05	
		107,070,499.97
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		1,026,233.46
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		5,077,835.61
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		105,817.29
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		124,274.63
		$198,299,123.39

EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager;

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada:

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1915, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A.
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A. } Auditors.
of *Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.*

Montreal, Canada, *December 18th*, 1915.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1914	$614,062.25	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	1,905,576.57	
		$2,519,638.82

H. S. HOLT, President.
Montreal, *18th December*, 1915.

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Dividends Nos. 110, 111, 112 and 113, at 12 per cent. per annum	$1,387,200.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund ..	100,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises Account ..	250,000.00	
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation ..	105,966.66	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	676,472.16	
		$2,519,638.82

EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager.

BANKS AND THE WAR.

Mr. George Burn on their Position.

In his address at the annual meeting of the Bank of Ottawa, held at Ottawa on December 15, Mr. George Burn, the General Manager, said:

"Turning to the banks as a whole, the process of liquidation has been quite marked, there being a fall in current loans in Canada during the year of $35,838,098, and an increase in deposits for the same period of $84,839,531. As compared with two years ago, the Canadian Current Loans have decreased over $80,000,000 and deposits increased over $90,000,000. Circulation has varied very little during the year, showing a difference of slightly less than $1,000,000.

The quick assets of all the banks continue on a high plane, the immediately available reserves of specie, Dominion notes, cash in central gold reserve, net bank balances abroad, and foreign call loans, showing percentage of 28.80 to public liabilities, and this without including what are frequently called our second line of reserves, of high-class bonds and other securities of a like nature.

"I note in the financial columns of a prominent daily paper a recent remark to the effect that it is felt among financiers that the banks generally have come through two of the worst years in their history with flying colours, and that it now looks as though their funds will be more profitably employed in the new year upon which some have already entered. While I am by no means a pessimist as to the future of this Dominion, my own feeling is that we can only go on from day to day, while war lasts, not attempting to do too much by way of forecasting the future. After the war, whoever sees its end, we may be certain that the period of reconstruction will bring its own problems to be solved, and that they will prove as perplexing as some of those with which we now are having to deal.

"In the meantime, it will be for us to go on dealing with each emergency as it arises, and watching carefully the general trend of happenings, so that we may profit by our experiences, and by any advantage offering."

In concluding, Mr. Burn paid a tribute to the 92 members of the staff of the Bank of Ottawa who had gone to fight for the Empire.

* *

The new flagstaff brought from British Columbia for Kew Gardens, 215 feet in length, was successfully towed up the Thames on Monday.

Mrs. Walters, of Clydesdale, Oakleigh Park, was one of those who entertained a party of Canadian soldiers at their homes at Christmas through the intermediary of the Canadian Red Cross Society. "We had the most enjoyable Christmas we have ever had," writes Mrs. Walters to Lady Drummond, "and no one could have had nicer guests than we did; it was with real chagrin we let them go."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

W. N. L. (Belgravia).—We have no information with regard to the company which you name. If you can let us have any particulars we will institute enquiries.

TAXPAYER.—We have asked our local correspondent to make enquiries, the result of which we shall have pleasure in communicating to you directly we hear from him.

M. R. F. (Leamington).—No recent official information is available; the last published annual statement covered the year 1914. It is believed, however, that lately there has been a general improvement in the company's earnings.

J. S. (Newcastle).—(1) The company is paying regularly a dividend of 4 per cent. every four weeks, which, at the present quotation, is equal to about 9 per cent. per annum on the market valuation of the stock. (2) The last payment has now been made on the limited Preferred stock, which, accordingly, will now become Common stock.

BONDHOLDER.—The default could not have been considered unexpected in view of the severe depression existing in the district which constitutes the company's only market, especially as its most important potential customer is, from the same causes, itself passing through a most difficult time. No doubt the representatives of the English bondholders will furnish you with the information desired, as soon as possible.

ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER (Colne).—We have been informed unofficially that the company is negotiating the sale of the European rights in a certain patent, and that success in this direction would do much to redeem an otherwise unsatisfactory situation. We have seen the balance-sheet you refer to, but have nothing to comment thereon. The various items stand at practically the same figure as last year save and except the inevitable shrinkage due to expenses and other outlays incidental to keeping the company alive.

"LIL."—(1) We do not know of any quotation for the bonds of Canadian Collieries, Dunsmuir, since July, 1914, when the quotation was $70\frac{1}{2}$. It is probable that they could only be disposed of at present at a sacrificial price. This kind of transaction implies that the buyer only gives a price at which he thinks he can hardly lose, therefore the course can hardly be recommended to holders of the securities. The company's annual statements are usually submitted in April. Meanwhile little information is available regarding the course of the company's business. In this case we can only suggest patience. (2) Pryce-Jones (Canada), Ltd., is in course of being wound up voluntarily. Until the liquidator, Mr. T. Meredith, Royal Welsh Warehouse, Newtown, North Wales, is in a position to issue some statement, it is impossible for us to hazard an opinion as to the outcome of the liquidation as concerns holders of the company's various securities.

TROOPER (Bramshott).—We are much obliged for your interesting letter. Of the aspect of the controversy to which you allude we are fully aware, and are not inclined at all to dispute the justice of the view which you describe. It is, however, purely a local matter, ventilation of which in *Canada* could serve no practical purpose.

DILEMMA.—The quotation is a merely nominal one, and we expect that any sale at present would realise a very much lower figure. We believe that a transaction occurred some little time ago at a price some $20 or $30 less per share than that which you mention; but unfortunately we have no record of it, and so cannot state exact figures. We cannot advise you to incur the loss which would be occasioned by a sale at present. If, however, you find it necessary to do so, a stockbroker in Toronto or Montreal could probably negotiate it for you in course of time.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

V. C. (London, N.W.).—In order to make certain, we have enquired at the Canadian Record Office, and are informed that there is no record of the member of the P.P.C.L.I. in question having been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

S. T. P. (Matlock).—The elections for Mayors, Aldermen, &c., take place in different Provinces at different times. As you will notice in our "From East to West" pages, in the three Prairie Provinces the elections have just been taking place. In Montreal the Mayor is elected in March for a two-year term. The usual term is one year.

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The London office of the *Montreal Gazette* has been removed to Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.

The Toronto office of *Canada* is now at Room 304, Tyrrell Building, 95, King Street East.

Thirty Ontario municipalities have endorsed the proposal to construct an electric railway from Toronto to London (Ontario) at a cost of $14,000,000.

The Allan Line announce that Mr. J. Flounders has been appointed outward freight manager for their Liverpool services.

The Canadian Lake steamer *Winona* arrived in the Wear last week-end with a cargo of about 4,000 quarters of wheat from Fort William for Sunderland millers.

We have received useful calendars from the Confederation Life Assurance (picture, "The Glory of Canada"); the Western Assurance Company; Abdulla and Co. (patriotic and highly artistic); Partridge and Cooper; and Bradbury, Williamson and Co.

Sir Edward Carson is to give an address at a luncheon arranged by the Court of Directors of the Institute of Industry at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday next. A discussion will be opened by the Chairman of the Institute, Mr. J. Taylor Peddie, F.S.S., who will speak on "The New National Business Policy."

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—**(Advt.)**

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal (7d.).—"Torpedo Boats at Work"; "Aeroplanes," S. Macnaughten; "The 'New Landing' at Suvla Bay," A. Muir.

Cornhill (1s).—"The Tutor's Story," the late Charles Kingsley, revised and completed by Lucas Malet; "A Benevolent Neutral," Boyd Cable; "Worship in War-Time," Geo. A. Birmingham; "An Angler's Dilemma," Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.; "Montenegro," Edith Sellers; "Across the Walnuts and the Wine," Sir H. Lucy.

Englishwoman (1s.).—"Women's Institutes in Canada," Viscountess Wolseley; "The Ethics of Nationalism," G. H. Powell.

Munsey (6d.)—Christmas.—"Holland, a Buffer State in the War Zone," F. A. Ogg; "America's Lead in Naval Invention," J. C Welliver; "Rescuing Anne" (complete novel), Edgar Franklin.

Nineteenth Century and After (2s. 6d.).—"The Only Way to Lasting Peace," Dr. A. Shadwell; "Germany's Food Problem and its Kontrolle," J. Hilton: "The Government," D. C. Lathbury and G. A. B. Dewar; "The Sacrifice of Serbia," R. Machray; "The Spiritual Crisis in America," Rev. F. I. Paradise; "Women's Work on the Land," Viscountess Wolseley; "Memoirs of Melton Mowbray" (concluded), Moreton Frewen; "Behind the French Lines," Percy Hurd.

World's Work (1s.). — "The Conquest of Austria," "The Trials of Neutrality," "A Little Talk to our Detractors," "The Might of the British Navy" and "A British War Factory," F. A. Talbot: "German Commercial Preparations for Peace," Jas. Armstrong.

Canadian Magazines (December).

Canadian Magazine (25 cents).—"Christmas Days Famous in Canadian History," G. L. Steinmetz; "The Defence of Canada," Hon. L. G. Power; "The Press Censorship," Wm. Banks; "The Real Strathcona: The Golden Strike of the C.P.R.," Rev. Dr. George Bryce; "Canada's Mighty Gains from the War," C. L. Sibley; "Our Great National Waste," F. M. Turner, junr.

Rod and Gun (15 cents).—"Three Polars and a Cree," R. J. Fraser; "The Hunter's Christmas," F. V. Williams: "Northern Camping Trails," C. H. Lockwood; "A Trip in Algonquin Park," J. C. Devitt; "Newfoundland Caribou," J. W. McGrath.

University Magazine.—"The Day After Confederation," C. W. Colby; "Carlyle and Germany," J. Bonar: "The German National Spirit," Barker Fairley; "Government and the Universities," M. E. Sadler; "In Bullet and Trench," Ruggles George.

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The Directors of the Colonial Bank have elected Sir William Maxwell Aitken, M.P., as Chairman for the ensuing year, in the place of the late Mr. C. R. Gurney Hoare

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 522. Jan. 8. 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Financial and Mining Notes.

CANADIAN MINING AND EXPLORATION.

Winding-up of a Remarkable Company.

In May, 1912, the Canadian Mining and Exploration Company was formed with a capital of $5,000,000 in shares of $5,000 each, of which $2,500,000 was paid up. Shares were taken up by prominent bankers and financiers in Canada and New York, the object of the company being to investigate scientifically and develop mining properties in Canada which showed real promise. The Directors of the company comprised some of the best-known names in Canada. It has now been decided to liquidate the company and return the assets to the shareholders.

Noteworthy Features.

Two features in regard to this undertaking are exceptionally noteworthy. We have here a company with a cash capital of $2,500,000 which has been in existence for three years and has employed the best mining engineers to examine properties offered to them which, according to our Montreal contemporary, the *Financial Times*, involved an investigation of 1,500 mining propositions. No properties were purchased, and the only business entered into by the company was a small participation in the underwriting of an Alaska mining company. Almost the entire capital of the company was invested in gilt-edged securities, the interest on which apparently paid for the company's expenses. The selection of its investments was so wisely chosen that in August of last year, in spite of the demoralisation of stock markets, the decrease of assets only amounted to $14,412. The stockholders will be repaid their original investment in full with, it is stated, a small additional payment of interest on their money.

Reason for Liquidation.

The reason for the liquidation of the company is stated to be the extravagant terms demanded by owners of properties investigated. According to our Montreal contemporary, during the first year of the company's operations a hundred mining properties were investigated by the company's engineers. Of these 25 per cent. were more or less developed mines and the remainder prospects. Of these properties we are told that 30 per cent. met the requirements of the Directors of the Exploration Company, but in no case was the company able to come to terms with the owners owing to the extravagant terms demanded.

The liquidation of this important company, the most important both in point of capital and from the standing of its directorate and shareholders that has yet been formed in Canada for the purpose, must not be considered as a reflection on the value of the mineral resources of the Dominion. The output of gold from the Porcupine mines and silver from Cobalt finally disposes of any such suggestion, and the exceedingly healthy condition of the mining industry in British Columbia to-day indicates the potential resources of Canada's mining industry. The owner of a mining claim is naturally apt to believe that he has staked out a property of immense value, and if he possesses neither the means nor the enterprise to risk a large sum of money in proving its value he is nevertheless frequently unwilling to let others take the risk before paying him a substantial cash price for permission to risk their money. This is not a business proposition, and the Directors of the Canadian Mining and Exploration Company and their technical advisers were unwilling to explore unproved mining properties on such terms.

The liquidation of this powerful company is a distinct loss to the best interests of the Canadian mining industry, and we trust that it will prove a warning to the owners of mining claims to be more reasonable in their future negotiations with those who are prepared to risk money in the opening up of undeveloped properties.

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Bank of Montreal.—A branch has been opened at Trail, B.C.

B.C. Electric Railway.—The 5 per Cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference stock registers will be closed from January 3 to 15 inclusive, for the preparation of warrants in respect of the dividend for the half-year to December 31, payable on and after January 15.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—A final dividend (No. 15) of 1 per cent. for the year ended September 30, 1915, and an interim dividend (No. 16) of 1½ per cent. for the current year has been declared on the Ordinary shares, now payable.

Granville Mining.—Presiding at the fourth ordinary general meeting in London, last week, in the absence of the Chairman, Lord Brabourne, in a statement regarding the Canadian Klondyke Company, said Mr. Boyle had informed them that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the difficulty of obtaining credit, various accidents, and other causes, he was unable to meet his guarantee of the amount necessary to pay the half-year's Debenture interest due on January 1. This, as they had no other funds available, necessarily involved a default on the part of the company.

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage.—Presiding on December 30 at the annual meeting in Aberdeen, Mr. A. M. Ogston of Ardoe said that in order to compensate the shareholders for having to bear a portion of the income tax this year the Directors recommended that the half-year's dividend be at the rate of 8¾ per cent. instead of 7½, and that the bonus be as formerly at the rate of 2½ per cent. This made the distribution for the whole year 18¼ per cent., partly free of income tax, as compared with 17½ per cent. free of income tax last year. The company was earning a good return for its shareholders, their free profit for the year being a little over last year's amount. The report shows that the amount at credit of appropriation account, after payment in June last of the interim dividend, is £49,531, including the balance from last year of £5,480. After payment of dividends and additions to the reserve funds, £6,532 is carried forward.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PENMANS LIMITED.

Dividend Notice

A Dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the capital stock of this Company, for the quarter ending January 31st, 1916, payable February 1st, 1916, to shareholders of record of January 21st, 1916, also a Dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Shares of the capital stock of this company for the quarter ending January 31st, 1916, payable February 15th, 1916, to shareholders of record of February 5th, 1916.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary Treasurer.
Montreal, December 15th, 1915

Pacific Coast Collieries.—The Directors announce a further postponement of interest on its bond issue. The hope is expressed that by May, 1916, payments will be resumed.

Granville Mining.—Cabled information gives the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company's output for the week ended December 25 as 1,463oz. Dredge No. 4 closed down for season, December.

Kaministiquia Power.—A new record was established in 1915. Gross earnings increased $20,610 to $340,128, while the net increased $23,102 to $204,423, or 12.6 per cent. Total earnings were equal to 9.3

Penmans.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Preferred shares for the quarter ending January 31, payable February 1, to shareholders of record of January 21, also a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common shares for the quarter ending January 31, payable February 15, to shareholders of record of February 5.

Hudson's Bay Company. — For the quarter ended December 31 the sales of farm lands were 29,200 acres, against 5,500 acres, sold for £100,600, against £22,700; the town lots sold for £500, against nil; total receipts, £89,000, against £43,300. For the nine months ended December 31, sales of farm lands were 48,700 acres, against 11,000 acres, realising £163,600, against £42,800; town lots sold for £4,300, against £3,600; total receipts, £161,000, against £170,600.

Riordon Pulp and Paper.—The Anglo-Canadian Finance Company, London agent, reports that it has been advised by cable to the effect that the sales and profits of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company for November were in excess of those for any previous month. In the first part of the year 1915 the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company suffered from the war, but since then the returns for each month have shown an improvement on the returns for the preceding month, and for the eleven months ended November 30 both the sales and the profits are well in advance of those for the corresponding period of previous years.

British Columbia Breweries. — The Bondholders' Committee is informed that the result of the company's operations will not permit of the half-year's interest on the 6 per Cent. First Mortgage bonds due January 1 being paid. The committee was to meet on Thursday to discuss what steps should be taken in order to protect the bondholders' interests. Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds are invited by the committee to deposit them immediately with the depositaries, the Equitable Trust of London, Ltd., 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C., in order that their interests may be safeguarded effectively, and that all the bondholders may act in concert.

Western Canada Power.—We are informed that the Western Canada Power Company, Ltd., will default in payment of the coupon payable January 1, 1916, on its 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds. A committee has been formed in Canada to protect the interests of the bondholders, and its full membership will be published in due course. The depositaries in London are the Equitable Trust of London, Ltd., 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C., who will receive deposits of bonds, and from whom copies of the deposit agreement will be obtainable in due course. Meanwhile holders of bonds should communicate with the Equitable Trust of London, Ltd. The members of the committee representing the British bondholders are Mr. Robert Fleming and Sir W. M Aitken

COMPANY MEETING.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Thursday, December 30, at Liverpool Street Hotel, London, E.C., Mr. G. P. Norton presiding.

Mr. Harold G. Brown read the speech prepared by the Chairman of the company, Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne, in the course of which it was stated that British Columbia had unquestionably suffered from the effects of the war very much more acutely than any other part of Canada. At the commencement of the war ocean shipping facilities practically ceased to exist owing to the presence of the German Fleet in the Pacific Ocean, and in consequence of the great demand and high prices paid for ships for the Atlantic and other trade nearer home they had only, up to the present, been restored in a very small degree. The extreme severity of the effects of war upon the community had resulted in a commercial paralysis which had produced so great a falling off in the receipts of the company that it was probable it would not earn in the current year more than sufficient to pay its debenture interest.

The Company's Position.

"Fortunately," continued Mr. Horne-Payne, "the war did not find the company in a weak position as regards cash resources, and, by immediately cutting down capital expenditure to the utmost possible extent and enforcing the most rigid economy, the position has been still further strengthened, and the company is now in a position to withstand even the present acutely bad times, although they should continue for several years. Unfortunately, as events have turned out, we have extended our tramway system and increased our equipment and power plants largely beyond the requirements of the business at present available, and have therefore, for the time being, large amounts of capital unremuneratively employed. For instance, our systems of power plants on the mainland and Vancouver Island have cost $13,475,000, and are capable of producing about twice as much power as was required during the past year.

The Jitney Competition.

"The ordinary effects of the commercial depression have been greatly accentuated by the advent of an extraordinary form of competition in the jitney 'bus. With regard to the future of this competition, since the commencement of the winter rains there has been a considerable and continuous reduction in the number of jitneys operating, particularly in Vancouver. It is expected that this reduction will at least continue during the remaining winter months. What, however, will happen in the spring, when the fine weather returns, it is difficult to forecast. Our General Manager holds the opinion that we shall not be troubled next summer with the jitney 'bus to the same extent as during the past summer. We have hitherto struggled to maintain a thoroughly efficient service throughout all the districts served by our cars, but should this jitney competition continue on an extensive scale the company must cease to operate some of the outlying lines. At present the jitneys take the cream of the paying traffic in the more thickly populated centres, leaving the company to provide for the whole of the unremunerative business. It is impossible for the jitneys to supply the needs of the outlying districts at anything like the fares which the company charges; but if the people insist upon supporting this unfair competition in the more thickly populated areas the company will have no alternative but to leave some of the outlying districts without travelling facilities. During the year every effort has been made to strengthen the company's friendly relations with the municipalities, and although the Board has been compelled to refuse many requests involving expenditure of money, it is hoped that the municipal authorities are beginning to some extent to appreciate the company's difficulties, and that the interest and prosperity of the company and of the community are identical and inseparable. This will undoubtedly be realised more and more after the war."

Confidence in the Future.

The company's present position, continued the Chairman, was extremely disappointing, but it was one that would right itself with the return of normal conditions. As the result of the wonderful crop and of the stimulus given to every branch of manufacture by the increased spending power derived from it, and also from the large munition orders placed in Canada, a great revival of trade had taken place in the Eastern and Central Provinces, and would undoubtedly slowly extend to British Columbia. He thought he might sum up the situation by saying that the company was suffering from what could only be described as tragically bad times. He thought there was no doubt the worst was past. The Panama Canal and the Canadian Northern Railway across the continent to Atlantic tide-water would prove most powerful factors in hastening the development of British Columbia on the return of normal conditions, and there was nothing in the situation which caused him to abate in the least degree his absolute confidence in the splendid future of the Province, which could be hastened or retarded chiefly by the disposition shown by the people to treat capital with honesty and consideration, or otherwise.

The report was unanimously adopted.

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TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A London manufacturing company would be pleased to receive samples and quotations, c.i.f. United Kingdom, from Canadian shippers of quills suitable for the manufacture of pens, brushes, cigarette tubes, toothpicks, games, etc.

A Glasgow firm ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of dyewood extracts for tanning leather and other dye purposes, of which they seek supplies

A London firm desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp who are making liquid resin as a by-product.

A London company are open to purchase supplies of pastry and meat boards, also rolling pins and towel rollers, and invite offers from Canadian manufacturers.

A Yorkshire manufacturing company ask to be placed in touch with actual Canadian manufacturers of aluminium collector bows for tramway work.

A firm of fish curers and merchants in Leith, Scotland, ask to be placed in communication with Canadian fish exporters seeking export connections.

A Canadian company manufacturing a successful razor paste are desirous of arranging for its sale in the United Kingdom.

TRADE DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

With a view to focussing the opinion of the commercial community in all parts of the Empire, the British Imperial Council of Commerce, which is the representative body of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the United Kingdom and British Dominions, is convening a special conference in London in June next.

Various aspects of the question will be considered, and a provisional programme has recently been circulated to the members for their consideration. It is expected that there will be a representative attendance of delegates from the Oversea Dominions and Dependencies with which the Council is in constant consultation.

The Toronto conference has been postponed until next year.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W..

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. Obed Smith. 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John A. Reid, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General. Mr. J. H. Turner, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S W

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—Mr. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending January 4 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Bennett, Mrs. C. C., Kingston—R. Bank of Canada.
Berry, C. W., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

Chaloner, Sybil, Vancouver—5, Kingsgate Mansions, W.C.
Coles, Mrs. W. G., London—Hotel Cecil.
Collier, H. F., Montreal—care of J. S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., 36, Southampton Street, Strand.

Docherty, Capt. M., Winnipeg 9, Singwall Gardens.
Duncan, Miss D. W., Halifax -35, Leinster Square, W.

Haddon, H. C., Gray Creek, B.C.—care of 48, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.
Hogbin, Mrs. G. H., Calgary -21, Church Street, Falmouth.
Howard, Mrs. A. T., · — —184, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale.

Jackson, Gilbert E., Toronto—12, Homesdale Road, Bromley, Kent.
Jackson, Mrs. A. N., Haileybury, Ont.—Thackeray Hotel.
Jones, Miss H. L., Dartmouth 2, Linnell Close, Hampstead Gardens Sub.

Kelly, Lieut. J. H., R.F.C., Toronto Norwich.
Kelly, William, Montreal Jules Hotel, Jermyn Street.

Lamberton, Mrs. A. B., Vancouver -16, Douglas Avenue, Hythe.
Lear, Colin D., Winnipeg -73, Elsham Road, W. Kensington.
Leicester, Charles H., Vancouver—5, Tor Gardens, Kensington.

Macaulay, H. C., Vancouver Strand Palace Hotel.
MacGregor, Jas., Rosetown, Sask. -86, Earlham Grove, Forest Gate.
Mackenzie, D. Porter, St Ives Hotel, Paddington.
Morris, W. D. and W. H., Ottawa -Strand Palace Hotel.
Munroe, Mrs J. S. H., Penticton 10, North Terrace, Alexander Square, S.W.

Parkin, James A., Hamilton -36, Cheltenham Street, Barrow-in-Furness.
Perras, Dr. B., Montreal Wilton Hotel.
Phillips, Percy L., Hamilton 309, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

Raymond, Mrs. A. P., Sooke, B.C. 62, Welldon Crescent, Harrow.
Rowse, W., Trail, B.C. 43, The Avenue, West Ealing, W.
Reford, R. W., Montreal 7, Wellesley House, Sloane Square.

Sankey, Mrs. Villiers and Misses, Toronto 40, Queensboro' Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Scott, Fred J., Vancouver Strand Palace Hotel.
Sharp, M. C., Toronto 13, Peake Street, St. James.
Simpson, C. H., R.C.A., R F.C., Vancouver "Mariot," Byfleet, Surrey
Stecklin, Mrs. A. K., Winnipeg 59, Albany Street.
Sterns, Miss G M., Dartmouth 2, Linnell Close, Hampstead Gardens Sub
Sumner, Mrs. George, Winnipeg 9, Wrottesley Road, Plumstead.

Taylor, S. S., Vancouver Savoy Hotel

Wade, W. J., Lethbridge 25, Wrottesley Road, Willesden, N.W.
Walker W. J., Montreal Waldorf
Watson, P. W., Hamilton Hotel Cecil
Weyman, Major E. C., St. John, N.B. -Strand Palace Hotel.
Williams, Capt. J. B., Lakeville Strand Palace Hotel.
Williams, E. A., Toronto Strand Palace Hotel.
Williams, Mrs. M., Montreal—57, Hurlingham Court, S.W.
Wright, Edith E. M., Ottawa 6, Tavistock Square, W.C.

*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Ten Days Ending December 31.

Canadian Northern, $1,006,900; increase, $542,600.

Canadian Pacific, $3,534,000; increase, $1,290,000.

Grand Trunk, £299.287; increase, £47,200.
G.T. Western, £39.990· decrease, £3,638
Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, £18,957; increase, £4,048. Total, £358,214; increase, £47,610

G.T.P. Prairie Section, £33,888; increase, £18,518.

*

Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Co., of Gresham House, announce that Mr. S. W. Leleux has retired from the firm by mutual consent.

The annual financial review of the Toronto *Globe* shows that Canadian bond issues last year amounted to $381,000,000, and $187,000,000 was absorbed by Canadian investors.

The High Commissioners for the Dominions are to be among the British delegates to an Allied Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Conference, to be held in Paris on March 6.

The municipal bond sales in Canada for November amounted to $2,265,392, compared with $1,245,874 for October and $622,049 for the corresponding period of last year.

Dr. Frederick Stark Pearson, of Massachusetts, the well-known "South American" railway capitalist, who went down in the *Lusitania* on May 7, left estate in the United Kingdom of the gross value of £328,960.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* states that last year the gold output of the Porcupine district of Ontario was $8,300,000, as against $5,500,000 in 1914, and that of British Columbia $6,000,000, against $5,600,000.

Dun's Review from the leading trade centres in Canada continues to publish decidedly encouraging reports indicating good prospects for a steady increase in activity at most points. Christmas trade was in greater volume, and goods of better quality are being generally purchased.

The amalgamation is announced of the firms of Messrs. Lyell and Betenson, solicitors, of 4, Lloyd's Avenue, and Messrs. Gard, Rook and Co., of 2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street. This step has been taken in consequence of the death in action of Mr. Stephen A. Gard, of the latter firm. The style of the new firm is Gard, Lyell, Betenson and Davidson.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, January 7.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 8.—R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, January 10.—S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, January 12.—S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, January 14.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 15.—S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Kroonland* (American), London to New York.
S.s. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to St. John.
S.s. *Carthaginian* (Allan), Glasgow to Halifax.
S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport, London to New York.
Monday, January 17.—S.s. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, January 19.—S.s. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, January 21.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 22.—R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Manchuria* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
Monday, January 24.—S.s. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, January 26.—R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, January 28.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 29.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, February 2.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, February 4.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, February 5.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, February 7.—S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—
ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.
McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

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BELFAST 21, Bridge Street.
PARIS 47, Rue Cambon.

H. H. NORMAN, Secretary, Dashwood House, E.C.

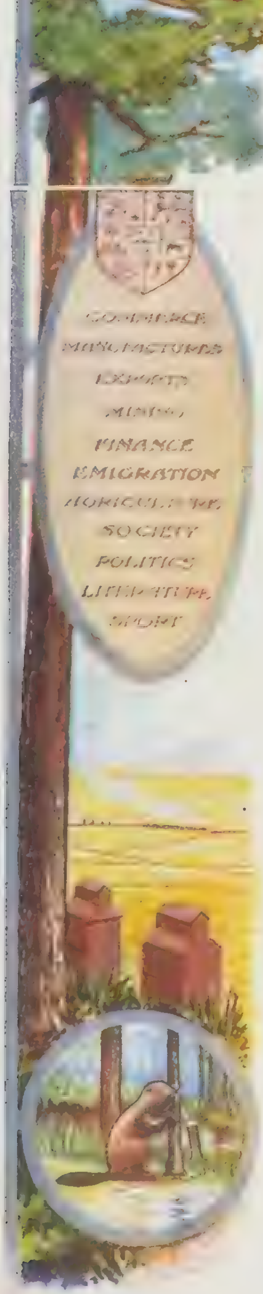
FRED C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager.

[illegible] London, England, and by [illegible] Canada Offices, Room [illegible], Tyrrell Buildings, [illegible] King St. East, Toronto. Saturday, January 8, 1916.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE FRONT.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL



EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 523. Vol. XLI.
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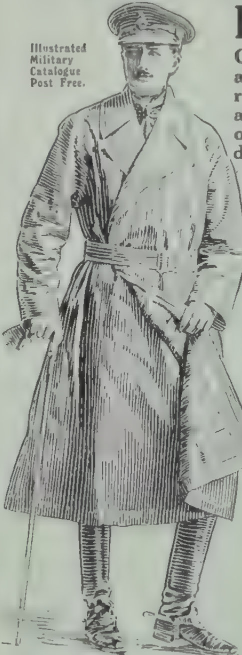

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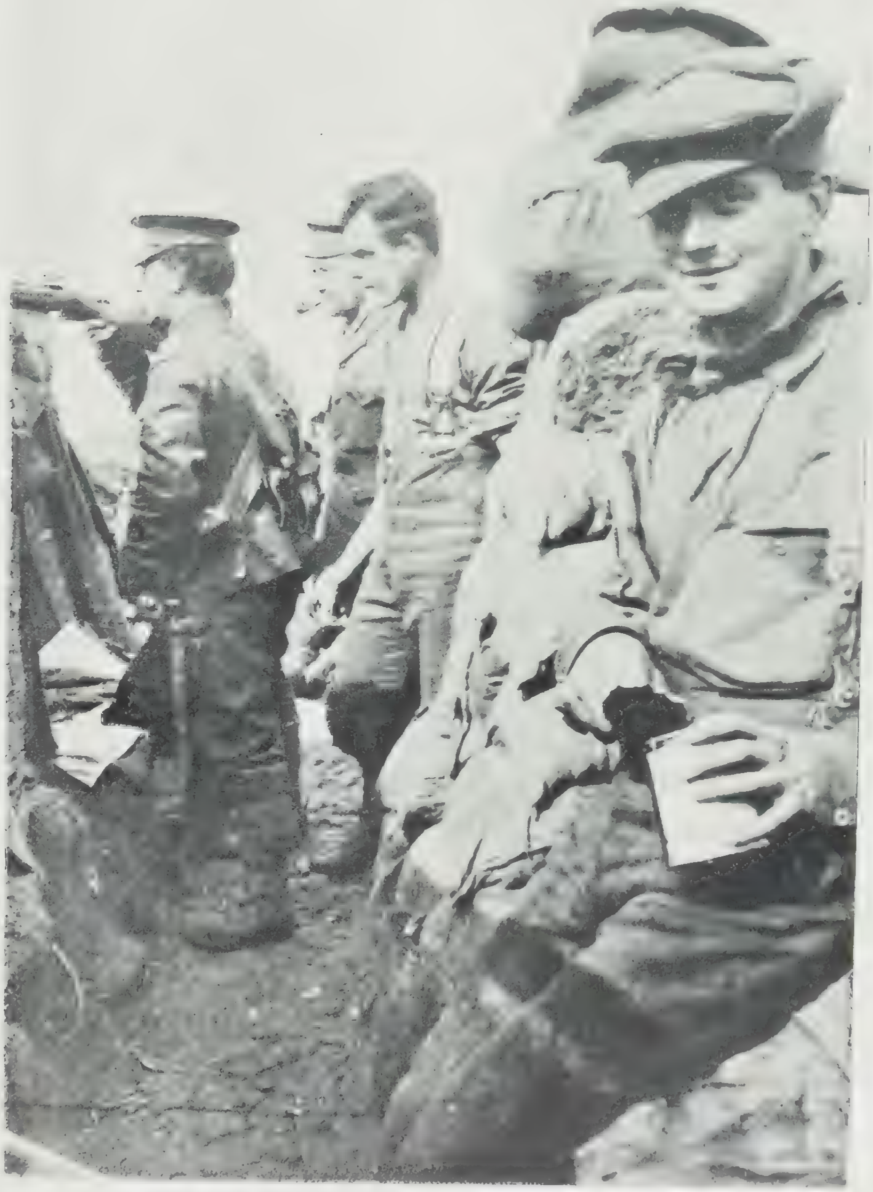
CANADA

No. 523. SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916. Vol. XLI. 6D. WEEKLY.

IN A CANADIAN TRENCH.



CAPTAIN A. S. ENGLISH (SMOKING) AND BOYS OF THE 14TH (MONTREAL) BATTALION, C.E.F., IN THE TRENCHES IN FRANCE.

One of them has been interrupted in the process of shaving by some movement in the enemy's trenches.

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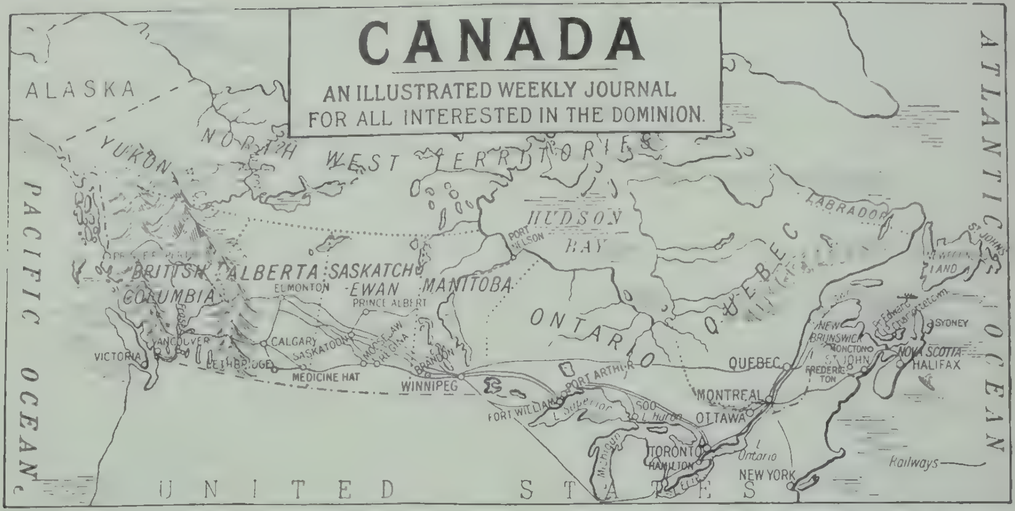

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Many real estate and financial firms advertising in "Canada" have used our columns for the past nine years, and have invested to advantage large sums of money for the readers of this paper

PRICE 6d. OR 15 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 25s. OR $7.50.

OFFICES OF "CANADA":—

Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C., LONDON, ENGLAND. | Room 304, Tyrrell Building, 95 King Street East, TORONTO.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

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CANADIAN FACTORIES AND EMPIRE TRADE.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES, in one of his characteristic speeches in Canada recently, which was mainly devoted to upholding the reputation of a Canadian officer, referred to other topics. One was the number of British troops under arms in the spring, which was pleasantly exaggerated. Another was to the great army of highly skilled workmen which Canada will possess at the end of the war. The Minister of Militia made a good point in observing that the habit of extreme accuracy which these 100,000 munition workers are acquiring will have an important effect on the future quality of Canadian manufactures. This should prove a commercial asset of great importance, as hitherto the output of British factories has stood apart for high quality and detailed finish.

The thought then arises, "Can the labour of all these skilled operatives be utilised to advantage in Canadian factories at the end of the war?" The answer is, "Yes, if the British Empire conserves its own trade." If things are to go on as before, if the Mother Country is again to be the dumping-ground for Teutonic State-aided factories and German commercial intrigue is again to undermine British industries, then this great army of highly skilled labour in Canada will not find highly paid employment after the war.

The determination of this matter is not in the hands of our foes. We have absolute and complete control of the commercial situation, and can keep it if it is not prised out of our grip by worn-out Cobdenite sophistries. The mercantile marine of the ravagers of Belgium and Serbia is rusting in port. It can never again put to sea except by permission of the British Navy. Whatever the result of the warfare on land, it is ours to deny the Hun access to the sea. We can, and we should, now so arrange our terms of trade within the Empire, between the Empire and its Allies and between the Empire and neutrals, that Germany can never again trade, except with its partners in crime, save on inferior terms. A surcharge of harbour dues on German bottoms in all our ports and those of our Allies would be a useful handicap. Drastic commercial and financial legislation uniform throughout the Empire could gravely impede German commercial methods in South America and the Far East, where their disingenuous operations in the past have thwarted straightforward trade. The power is in our hands and those of our Allies, and measures should be carefully and thoroughly prepared now in advance of the day of reckoning.

The debate which took place in the House of Commons on Monday night shows that public opinion is being rapidly focussed on the need for energetic action. The resolution proposed by Mr. Hewins, a stalwart advocate of Tariff Reform and Imperial Conference, was agreed to without a division, and during the course of the debate Mr. Runciman showed that the Board of Trade was thoroughly seized of the necessity of fighting Germany not less vigorously in neutral markets than on European battlefields. We were glad to read his frank acknowledgment of the eager co-operation which the British Board of Trade has received from the Governments of the Overseas Dominions. We know quite well that if the British Government would give a lead to the Empire in adopting a fiscal policy which will keep our own trade within the Empire and ensure at least equal terms in neutral markets, the most ardent co-operation from all the Dominions is assured.

**

BACK TO THE LAND.

EVEN while our men are in the fighting line in the trenches of France and Flanders, and in readiness in the Mediterranean and in other parts of the world, it is not too early to think about what is to happen to them at the end of the war. No time, in fact, should be lost in taking the necessary steps; every month missed now threatens the efficiency of whatever scheme is formulated for after-the-war settlement. When peace comes the situation will be full of new complications, and the country that is best prepared to take up the threads of the new life will be the most favourably placed in the ensuing peaceful struggle for the survival of the fittest.

It is essentially the concern of the Mother Country to enlist the co-operation of the Overseas Dominions to make for the security of the Empire in this respect. Unfortunately, the Imperial Government appear to be far too preoccupied to take in hand a matter which vitally concerns the Empire. This being so, the Royal Colonial Institute is living up to its reputation by the practical steps it has already taken to deal with this problem. Following upon recent enquiry into the subject on the part of the Institute, Sir Rider Haggard has consented to visit the Overseas Dominions in order to ascertain by local enquiry what opportunities are offered for sailors and soldiers who may desire to make their homes there. Sir Rider Haggard's itinerary embraces South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and we hope he will be given every facility for making investigation, and every opportunity for discussing the matter with the respective Governments.

Sir Rider Haggard shows that he has a high conception of his mission. "Generally," he said in an interview, "my idea is that henceforth every possible British-born man, woman, and child should be spared to the Empire, to build it up, to strengthen it, and enable it in the future to resist, as an absolutely united body, all attacks that may be made upon us." The fact is apt to be overlooked that this problem has two sides, one individual and one national, both of which are equally important. On the one hand, there is the provision of suitable employment for our gallant defenders, tens of thousands of whom will have no desire whatever to return to indoor life. It should be made easy for them to gratify their desire. The fertile lands of our Empire should be placed at their disposal, and they and their families should be provided by the Imperial Government with a free passage to whatever Dominion they may select.

On the other hand, as Sir Rider Haggard indicates, the settlement of British immigrants is a matter of the highest importance for our Dominions. The best bulwark the British Empire can provide against the ambition of Germany—or any other nation, for that matter—is a sturdy British population wherever the Union Jack is flying. We hope the people of the Overseas Dominions will do their best to have this ideal realised. In Australia good work is being done by the British Immigration League, which advocates the settlement of the vacant lands of the Commonwealth, the encouragement of British immigrants, the fostering of Imperial trade, and generally the thorough organisation of Imperial activities. If such a body were established in every one of our Dominions, we should be in a better position to provide for our sailors and soldiers, and to meet whatever contingency may arise in the future. Canadians, who have a reputation for initiative and vigorous action, have here a chance of showing their mettle.

**

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

National Service At Last. It has taken eighteen months for Mr. Asquith and his colleagues to decide that the Government control of more than money is necessary in this war. When the storm burst in August, 1914, the British Government acted with vigour and courage. Bank Holidays were extended, the Stock Exchange was closed, bills of exchange were guaranteed by the Government without hesitation. Later heavy taxes were imposed, new capital issues were vetoed, and money was in fact conscripted. But men; no. Were the leaders afraid of the staunchness of the people in the day of trial, or was it party politics? The fact remains that not until the country had suffered 100,000 casualties at Gallipoli, which has now been evacuated, and was officially informed of 50,000 casualties at Loos, was a Military Service Bill introduced in Parliament.

A majority of 20 to 1—omitting the Nationalist vote, which was an impertinence—showed the Government that the country is in deadly earnest, and appreciates that the liberty of the subject can only be safeguarded by insuring the liberty of the State. An equally emphatic response would have been given eighteen months ago. In that case Gallipoli need not have been evacuated, as enough men would have been forthcoming at the right time, and the Balkan imbroglio would never have come about. It is difficult not to feel that in the Mother Country the people are more determined than their leaders. This is an assurance of final and complete success, but there is a lot of house-cleaning to do before the German mess is wiped up.

* * *

Those Who Resist. Ordered enlistment had to come. It was obvious from the first moment of war except to those shallow pates who underestimated their well-organised foe. If the Empire had to exert its whole strength, and not merely a portion of its powers, as in the Boer War, it had to command the services of its citizens. The rally to the flag was magnificent—a world record probably—but so long as any stayed behind the full effort was wanting. The power of the State was impaired by their withholding, therefore it was the duty of the State to enforce their services.

Any British citizens who conspire to resist the call of the State are unworthy of their high birthright, and should be stripped of their citizenship, refused a place of honour in the fighting ranks, made to give their labour until the end of the war, and then invited to seek safety under the folds of some other flag. "We would not die in that man's company."

* * *

Canadian-born M.P.s and the Debate. Apart from the prominence in the House of Commons debate of their fellow-countryman, Mr. Bonar Law, there were several speeches on the question of National Service of particular interest to Canadians. Brigadier-General Seeley, who is in command of the Canadian Mounted Brigade at the front, addressed the House after an interval of fourteen months—the last occasion being at the time of his resignation of the Secretaryship of War—and after the division he returned to his men in Flanders. Last August, he stated, he had written to the Prime Minister refusing emphatically to support compulsory service, but now he gave the proposal his support, accepting the assurances of Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener, who knew the facts, that the scheme in the Bill was necessary. The fervour of the right hon. gentleman's denunciation of the German idea of liberty was loudly cheered. A spirited speech was made by Colonel Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., the Canadian-born member for Sunderland, who is understood to be Lord Derby's nominee on the Central Tribunal, and who strongly protested against attacks made by Mr. Dillon on British officers as unjust, unchivalrous, and cowardly.

Another Canadian-born member, Colonel D. F. Campbell, D.S.O., M.P. for North Ayrshire, who was severely wounded whilst serving with the Black Watch at the front, was the centre of a lively incident in the House on Monday night. "Get on with the war," he demanded, "and finish everything that interferes with the progress of the war." "If I had had the member for Hanley (Mr. Outhwaite) in my battalion," he added, "he would have been strung up by the thumbs before he had been there half an hour." To Mr. Outhwaite's sarcastic enquiry: "How many of your battalion would it take to do it?" Colonel Campbell replied: "I would leave that task to myself, even though I have only one arm, having lost the use of the other in a task which the member for Hanley would not think of attempting or daring to risk."

* * *

The Empire's Rally. The splendid rally of the Oversea Dominions to the side of the Mother Country was strikingly put by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons on Monday. He showed that over 836,000 troops had been sent or promised from Overseas—500,000 from Canada, 300,000 from Australia, and 36,000 from New Zealand. The addition of these to the 4,000,000 men, the raising of which in the Mother Country has been sanctioned by Parliament, is the most straightforward answer to the challenge of the Kaiser.

In accordance with the increase of Canada's authorised forces to half a million, twenty-one additional Divisions are to be raised in the Dominion. Canada has now over 200,000 men in uniform, besides 100,000 ammunition workers, but Sir Sam Hughes is confident that the 500,000 men will be secured before the end of the summer. Sir Robert Borden's announcement was hailed with enthusiasm, and followed by an immediate response. It is significant of the spirit of the people of Canada that among the volunteers that have recently come forward are Japanese residents in British Columbia, who wish to form a battalion in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and that a battalion of Indians from the reserves in the Dominion is in contemplation. Already quite a number of full-blooded Indians are in the Canadian Contingents, either as officers or as privates. The striking appeal of the Chief of the Mohawks in the Council Chamber of the Six Nations at the Indian reserve near Brantford is described by the Toronto *Globe*. He told how his eldest lad, working on the farm, hitched his horses to the fence one day and followed the recruiting sergeant; later he sailed with the First Canadian Contingent. Then a second son and later a third boy joined the King's Colours, and the Chief and his squaw were left alone to till the land. Drawing himself up proudly, the Chief reminded his hearers of an old Indian legend. An Iroquois who had been captured by an enemy tribe was given two alternatives—to seek freedom by passing through a path of fire which his captors had made or remain behind with the women and children. That Iroquois prisoner never hesitated—he preferred the path of fire, with the honour and freedom it held out, to the ignominy and disgrace of remaining with the women. Then the Chief of the Mohawks gave the war-cry of his tribe and sat down.

* * *

Crime and Immigration. The annual Criminal Statistics for the year 1914, just published by the Dominion Government, afford more than the usual material for instructive comment. In the first place, native-born Canadians, who number 79.9 per cent. of the population, are recorded as furnishing only 54.33 per cent. of the total number of criminal offenders. Immigrants, other than British or American, though contributing only 6.2 per cent. of the total population, furnished 20.84 per cent. of the criminal offenders. Of 28 persons found guilty of murder in 1914 only six were born in the Dominion. From the religious point of view it may be noted that the section of the population vaguely classified among "other denominations" contributed 24.53 per cent. of the gaol population.

A notable feature of the returns is the varying percentages of criminality in the several Provinces, and the particularly low average in the three Maritime Provinces. Prince Edward Island, for instance, with 1.15 per cent. of the total population of the Dominion, only contributed 0.12 per cent. of the criminals in 1914; Nova Scotia, with 6.21 per cent. of population, gave 3.57 per cent. of criminals; New Brunswick, with 4.38 per cent. of the former, had only 1.07 per cent. of the latter. In Quebec the respective percentages were 26.21 population and 16.73 convicted offenders; in Ontario 32.53 and 41.66.

* * *

In the West. It is in the West, however, that we find by far the greatest proportion of the criminals—a fact which the Dominion Statistician naturally attributes to the greater proportion of non-British European immigrants, and the different conditions of life and discipline from those which exist in the older and more thickly populated areas of the Dominion. Manitoba, for instance, with 6.76 of the population, had 6.97 of the criminals; in Saskatchewan the figures recorded are 9.18 and 8.99; but passing to Alberta there is a further increase in the criminals, the figures being 7.12 population and 10.44 convicted offenders; while in British Columbia the returns show 6.14 of the former and 10.32 of the latter.

In the comments on the returns made in several Canadian journals there is an evident desire displayed that after the war less inducement should be given to the foreign settler than in past years, with the exception of those from the United States, Scandinavia, and the countries of the Entente. Indeed, in the future arrangements in regard to immigration as well as to trade, there is every reason to expect that an even heartier welcome will be extended to all the new-comers of British origin than has been the case since Canada became a Dominion in 1867.

* * *

Canada and Winter Tourists. The policy of building up-to-date hotels in desirable locations, inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway when it put up the famous Chateau Frontenac on an unrivalled and historic site in Quebec, is bearing fruit. This winter, we hear, promises to be remarkable for the increase of tourists, who are enjoying the winter sports of Canada. Some twenty years ago it was a matter of course for the best hotels in Montreal and Quebec to be filled with wealthy Americans during the greater part of the winter. Increased facilities for visiting Switzerland via the Mediterranean, and the limited amount of first-class accommodation available, led to a steady falling off in the number who visited Canada. The war promises not only to revive but permanently to increase such tourist travel.

During the last few years, not only in Quebec but in other parts of the Dominion, the railway and hotel construction of the G.T.P. and C.N.R., as well as the C.P.R., has combined to increase the attractions to the winter visitor. In the Southern States there are more men of means who, though not perhaps able to spare the time for a European winter trip, can transfer themselves from enervating, humid heats to enjoy, after a few hours' travel, bracing air and those invigorating winter sports which do so much to make Canadians a virile people. The wonder is that it should be so difficult to meet an Englishman—even a Scotsman—who has ever spent deliberately a winter holiday in Canada, as he would in Switzerland. Now that the submarine danger is negligible to the transatlantic passenger, why not Quebec instead of Switzerland, or Niagara and a trip across the Rockies instead of Egypt or Algiers? The return voyage could include the attractions of the West India Islands.

**

The following are additional names of Canadians mentioned in dispatches by Sir John French: Captain C. B. Costin (West Yorkshires; G. H.-Q.); Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. P. Leader, C.B. (G. H.-Q.); Major F. R. Sedgwick and Lieut. J. McBride (R.F.A.); Temp. Lieut. W. M. Miller and Second Lieut. R. C. Manning (R.E.); Major G. L. Peterson (A.S.C.); Temp. Lieuts. A. F. Menzies and G. S. Williams (R.A.M.C.).

"*Births, Marriages, and Deaths*" *appears on page 78.*

PROVINCIAL PREMIERS AND THE NEW YEAR.

THE following are further New Year Messages received by the Editor of *Canada* from Premiers, etc., of the Canadian Provinces

The Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C., M.P.P., Premier of British Columbia.

Victoria, B.C., December 18, 1915.

Firm in fealty to the great homeland which emerges from sixteen months of war unscathed and purified by the great world struggle, the people of British Columbia face what the year 1916 may bring, with confidence. While we have suffered heavily in common with the Motherland in blood and manhood, we do not regret the price paid for the preservation of our liberties and national life.

We, who remain at home, will continue to contribute in money and efforts to that cause. We will send men and yet more men, and, in addition, by economy and watchfulness, by careful conservative administration, will conserve our energies and money to the great end. By so doing, and by fostering the fundamental industries of the Province, we are laying the foundations for the edifice of future prosperity. The year 1915, like 1914, has been one of readjustment, but to-day we are emerging from that process which, however painful, has been a salutary one.

To-day mining is flourishing, and production is increased in accordance with the demand. Our fisheries were never greater in volume, and, for the first year in their history, our landings of deep sea fish have exceeded those of our American competitors. The outlook for our timber is bright, and at no time in the past have we produced so large a percentage of the agricultural products which we consume.

Our financial position is excellent, and, despite the unsettled conditions of the money market, we have floated, on most satisfactory terms, a loan sufficient to provide for our need and the expansion of the immediate future.

W. J. Bowser.

The Outlook in Prince Edward Island.

The Hon. J. A. Mathieson, M.P.P., Premier of Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown, December 12, 1915.

Owing to a late spring and other unfavourable conditions, the yield of field crops, of which about the usual acreage was planted, was less in 1915 than in the previous year, but the deficiency was nearly made good by excellent prices for almost all animal products and the unusually large yield of our fisheries.

Agriculture has been fostered and promoted by the importation of many pure-bred sires in horses, cattle, sheep and swine placed in the Province by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to meet the growing demand for improved live stock. The Provincial Government has established and put in operation at Midgell a steam-dredging plant for raising mussel mud, with facilities for its shipment by rail. The supply of this valuable fertiliser is there apparently inexhaustible, and with very moderate freight rates it is now within reach of farmers at all the numerous railway points in King's and Queen's Counties on conditions that make for large profits by its use. Over 700 carloads were thus distributed during the past season, with every prospect of a large increase next year and in future years.

Good progress was made during the year in extending the already considerable oyster plantations. Silver fox breeding was conducted on a more extended scale than ever before, with a prospect of a still greater enlargement next year, notwithstanding the decline in prices for breeding foxes caused by the war. Already there is an advance from the prices obtainable last midsummer, and a growing demand for silver fox pelts in the American markets at fairly remunerative prices. The numerous fox-breeding companies are meanwhile preparing for increased production against the time when the return of peace shall bring renewed prosperity to this important industry.

Recruiting for the armed services of the Empire has made, and is making, good progress, and the various war funds have been well supported by our loyal and patriotic people. Trade has been good, money fairly plentiful, with no lack of employment for willing workers. I feel safe in saying that in no Province of the Dominions is there more general prosperity or a brighter outlook toward the future than in Prince Edward Island.

J. A. Mathieso

Unusual Prosperity.

The Hon. Honoré Mercier, M.P.P., Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

Quebec, December 23, 1915.

I send to you and to your readers a hearty greeting, wishing success and prosperity to all, and an early and triumphant ending of the present war for the armies and navies of the Allies

A NEW WESTMINSTER IDYLL.

Dale Le Brun, whose father is a member of the New Westminster School Board, feeding bears in Queen's Park.

Unusual prosperity has attended agricultural, commercial, and financial conditions in our Province and in the Dominion generally, during the past year. We look for a continuance of the same during 1916, and sincerely wish for an abundance of similar blessings for every part of the Empire, and for an early and full reparation to France and Belgium for the inhuman atrocities of which so many of their people have been made the innocent victims.

Honore Mercier.

The Spirit of Nova Scotia.

The Hon. G. H. Murray, M.P.P., Premier of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N.S., December 10, 1915.

No portion of the Empire has been less adversely affected by the war than the Province of Nova Scotia. High prices are obtained for all farm products, and the farms have yielded adequate harvests of the standard crops. The various mines have been active throughout the year. The catch of fish has been satisfactory, and the market for fish and fish products has been maintained. The outputs from the various manufactories have been considerably larger than those of the previous year.

The rendering of assistance to the Empire in the present struggle has been vigorously carried on. A comprehensive recruiting campaign has resulted in the enlistment of upwards of 6,500 men for service Overseas. Munitions of war are now being manufactured in every factory that could be so utilised, and the spirit of the people in all these preparations has been equal to the best traditions of the British race. Nova Scotians are united in the resolve to devote their best energies toward the vindication of the eternal principles of freedom and justice.

G. H. Murray.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Died of Wounds.

Ricketts, Lieut. N. H., 5th Batt. (Western Canada).

Wounded.

Chester, Lieut. R. M., 15th Batt. (48th Highlanders).
Neilson, Lieut. M. A., 2nd Batt. (Eastern Ontario).
Waller, Lieut. E. G., 2nd Batt. (Eastern Ontario).
Tozer, Lieut. D. H. A., 5th Batt. (Western Canada).

Mediterranean Force.

Wounded.

Panton, Lieut. L. A. C., M.B., R.A.M.C. (Capt. Canadian A.M.C.).

Lieut. Neville Ricketts (23), 5th Battalion, who died of wounds in France on December 31, was the younger son of Mr. Charles Ricketts, of Toronto, and grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood Ricketts, of Leamington Spa.

Lieut. Chester is reported from the base as suffering from shell shock; Lieut. Neilson (G.G.F.G., Ottawa) is reported from headquarters; Lieut. Tozer (35th Alberta Horse, Pine Lake) is at the Anglo-American Hospital, Wimereux (slight shell shock); Lieut. Waller (12th Manitoba Dragoons, Virden) was wounded in head and back, but is going on well at 17, Park Lane, W.

Major J. A. McKenzie, who was reported as wounded last week, is suffering from rheumatism, and is now on three months' leave; Lieut. P. C. Sherran (62nd St. John Fusiliers) is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet (bullet wound in right knee).

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. Alfred James Lawrence Evans.

Lieut. Alfred James Lawrence Evans, 3rd Battalion, C.E.F., attached to First Brigade Mining Section (died on December 7 from wounds received in the front trenches on November 23), was (as stated in last week's *Canada*), the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Evans, of Quebec. He was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and McGill University, Montreal, graduating there from the applied science class of 1911. Becoming a mining engineer, he went to British Columbia, and with several other engineers in the Kootenay district, enlisted as a private, joining the First Field Company Engineers for Oversea service. He was among those recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field in Sir John French's dispatch published in the *London Gazette* on June 22, 1915. He was also recommended on the field for a commission, which he accepted in the 3rd Battalion.

Capt. Montagu Claud Gribbon.

Capt. Montagu Claud Gribbon, 67th Punjabis, who was previously reported wounded and missing in Mesopotamia, is now reported by the enemy to have been found dead on December 9. He was the youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. G. C. Gribbon, R.A.M.C., and of Mrs. Gribbon, of 128, Inverness Terrace, London, W., being a grandson of the late Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, and a brother of Mr. George Gribbon, of the Allan Line Steamship Co., London. Born in May, 1884, he obtained his first commission in January, 1903, and was appointed to the Indian Army as double company officer in April, 1904, reaching Captain's rank in January, 1912. He saw active service in the Mohmand country in 1908, being awarded the medal with clasp. Capt. Gribbon's portrait appeared in *Canada* of December 25.

Lieut.-Commander George Basil Harrison.

Lieut.-Commander George Basil Harrison, R.N., who was lost in H.M.S. *Natal*, when she was blown up in harbour on December 30, was the third son of Commander M. J. Harrison, R.N., and of Mrs. Harrison, of Crawford Bay, B.C. He was 33 years of age. He entered the Navy as a cadet in 1896, and became Lieutenant in 1903, and Lieut.-Commander in 1911. He was appointed to the *Natal* as torpedo officer in 1912. His only surviving brother, Lieut-Commander Thomas Edmund Harrison, was lost by the sinking of H.M.S. *Aboukir* in the North Sea on September 22, 1914.

Second Lieut. Beresford Karr Horan.

Second Lieut. Beresford Karr Horan, 30th Wellington Rifles (Guelph, Ontario), who died on December 24 from pneumonia following diphtheria, contracted while training with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was the elder son of the Rev. C. T. and Mrs. Horan, of Church House, Cairo, and was in his 24th year.

Capt. J. L. Mavety

Capt. J. L. Mavety, attached R.A.M.C., who died of acute poisoning in France, was the only son of the Rev. J. E. Mavety, D.D., pastor of the Eastern Methodist Church, Ottawa.

* *

Lieut. Gordon Duke, a Canadian, and Warrant Officer Fraser, an Australian, were killed by an aeroplane accident near Hampden Park, Eastbourne, on Sunday

CANADIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Two C.A.M.C. Privates Exchanged.

Two members of No. 3 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., were included in a party of men of the Medical Corps who have returned from Germany in exchange for Germans of the same service. They are Privates J. L. Carr and A. W. Walsh.

Describing his experiences to a representative of the *Daily Mail*, Private Carr said: –

"On April 25, we were in two motor-ambulances, approaching our trenches in the direction of St. Julien. There had been some heavy fighting following a German poison gas attack. German star shells were lighting up the front so that our Red Cross could be clearly seen, yet the Germans opened fire on us. Of our party of eight one escaped, two of us were captured, and the remainder, I believe, were killed. When we asked the Germans why they fired on us they replied that English sometimes used ambulances to bring munitions to the trenches. That was an abominable lie

"Our captors treated us well. But when we were taken back to the main party we had a very rough experience. Though wounded I was struck in the face by one of our guards. We were hurried on to Roulers, forced to march along by the point of the bayonet. Those who lingered, helping along wounded, had Uhlans back their horses on them.

"We were sent to Giessen, where there were 600 Canadians. Conditions there are now much better than they were. Our chief trouble has been the punishments inflicted on our men because they will not work in the mines for the Germans. Fifteen are now in prison and have been for three months for refusing."

* *

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

PERSONAL STAFF: A.D.C.—Lieut. J. R. Cartwright, 23rd (Res.) Batt., C.E.F. Lieut. Æ. Jarvis, R. Can. Dgns., vice Lieut. J. C. Morrow, 13th Batt.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICER (3RD GRADE).—Maj. C. H. Hill, 24th Batt, vice Maj. J. L. R. Parsons, Can. Local Forces.

DEPUTY ASSIST. QRMR.-GEN.—Capt. K. R. Marshall, Can. Local Forces, from a Staff Capt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. A. H. Corelli, Can. Local Forces

R. FLYING C. (MIL. WING).—Lieuts., Canadian Militia, to be Sec. Lieuts. (on prob.): G. M. Murray, W. C. Gage, W. L. Richards, C. E. Rogers, A. K. Tylee, J. S. Shaw, L. P. Watkins, E. J. Watkins, G. C. Husband, A. Ross. J. A. G. Gilroy, P. R. Meredith, J. H. Kelly, N. C. Millman, J. K. Aird, C. E. Robertson. To be Sec. Lieuts. (on prob.): V. C. Gordon, N. J. Macdonald, J. L. Dashwood, R. S. Carroll, W. O'Hara, R. H. Jarvis, W. L. Scandrett, R. H. Lane, T. L. Brennan, G. H. Armstrong, G. E. Hewson, J. B. Brophy.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Lieut. W. Motherwell, C.E.F., to be temp. Capt.; R. D. Brown, late Sec. Lieut., C.E.F., to be temp. Lieut. (Lowland Division, T.F.).

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Temp. Sec. Lieut. H. B. Davis relinquishes commission on appointment to Can. Militia.

R.A.M.C.—Lieuts. Can. A.M.C. to be temp. Lieuts.: V. K. O'Gorman, G. Cooper, M.B., R. C. J. Stevens, M.B., E. F. Nivin, C. A. Dupont, M.D.

TO BE SEC. LIEUTS.—Pte. H. Knowlman (London Regt., T.F.); L.-Cpl. J. R. Middleton, Strathcona's Horse (Cameron Highs.); Cpl. J. L. Tebbutt (Huntingdon Cyclist Batt., T.F.); Pte. G. E. L. Armstrong (R. Scots, T.F.); Cpl. A. A. Black, Can. Scottish (H.L.I., T.F.); Pte. T. L. Woodside (H.L.I., T.F.); Pte. H. C. H. Broadwood (W. Riding R.; sec. for duty with Provl. Batt.).

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

R. CAN. -Lieuts. to be temp. Capts.: H. B. Poston, H. M. Logan.

1ST BATT. Lieut. J. L. Youngs to be temp. Capt.

3RD BATT. Maj. W. D. Allan to command batt., and to be temp. Lieut.-Col. Capt. H. R. Alley to be Adjt.

5TH BATT. Capt. L. P. O. Tudor to be Adjt., vice Capt. W. C. D. Crombie.

7TH BATT. Lieut. A. F. Nation to be temp. Capt.

10TH BATT. Lieuts. A. D. Connors and G. W. McDonald to be temp. Capts.

13TH BATT. Lieut. W. F. Peterman to be temp. Capt.

15TH BATT. Lieut. H. Price to be temp. Capt.

20TH BATT. Lieut. H. W. A. Foster to be temp. Capt.; Lieut. L. F. Howard to be temp. Lieut.

23RD (RES.) BATT. D. A. Fisher to be temp. Lieut.

24TH BATT.—E. G. N. Lidstone to be temp. Lieut.

25TH BATT. Lieut. J. A. Delancey to be Adjt.

CAN. ART. Capt. and Adjt. J. G. Piercy to be temp. Maj. Lieut. J. I. McSloy to be temp. Capt. Lieuts. (1st Can. Gr. Guards), to be temp. Lieuts.: E. C. Dean and R. H. Dean. M. A. Jamieson and H. N. Daniels to be temp. Lieuts. Paymr. and Hon. Capt. A. H. Chute, Can. A.M.C., to be temp. Lieut.

CAN. ENGRS. Lieut. D. M. Mathiesen to be temp. Capt. Capt. J. B. P. Dunbar to be Adjt.

CAN. A.M.C. Maj. E. B. Hardy to be temp. Lieut.-Col. Capts. to be temp. Majs.: J. D. McQueen, P. G. Brown, and H. Jones. T. A. Malloch, D. A. Collins, W. B. Brothers, and A. W. Trefrey to be temp. Capts. Qmr and Hon. Capt. E. S. Woodiwiss to be temp. hon. Maj

CAN. A.S.C. Capts. to be temp. Majs.: W. D. Greer and H. C. Greer. Lieut. N. J. Lindsay to be temp. Capt. Sec. Lieut. C. P. McCallum to be temp. Lieut. Capt. G. S. Walker, A.S.C. recorded for duty.

P.P.C.L.I. Maj. R. T. Pelly (capt. Loyal N. Lancs., S.R.) relinq. temp. rank of Lieut.-Col on ceasing to command batt. L. Scott and A. G. Pearson to be temp. Lieuts. C. A. H. Raymond to be temp. Lieut.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

A SPIRITED CANADIAN ATTACK.

Presentation of Distinguished Conduct Medals to Canadians at the Front.

THE successful attack and capture of an enemy barricade and two prisoners by a Canadian patrol and the award of orders and medals, all for distinguished conduct, are the features of the communiqué to the Militia Department from Sir Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian General Representative at the front, dealing with the period December 10-17. It says:—

“Every effort has been made throughout the Canadian area to offset the ravages of the heavy rains. Large working parties have been incessantly employed draining and clearing our dug-outs, communicating, support and front line trenches, and damage is being repaired as rapidly as possible. There has been every indication that the enemy has suffered greatly from inclemency of weather. In some places his parapets have collapsed. Sounds of pumping and splashing have been heard in his front trenches. His working parties have been numerous in every section of his line, and the condition of some of his communicating trenches has compelled his soldiers to expose themselves to our fire with increasing frequency.

“In spite of adverse weather conditions the enemy's artillery has been more active than in preceding weeks. His fire has been chiefly concentrated on certain sections of our front defences, but at times various roads, farms, and other buildings farther back in our line have been heavily shelled. Material results of his fire have been inconsiderable. Our artillery has retaliated on every occasion with good effect on the enemy's batteries and defensive works. The enemy has fired a considerable number of rifle grenades at our trenches during the period, but retaliation in kind has proved generally effective.

MEN OF THE 2ND BATTALION WRITING HOME IN A SHELTERED CORNER OF THEIR BILLET BEHIND THE FIRING LINE.

A 2ND BATTALION GROUP IN A QUIET CORNER BEHIND THEIR TRENCH, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN COOKING.

“The enemy's snipers have been active, and indications of enemy patrols have been found at various points on our front. No encounters between patrols have occurred during the week.

“Poor condition of the enemy trenches and parapets at certain points has afforded many opportunities to our snipers. At one point alone on the front of our 18th (Western Ontario) Battalion, where the enemy trench had partly fallen in, snipers shot seven of the enemy in two days.

“On another occasion our artillery fired on a small advanced enemy work. About twenty men bolted from it towards the enemy lines. Five of them were brought down by Sergeant McGlashan, of the 5th (Western Canadian) Battalion.

“Our scouts and patrols have been active in securing information and causing loss and annoyance to the enemy.

Offensive Operations.

“A minor offensive operation was successfully carried out by our 5th (Western Canadian) Battalion. A large tree between the opposing front line trenches had been felled by our artillery fire, and had fallen across a road about one hundred yards from our lines. The enemy had run saps out towards it and gradually converted it into a formidable barricade. A patrol under Lieut. John Galt, Strathcona Horse, had endeavoured to examine this barricade a week previously, but on reaching it had been discovered and bombed back by a strong enemy detachment. Further reconnaissances were subsequently undertaken, and the barricades were shelled by our artillery on several occasions.

“In the early morning of December 15 the enemy's lines in the vicinity were again heavily bombarded, and through co-operation of Lieut.-Col. R. Brutinel, 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun; Captain G. V. Taylor, 3rd Battery Canadian Field Artillery, was able to register a number of direct hits on the barricade. Two attacking parties under Lieuts. K. T. Campbell and K. A. Mahaffy then advanced towards the barricade. A third party under Lieut. E. H. Latter moved out in support. All three parties were under control of Captain E. C. Jackson. The barricade was reached and taken. Four of the garrison were found to have been killed. Two survivors were taken prisoners and sent back to our lines. The enemy opened a heavy machine gun and artillery fire, but at day break the parties returned safely to our trenches. Our only casualties were Lieut. Campbell and one man, both slightly wounded. Among the articles captured was one Ross rifle.

Orders and Medals.

“A presentation of orders and medals was made on December 12 to a number of officers and men of the 1st Canadian Division by General Sir Herbert Plumer, K.C.B., Commander of the Second Army. The Distinguished Conduct Medal was awarded to Company Sergt.-Major B. Benton, Company Sergt.-Major J. D. Matheson, and Private J. Donoghue, all of the 4th Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry.

“In connection with a successful minor operation carried out by our 2nd Infantry Brigade on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of November, the following awards were made:—*To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:* Lieut.-Col. V. W. Odlum, 7th Battalion; Capt. C. T. Costigan, 10th Battalion; Lieuts. W. G. Holmes and J. R. McIllree, both 7th Battalion. *Military Crosses:* Lieut. A. I. H. Wrightson, 7th Battalion. *Distinguished Conduct Medals* were presented to Sergt. H. Ashby, Sergt. H. Meyerstein, Sergt. R. Robertson, and Corpl. A. K. Curry, all of the 7th Battalion.”

German Gas Fumes

The report for the period December 17-22 says:—

“Continual attention has been paid to the drainage of our trenches and repair work on our trenches and defence works. Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of dug-outs and machine-gun emplacements.

“The work of our artillery has been confined principally to retaliatory measures and the engagement of targets afforded by the enemy's working parties

“On the morning of December 19 the British trenches in the neighbourhood of Ypres were heavily bombarded, and subsequently gassed. No infantry attack was delivered by the enemy. Owing to the direction of the wind the gas fumes were soon perceptible over the area of our Second Division, and the enemy artillery became exceedingly active on our front. Our artillery retaliated until the enemy fire slackened.

“Enemy snipers have displayed increasing activity. Our snipers have accounted for a number of the enemy.

“Enemy aircraft have been active whenever the weather afforded opportunities for observation. On Monday, December 20, three aerial flights took place over our lines, and other enemy aeroplanes were driven off by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

More D.C M.s.

“In connection with the successful night operations of our 7th Battalion on November 16-17, the following additional awards have been made:—Distinguished Conduct Medals:

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of “Canada.” We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

No. 16395, Corporal P. L. Babcock; No. 16679, Corporal H. Odlum; No. 29729, Corporal K. Weir; No. 77848, Lance-Corporal J. E. Berry.

"The health of our troops continues very good. The number of new cases of trench feet has decreased."

THE 7th BATTALION'S EXPLOIT.

Victoria Officer's "Excellent Work."

An officer of the 16th Battalion thus describes the engagement referred to above in a letter home:—

"A couple of nights ago we witnessed a terrific bombardment by our artillery from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m. Meanwhile Lieut. W. Holmes, of the 7th Battalion (of Victoria), did some more of his excellent work. He went with some of his bombers across to the enemy's lines, bombed them out of their dug-outs and trenches, killed fifty, and marched back with twelve prisoners, and only had two casualties himself—one man killed and one wounded. He also brought back some very useful information as to the strength of the Huns' position, as well as the locations of the communications to the rear of their front line.

"Last week," he adds, "a German flying corps officer was captured, his machine having been brought down in the 16th Battalion lines, and when he was told he would be taken to England he said: 'You cannot take me to England. The German submarines control the English Channel.' This is what German authorities allow their army and populace in general to think."

The "Listening Post's" Account.

In the Christmas number of the *Listening Post*—the trench journal issued by the 7th Battalion—there appears an amusing description of the bombing attack. Under the heading "Society Notes" it runs:—

"That rambling old pile known as the 'Petit Douve Farm,' where the Eleventh Prussians have (for the past two months) been rusticating, was the scene of a very fashionable and select 'At home,' when the tenants 'received' a small party of the 7th Canadian Battalion (1st British Columbia Regiment) famous 'Five Hundred.'

"The latest military fashions of two nations were in evidence. Although there was a fair sprinkling of khaki, the majority were in prussian grey or blue (mostly blue). The high fences (barbed) around the Douve mansion had led many Canadians to believe that the Douve people were very reserved. In fact, it was the presence of these fences that had caused the 7th Battalion to decline to 'call' on our neighbours, refusing to take the risk of having their evening clothes ruined. The approach of winter, with long, dreary evenings, had caused several Canadians to think that standoffishness should cease. They approached the Colonel on the matter and finally got his consent to allow a small party of scouts, wire cutters, bombers, infantry and signallers, chaperoned by officers, to 'call.' 2.30 a.m. being such an unconventional hour, the visiting party were not at all surprised to find themselves very coolly 'received.' This coolness, however, soon wore off when the bombers gave their hosts a practical demonstration of hand grenades and bombs as used in modern warfare.

From the London Playhouses.

"This little entertainment was very well received, and the 'At home' began to look like a splendid success (for the guests). After inspecting the grounds, dwellings, etc., the 7th officers suggested that the party return home. To show their appreciation of the night's enjoyment, the visiting party insisted on an immediate return visit. This could hardly be arranged at first, but after a little persuasion and offers of splendid souvenirs in the shape of 'Hall's hand grenades' a party of about twelve accepted the invitation. Before leaving, however, the visiting party decided to give their hosts a few selections from the latest London playhouses, the programme being as follows:—

"Maskelyne's Barbed Wire Mysteries," by 7th Battalion Scouts.

"To-night's the Night" and "Now's the Time," from the Duke of York's and the Alhambra.—7th, O.C.

"Looking Around" (from Garrick Theatre) and "More."—Chick. Robertson and Bombers' Glee Party.

"Stop Thief" (New Theatre), by 11th Prussian Officers.

"Coming through the Rye."—Sergeants Ashby and Myerstein.

"5064 Gerrard"—7th Battalion Signallers.

"Push and Go" (Hippodrome), introducing "Shorty Preston" and "all star" cast. Screamingly funny farce, Canadians pushing and Prussians going (to England).

Complete 7th Battalion Glee Club (under direction of Captain Thomas), introducing the new song, "Won't You Come Over to our Trench?"

(Tune: "Won't You Come Over to My House?")
"Won't you come over to our trench,
Won't you come over to sta,
We've lots of hard tack, a gas bomb or two—
We live in the trench o'er the way;
We'll sing your old 'ymn of 'ate
And we may put your eye in a sling;
Won't you come over to our trench,
And we'll teach you 'God Save the King.'"

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

Under Shell Fire.

"One day this week on our front we had a big bombardment," writes a young Canadian soldier to his mother. "It was very exciting. One's nerves are strained all the time. You can hear these big shells coming for about four seconds, and when they are landing close it is awful—not the actual exploding of the shell, but the great strain on the nerves when you can hear the thing coming directly towards you and pass with a 'zip,' maybe 6 feet above your head and land behind you sometimes close and sometimes a long distance. It is a fine sight watching shells land about 500 yards away. We could hear the big brutes coming (from miles behind our trenches) as an express train on a frosty night, then on the far slope we could see a flash and a great upheaval of earth, sandbags, planks, etc. The upheaval has the shape of a huge open fan; then we hear the explosion—and duck for about two seconds. All is quiet (if no other shell happens to burst), we hug the muddy trench side closely and listen—overhead are passing chunks of shrapnel, spinning and humming like a machine. This lasts for about a second and a half, then we are safe—from that one. Again we hear the twisted hum coming through the air towards us—where will it drop? Our nerves are at their highest. It seems to be coming lower as it nears—will it—will it—ah, she has gone over and bursts on the low ground behind us. We avoid the shrapnel from it—another coming—and so the life rolls on. I don't wonder at people out here going nuts. Do you?

"Dear mother, that is one side of the question; another is—to get word that we are going to shell a town behind the German lines and lie in the dug-out and listen to the shells come and go on to Fritz, and a long time afterwards hear the explosion. It does one good; as each one passes, some one of us urges it on with some phrase or other."

Shorter Trench Duty.

"The military authorities have reduced the period of trench duty from six to four days, believing as they do that ninety-six hours at one time is a long enough period for any man to be on duty there, under present conditions," writes Capt. the Rev. J. H. McDonald from France. "An equal time is to be spent either in the reserve trenches or in rest camps. Do you think our men relish the change? Not a bit of it. These sturdy Canadian lads would rather bear the brunt of it in six-day instalments, and then have an equal period outside, than be obliged to move so frequently. But I am sure the new order will prove beneficial in the long run, and any disease that may fasten upon them, such as trench feet, an exaggerated form of chilblain, will not have the same chance to develop before being arrested and overcome."

At Suvla Bay.

Describing his experiences at Suvla Bay, now evacuated, a soldier, in a letter just received, says:—"We left Imbros on August 6 for Suvla Bay, arrived Suvla about 11 p.m., and went into action almost immediately. We were in action for four days and had a fearful time, and saw some awful sights, such as wounded men being burnt to death through the Turkish shells setting fire to the bushes. Oh, it was awful, I can tell you. During that four days we lost over half of the battalion, and two-thirds of the officers. We were out of action two days, and then went up to Chocolate Hill, which we had previously captured, and which was now what is called a trench fort. We were there for five days (four of which I was very bad with dysentery), and came down to the beach on the night of the 19th. We went up again on the night of the 20th, and were just in front and to the right of Chocolate Hill, at about 2.30. That afternoon (21st) we started a general advance all along the line; well, we got fearfully cut up, and I hadn't been in action two hours when I got wounded. Our reserve company were passing up a communication trench into the firing line and I was with them. I had a message for the C.O., who was in the firing line, and I couldn't pass these fellows, so that when they stopped I had to stop. Like a fool, I jumped up to see what was the trouble, and I soon jumped down again. I got it just above the forehead, a shrapnel wound—luckily it was only slight. If it hadn't been slight it would have been fatal"

* *

The second photograph on the frontispiece of our issue of January 1 was wrongly attributed to the 17th Battery, 5th Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.; it should be the 18th Battery of that Brigade.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The 6th Howitzer Brigade and Ammunition Column.

By William Blaynay.

THE 6th Howitzer Brigade of Canadian Field Artillery forms the third unit of Brigadier-General Morrison's Divisional Artillery at Shorncliffe. Details of the other two brigades have appeared in recent issues of *Canada*. The 6th is unique in that it has been organised and formed entirely at Shorncliffe, the Canadian Reserve Artillery Brigade of the Training Division providing, for the most part, the officers and men. Furthermore, the Brigade is unique in that it is armed with a gun of a calibre hitherto unknown in Canada, and more up to date in every way than the howitzers in use in the Canadian Militia.

The 6th Howitzer Brigade is made up of officers, non-commissioned officers and men from every Province in Canada, as well as from the far northern Yukon, and came into being at Shorncliffe on September 19 last, going under canvas for the first portion of its training. On November 18 the Brigade was transferred to winter accommodation in the huts on St. Martin's Plain, the officers being quartered at the old headquarters of the 2nd Canadian Division.

Officers of the Brigade.

The 6th Howitzer Brigade consists of Brigade Headquarters Staff, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Batteries and Brigade Ammunition Column and the officers are as follows:—

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS STAFF.—Officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. William B. King, D.S.O. (O.C. 7th Battery, C.F.A., St. Catharines, Ont.; late O.C. 10th Battery, 1st Divisional Artillery, C.E.F.); Adjutant, Captain Lawrence V. M. Cosgrave (9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto; late Adjutant, 1st Brigade, 1st Divisional Artillery, C.E.F.); Orderly Officer, Captain G. C. Riley (17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal; late Orderly Officer, Headquarters Staff, Reserve Artillery Brigade, Shorncliffe); Medical Officer, Captain A. P. Chandler (C.A.M.C.); Paymaster, Captain L. W. Cameron; Veterinary Officer, Captain R. J. Vickers (C.A.V.C., 4th Divisional Area, Montreal; late Reserve Artillery Brigade); Dental Officer, Captain E. C. Hutchinson (C.A.D.C.).

21ST BATTERY.—Officer commanding, Major Andrew G. L. McNaughton (O.C. 3rd Battery, C.F.A., Montreal; late O.C. 7th Battery, 1st Divisional Artillery, C.E.F.); Captain M. N. Ross (late 5th Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.); Lieut. R. G. Muirhead (late 7th Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.); Lieut. C. J. Allen (23rd Battery, C.F.A., Ottawa; late 26th Battery, 7th Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.); Lieut. T. R. Jones (Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto; late Reserve Artillery Brigade).

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM B. KING, D.S.O. (RIGHT), OFFICER COMMANDING THE 6TH HOWITZER BRIGADE, CANADIAN DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, C.E.F., AND CAPTAIN L. V. M. COSGRAVE, THE ADJUTANT.

22ND BATTERY.—Officer commanding, Major J. K. McKay (28th Battery, C.F.A., Pictou, N.S.; late Reserve Artillery Brigade); Captain W. L. Rawlinson (Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto; late Reserve Artillery Brigade); Lieut. E. K. Carmichael (late 5th Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.); Lieut. E. Flexman (late 5th Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.); Lieut. A. V. Meikle (8th Brigade, C.F.A., Ottawa; late 7th Artillery Brigade C.E.F.)

23RD BATTERY.—Officer commanding, Captain H. F. Geary (Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Quebec; late 5th Battery, 1st Divisional Artillery, C.E.F.); Lieut. A. F. Duguid (39th Battery, C.F.A., Montreal; late Orderly Officer, 2nd Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.); Lieut. W. A. Kilgour (Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto; late Reserve Artillery Brigade); Lieut. J. D. McKeown (21st Westmount Battery, C.F.A., Montreal; late Reserve Artillery Brigade); Lieut. R. S. Armitage (late 7th Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.).

Photo] [*Sergt. Snape.*

THE 6TH HOWITZER BRIGADE, C.E.F., CARRYING OUT GUN PRACTICE AT SHORNCLIFFE AFTER A RECENT SNOWSTORM.

BRIGADE AMMUNITION COLUMN.—Officer commanding, Major E. L. McColl (Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto; late Reserve Artillery Brigade); Lieut. L. J. B. Aitkens (late 5th Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.), Lieut. J. W. McEachern (late Reserve Artillery Brigade)

With the 10th Battery at Ypres.

Colonel King was born at Port Colborne, Ontario, and educated at St. Catharines. He was appointed to the command of the 7th Battery, C.F.A., of St. Catharines, in December, 1911, and possesses the Long Course Certificate of the Royal School of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. He went through the South African War with the Royal Canadian Artillery, afterwards joining the South African Constabulary, and was awarded the Queen's Medal with four clasps, and the King's with two. Coming to England with the Divisional Artillery of the First Contingent, he went to France in command of the 10th Battery of the 1st Divisional Artillery, and from the end of February until August last fought his battery in all the big gun fighting allotted to the Canadian Artillery, including that at Ypres in April, at Festubert and Givenchy. During the battle of Langemarck the 10th Battery was posted on the extreme left of the British line, on the Ypres-Poelcappelle Road in front of St. Julien, and when the Germans began to bend back a portion of that line, the battery was for a time in a precarious position, and under the necessity of dividing up the guns and using them on two fronts at the same time. In spite of all the battery was up against, Colonel King—he was then Major—brought all his guns safely out of action, and for this was mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Sir John French and awarded the D.S.O. In July sickness compelled him to go into hospital, after which he came to England on sick leave. On the expiration of this leave in the early part of September he was appointed to the command of the new Howitzer Brigade then being organised at Shorncliffe, and ever since has devoted his energies first to its organisation, and afterwards to its training. A few days ago Colonel King was awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration

Wounded at Ypres.

Major McNaughton was in command of the 7th Battery, 1st Divisional Artillery, C.E.F., during the fighting near Ypres, when the Canadian Division distinguished itself, but was unfortunately wounded on April 26. He was born at Moosomin, Sask., and educated at Lennoxville and McGill University. Prior to the war he was in command of the 3rd Battery, C.F.A., Montreal, winners of the Governor-General's Cup for firing at the Petawawa Camp in 1914. Major McKay comes from

Pictou, N.S., and joined the Howitzer Brigade from the Canadian Reserve Artillery Brigade, which has been established at Shorncliffe since early last March.

Major McColl originally joined the 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles, of Toronto, from the Governor-General's Body Guard, of that city, for active service, but on May 5 last he was transferred to the Canadian Field Artillery and attached for training to the Reserve Artillery Brigade at Shorncliffe. He comes from Toronto, and possesses the Canadian School of Musketry Certificate.

Mentioned in Despatches.

Captain Geary, as a Battery Commander, will shortly get his promotion to Major. He was born in England, and served as a commissioned officer in the Royal Marine Artillery for several years. In Canada he was given his first commission in the 5th Battery, C.F.A., Kingston, but transferred from the Militia to the Permanent Force, when he was given a commission in the Royal Canadian Artillery in May, 1913, and posted to No. 3 Heavy Battery, R.C.G.A., Quebec. He went to France with the 5th Battery of the 1st Divisional Artillery, C.E.F. After the battle of Langemarck he was mentioned in Sir John French's despatches.

ENTERTAINING WOUNDED CANADIANS.

Mrs. MacDougall (sitting), wife of Brig.-General J. C. MacDougall, C.M.G., General Officer Commanding the Canadian Training Division, C.E.F., Shorncliffe, Mrs. Reid, wife of Colonel Frank A. Reid, Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone, and four one-legged privates of the gallant 1st Canadian Division.

Like the other Canadian ladies in the Folkestone district, Mrs. MacDougall and Mrs. Reid are assiduous in visiting the Canadian hospitals in the locality to cheer up the patients and help the helpless in various little ways. A few days ago these two ladies took the four brave fellows in the photograph from Moore Barracks Hospital to Folkestone in their car, entertained them to tea and the cinema theatre and included a visit to the photographer's in the treat, with the above result.

(*Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*)

Captain Cosgrave, the Adjutant, is a native of Toronto, and a brother of the Canadian champion sculler, who lost the sculling championship at Henley a few years ago to an Italian sculler. He was educated at McGill University, and graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1912. He was Orderly Officer on the Headquarters Staff of the 1st Artillery Brigade, C.E.F., and whilst at the front was promoted Adjutant of that Brigade. After the battle of Langemarck he was mentioned in despatches by Sir John French.

Captain Ross came to Shorncliffe from Winnipeg. He went through the South African War with the Royal Canadian Field Artillery, and afterwards held a commission in the Royal Artillery. He wears the Queen's Medal with five clasps, and the King's with two. Captain Riley was born at Montreal, and educated at Lennoxville and McGill University. He came to Shorncliffe last spring as Orderly Officer on the Staff of Lieut.-Colonel Rathbun. He wears the King's Coronation Medal. Captain Rawlinson was transferred to the Reserve Artillery Brigade, Shorncliffe, from the 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles C.E.F., on May 5th last, having joined the Mounted Rifles for active service from the Governor-General's Body Guard of Toronto, in which city he was born and educated.

Lieut. Duguid, who will shortly get his captaincy, was born in Scotland, and was Orderly Officer on the H.Q. Staff of the 2nd Artillery Brigade, until sickness at the front compelled his temporary transference to the Reserve Brigade.

(*To be concluded.*)

**

UNIQUE CANADIAN MILITARY WEDDING AT FOLKESTONE.

On Sunday last, at the Roman Catholic Church, Folkestone, Miss Beryl Hunter Jones, of Toronto, was married to Captain Lawrence V. M. Cosgrave, also of Toronto, Adjutant of the 6th Howitzer Brigade, Canadian Divisional Artillery, C.E.F., stationed at Shorncliffe.

The bride arrived at the church with General E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., Commanding the Divisional Artillery, and Mrs. Morrison, and a little later on was given away by the General.

The bridegroom's arrival was unique. Escorted on horseback by all the officers of his brigade, Captain Cosgrave rode on a gun-carriage, driven by three of his brother officers—Captains Ross, Riley, and Rawlinson—and was handcuffed to his best man, Lieut. Kilgour. After being liberated from his "gaoler," who held the key of the manacles, Captain Cosgrave jumped from the grotesquely decorated gun-carriage and hurried into the church. Almost every known emblem of good luck had been used in the decoration of the gun-carriage, including the old boots of time-honoured custom.

During the ceremony the six splendid black horses which had drawn the gun-carriage to the church were replaced by six magnificent greys for the return journey, and at its close the bridal party passed along the aisle of the church beneath an archway of crossed swords held by the officers of the 6th Howitzers. On coming out of the church the bride jumped lightly to the seat of the gun-carriage, followed by her husband, and together they were driven away through Folkestone and Cheriton to the officers' mess of the 6th Howitzers, on St. Martin's Plain, where the reception was held. The bride was married in her travelling dress, and carried a magnificent bouquet of white flowers. Only the day before had she arrived from Canada via New York.

Proposal from a "Dug-out."

Although Captain and Mrs. Cosgrave have known each other all their lives, yet the Captain tells his friends that the proposal and acceptance were not without unusual romance. The former was made by letter written in his dug-out during the fighting at Festubert, and the acceptance reached him by mail when he happened to be in his dug-out at "Plug Street."

Among those who were present at the ceremony, and afterwards at the reception, were, in addition to General and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut.-Colonel W. B. King, D.S.O., Commanding the 6th Howitzer Brigade, and all his officers, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Ryan, of London and Toronto, Mrs. Sandforth Smith, Mrs. Wedd (Toronto), Mrs. Rawlinson (Toronto), Mrs. Schmidlin (Ottawa), Mrs. Stewart (Montreal), and Mrs. Herbert Baker. After the reception Captain and Mrs. Cosgrave left for London.

The present of Colonel King and the officers to their Adjutant took the form of a very large silver tray, suitably inscribed.

**

The Dalhousie University Hospital unit, which is commanded by Col. Stewart, has been recently presented with a motor field ambulance by the Red Cross Society, of Windsor, N.S.

The *London Gazette* announces that Capt. Frank M. Perry, 15th Batt. (48th Royal Highlanders) is dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court Martial, under date December 9.

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"**Birchfields.**" CLIFTON CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

BRIGHTON FOR THE WINTER
& FOR HEALTH & PLEASURE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Fine Air. No Fogs. Entertainment for every hour of the day. Temperature many degrees warmer than that of the Metropolis.

76-page Illustrated Official Guide, smaller Illustrated Guides in French, Spanish, or Esperanto, or special Illustrated Pamphlet, "Brighton for the Winter," free on application to the Director, Public Library, &c.

DECORATIONS FOR CANADIANS: Awards During 1915.

THE following decorations and medals were officially announced as having been awarded to Canadian soldiers during 1915, the numbers in parentheses denoting the Battalions:

Victoria Cross (6).

Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger, C.A.M.C. (14), Montreal; Lieut. F. W. Campbell (1), Mount Forest, Ont. (killed); Col.-Sergt. F. W. Hall (8), Winnipeg (killed); Lce.-Corpl. F. Fisher (13), Montreal (killed); also Lce.-Corpl. M. O'Leary (1st Irish Gds.), R. N.-W.M.P., and Fl. Sub-Lieut. Warneford, R.N. (killed).

Commander of the Bath (7).

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Burstall; Brig.-Gen. A. W. Currie; Lieut.-Col. E. J. Duffus; Lieut.-Col. G. L. Foster; Col. M. S. Mercer; Brig.-General H. C. Nanton; Major-Gen. R. E. W. Turner, V.C

Commander of St. Michael and St. George (8).

Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, M.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. F. S. L. Ford (C.A.M.C.); Brig.-Gen. R. G. E. Leckie; Lieut.-Col. L. J. Lipsett (8); Brig.-Gen. D. H. Ridout (R.E.); Lieut.-Col. E. O. Smith (Northamptons); Lieut.-Col. P. G. Twining, M.V.O. (R.E.); Major Sir E. S. Worthington, M.V.O. (R.A.M.C.).

Red Cross (1).

Matron E. Campbell.

Distinguished Service Order (34).

Capt. S. J. Anderson (5); Capt. C. G. Arthur (10); Major J. Ballantyne; Lieut.-Col. H. C. Buller (P.P.); Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burland (14); Capt. H. A. Chisholm; Capt. C. T. Costigan (10); Major A. Hamilton Gault (P.P.); Major G. Godson-Godson (16); Major R. J. F. Hayter; Major J. A. Hesketh (Strathcona's Horse); Lieut. W. D. Holmes (7); Lieut.-Col. G. B. Hughes; Lieut.-Col. H. Kemmis-Betty; Lieut.-Com. St. V. Keyes, R.N.; Major F. F. Lambarde (C.F.A.); Major W. B. M. King (C.F.A.); Major F. A. Lister (Signal Co.); Lieut.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis (13); Capt. J. H. MacBrien; Capt. A. Macphail (Eng.); Major W. R. Marshall (15); Major H. H. Matthews (8); Major D. R. McCuaig (13); Lieut. J. R. McIllree (7); Capt. T. H. McKillip (C.A.M.C.); Capt. F. Morrison (16); Capt. J. F. P. Nash (5); Lieut.-Col. V. W. Odlum (7); Capt. J. H. Parks (1); Lieut. F. T. Peters, R.N. (H.M.S. *Meteor*); Major G. S. T. Pragnell (5); Capt. S. A. Smith (3rd F. Amb.); Major G. B. Wright (Eng.).

Military Cross (30).

Capt. G. M. Alexander (15); Lieut. J. G. Anderson (5); Capt. E. W. Buckler (3rd Worcesters), killed; Lieut. W. G. Colquhoun (P.P.); Lieut. J. R. Cosgrove (Eng.); Lieut. C. E. Crabbe (P.P.); Lieut C. S. Craig (C.F.A.); Lieut. J. H. Eliot (3rd Hussars); Capt. M. Gore-Langton (Irish Gds.), killed; Lieut. G. H. Harbord (R.A.); Capt. A. K. Haywood (C.A.M.C., 3); Lieut. H. F. H. Hertzberg (Eng.); Capt. E. James (Lincolns); Sergt.-Major J. Jeffrey (13); Capt. J. H. Lyne Evans (3); Lieut. J. MacDonald (Strathcona's Horse); Lieut. N. G. M McLeod (8); Lieut. A. Murison (R.F.A.); Capt. H. W. Niven (P.P.); Lieut. A. W. Northover (28); Lieut. T. M. Papineau (P.P.); Lieut. J. H. Scandrett (C.F.A.); Lieut. J. M. Scott (8); Second-Lieut. C. Shergold (R.E.); Capt. E. J. W. Spread (R. North Lancs.); Lieut. W. D. Sprinks (1st Brig.); Capt. A. G. Turner (2); Capt. F. A. Wanklyn (R.F.C.); Lieut. R. H. Webb (C.A.S.C.); Lieut. A. Wrightson (7).

Distinguished Conduct Medal (75).

H. M. Adams (Signal Co.); Act.-Sergt. S. L. Adamson (3); Lce.-Corpl. G. W. Allan (10); Corpl. (Lieut.) R. F. Baker (C.F.A.); C. W. Batchelor (2); R. W. Birdseye (2); C. H. Blonham (10); Sergt. T. M. Brown (1st F. Amb.); E. J. Bushby (P.P.); Sergt. J. Calder (15); H. T. Cameron (3rd F. Amb.); Lce.-Corpl. R. J. Casement (Eng.); Corpl. E. Castles (Signal Co.); Sergt.-Major A. F. Clifton (C.A.M.C.); Sergt. H. B Compton (28); Sq. Sergt.-Major C. S. Collins (Strathcona's Horse); J. D. Cowell (5); H. Danson (13); Sergt.-Major J. W. A Donaldson (C.F.A.); Sergt. J. Dougall (16); R. H. Drake (14); Sergt. W. H. Dryden (7); W. Duncan (Signal Co.); E. Gledhill (1); S. Hacking (P.P.); L.-Sergt. W. E. Hart (4); Col.-Sergt. J. Hay (8); E. H. Hester (5); A. S. Highstone (2); Corpl. S. G. Hobday (3); G. Inkster (P.P.); Sergt. P. Ives (3); Gnr A. W. James (C.F.A.); Sergt. W. Jordan (P.P.); R. W. Joslyn (5); Sergt. A. W. Kaye (4); Corpl. B. E. Kennedy (Signal Co.); Lce.-Corpl. H. W. King (10); Sergt. C. Lunn (16); A. MacArtair (Signal Co.); Sergt. J. Macdonald (Div. Train); Sergt. J Macdonald (P.P.); J. R. Mallette (14); T. McGuire (2); J. W. McKie (5); Q.-M.-S. Millburn (C.F.A.); Sergt. G. A. Mote (3); T. M. Mullins (7); C. B. Nourse (P.P.); Corpl. O. C. Olsen (C.F.A.); Act.-Co.-Sergt.-Major C. Owen (1); Corpl. J. E. Palmer (10); Driver S. A. Pate (Div. Train); Sergt. S. V. Paterson (P.P.), Sergt. H. N. Pearless; Co.-Sergt.-Major (now Lieut.) C. B. Price (14); Corporal J. S. Pym (R.C. Dragoons); H. S. Quigley (2nd Brig.); Corpl. A. B. Ritchie (C.F.A.); J. M. Robertson (P.P.); Corpl. T. O. Ross (10); Sergt. W. C. Ryer (26); Corpl. S. Schultz (10); Sergt. L. Scott (P.P.); Lce.-Corpl. R. G. Sheale (Eng.); Corpl. B. Stevens (P.P.); F. Turner (C.A.M.C.); H. Vincent (1); Lce.-Corpl. F. B. Wakelin (1); H Walters (8); G. A. White (5); Lce.-Corpl. W. Whitla (1); Gnr. H. E. Wilkinson (C.F.A.); Corporal J. L. Wolstenholme (P.P.); A. H. V. Wythe (5).

Legion of Honour (4).

Lieut.-Gen. E. A. H. Alderson, C.B. (Commandeur); Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O. (Chevalier); Brig.-Gen. A. W. Currie, C.B. (Commandeur); Lieut.-Col. J. H. Mitchell (Officier).

RUSSIAN ORDERS, CROSSES, AND MEDALS were also conferred on Major A. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O. (P.P.); Major D. M. Ormond (10), and Lieut. V. A. McLean (16), and 39 N.C.O.s and men. The full list appeared in *Canada* of August 28 last.

A PORTION OF THE EXTENSIVE PARK, ST. PETER'S COLLEGE AND MANSION, PRIORY PARK, COMBE DOWN, NEAR BATH, SHOWING THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS AND THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE.

Shortly to be opened as a Discharged and Physical Training Centre for Canadian casualties as they are discharged from convalescent homes and hospitals.

PRIVATE NORMAN ARDOIRE,

The most recent member of the staff of the Canadian Emigration Office, 11, 13, Charing Cross, London, S.W., to enlist. He is an Air Mechanic in the Royal Flying Corps.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Richard Grigg.

Major A. V. Becher, Medical Officer of the 33rd Overseas Battalion, who died at Quebec on December 25 of pneumonia, was born at London, Ont., forty-five years ago. His brother, Lieut.-Col. H. Campbell Becher, was killed in action at Givenchy on June 15, while serving as second in command of the 1st (Western Ontario) Battalion. Major Becher, who was in practice in his native city, served in the South African war.

Mr. Duncan Clark, purchasing agent for the Canadian Vickers Company, Limited, died at 16, Prevost Terrace, Maisonneuve, P.Q., on December 21. A native of Scotland, Mr. Clark went to Montreal about two years ago.

Mr. Richard Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce in the Department of Trade and Commerce, died suddenly on January 6 at Ottawa. Mr. Grigg was born at Plymouth in 1847, and had considerable business relations with Canada before he was appointed in 1906 by the British Board of Trade to be its resident Commissioner in the Dominion. His first work was to prepare an elaborate report of trade conditions and prospects in Canada as they affected the British manufacturer and exporter, and this report attracted widespread interest. In 1912 the Dominion Government appointed Mr. Grigg to the position he held at the time of his death. In 1914 he visited Japan and China on behalf of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE LATE MR. RICHARD GRIGG.

The death occurred at New Glasgow, N.S., on December 25, of Mr. Graham Fraser, the "father" of the iron and steel industry in Canada. Mr. Fraser, along with Mr. Forrest McKay, established the Hope Iron Works in 1872, and that was the nucleus of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, afterwards the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.

The death is announced, in a cable to the *Times*, of Mr. Edward Arthur Lancaster, Conservative M.P. for Lincoln County, Ontario, since 1900. He was born in London, England, in 1860, but educated in Canada, and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1882.

The death occurred at Montreal on Monday of Mr. Albert Thomas Lane, who achieved fame in 1872 by introducing the bicycle into Canada. He was an Englishman, who came to Montreal in 1871 and found no bicycle had ever been seen in Canada or the States.

The Right Rev. Narcisse Zepperin Lorrain, Bishop of Pembroke, Ontario, for 33 years, died there on December 18, aged 74. He was a native of St. Martin, Quebec.

The death on Saturday last is announced by cable of Mr. H. B. Rose, of Winnipeg, Past Grand Master of Manitoba Oddfellows. He was in his seventieth year, and was the father of Mrs. J. Obed Smith.

Mr. Thomas Leopold Willson, of Ottawa, a native of Princeton, Ont., and a grandson of the Hon. John Willson, a former Speaker of the Upper Canada House of Assembly, died on December 20. Mr. Willson was a notable inventor. For his discoveries, Mr. Willson was awarded the first McCharles prize by Toronto University in 1909. He was a promoter of the Dominion Carbide Co., in 1899, and of the Acetylene Construction Co., in 1903, and until two years ago was President of the International Marine Signal Co., of Ottawa.

**

Lieut. H. Lasnier, M.D., R.A.M.C., of Trochu, Alberta, who has been an X-Ray operator in the Malta Hospital, has been transferred to the Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

Complaints having been made by invalided and other soldiers arriving in Canada that they are not sufficiently clad to meet the severities of the Canadian winter, the General Officer Commanding Troops, Shorncliffe, has issued an order calling the attention of the officers commanding the different units to the imperative necessity of seeing that all troops returning to Canada (invalided or otherwise) are properly clad to meet the requirements of the climatic conditions in Canada during the cold weather

MANITOBA AND THE WAR.

Confidence in Victory.

The Address from the Throne on the opening of the Manitoba Legislature last week contained the following reference to the war:

"We, as Canadians, and particularly as Manitobans, are proud of being afforded the privilege of contributing our might and substance towards so great and noble a cause, and look forward, with steadfast resolution and unfaltering confidence, that right and justice shall triumph over the unbridled domination of the Sword."

Measures are promised to establish the initiative and referendum (says the *Times*), and to give the vote to women and abolish liquor licences, subject to approval by the people in referendum.

**

THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Cavalry as Infantry.

The Canadian Militia Department has issued the following statement (says the *Times*) in answer to objections raised by Canadians in England to the reorganisation of the cavalry sent Oversea as infantry:—

"As there has been considerable comment, based entirely on misunderstanding, upon the reorganisation of the Canadian Mounted Rifles brigades, it is best that the true reason for the step should be properly understood. The explanation is that it was found that the organisation of the first and second Canadian mounted brigades, each consisting of three regiments of three squadrons, was suitable for the relief of the infantry brigades in the trenches.

"Application was made early in November to reorganise these units into a brigade on an infantry basis. This wise and extremely necessary recommendation has now been sanctioned by the Canadian Government. The Canadian Mounted Rifles brigades, which continue their present nomenclature, are composed of a magnificent body of men, and much credit is due to the spirit in which they have accepted the change in their anxiety to render service to their comrades."

**

BRITISH GIFT TO CANADIAN RED CROSS.

The Canadian Medical Service and Canadian Red Cross have received a donation of £25,000 from the British Red Cross, to be devoted to the building and equipping of recreation-rooms at Canadian hospitals and convalescent homes now established in England and on the Continent. This may be regarded as a practical ackowledgment of the generosity of the people of the Dominion towards the Red Cross service of the Mother Country.

At the end of this month there will be opened at St. Cloud the French Canadian hospital, the gift of the Canadian Government for the wounded of the French Army. It is the outcome of the meeting between Sir Robert Borden and President Poincaré in August.

**

THE MAPLE LEAF CLUB.

For the expense of installing 200 beds in a "Daughters of Empire" annexe to the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club, Lady Drummond has received through Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Toronto, the sum of £800.

The growing popularity of this residential club with Canadian soldiers visiting London has necessitated the provision of additional accommodation as near to the present club premises, 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, as possible.

**

CANADIAN SOLDIER STABBED.

Samuel Sobolovitch, a private in the 41st Montreal Battalion, was remanded at Whitehall, Hampshire, on Tuesday, on a charge of murdering Private Henri Jolicœur, of the same regiment. The evidence showed that Jolicœur was stabbed in the bar of an hotel near Bordon Camp and afterwards died in hospital. Superintendent Reuben said that Sobolovitch, when charged, said, "I understand the charge. I did not do it."

Jolicœur was formerly foreman in a lumber camp at Blind River, Ontario.

**

Dr. Ella Scarlett-Synge, of Vancouver (eldest daughter of the third Baron Abinger), has arrived in London after a remarkable journey. Responding to the call for help from Serbia, she was Medical Officer of Health for Batochina and neighbourhood at the time of the German occupation in October. After co-operating with the German Red Cross doctors she obtained permission to go to Germany viâ Austria, and was given facilities to visit the prison camps at Ruhleben, Giessen, Gottingen, and Wittenburg. She speaks favourably of the conditions she found there. She intends to remain in London to support the peace movement.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Among the guests at a luncheon given by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House, Ottawa, on December 21, were Lady Williams-Taylor and Mr. Andrew A. Allan, of Montreal.

* *

Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., Inspector-General of the Forces in Eastern Canada, is coming on a visit to study conditions in the war zone.

Photos]

MISS ETHEL LESA PERLEY,

Married on Monday to Mr Irvine Robertson.

* *

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals in the Dominion Cabinet, and Mr. J. Kerr Osborne, of Toronto, arrived from Canada by the s.s *Lapland* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., has changed his address from 1A, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., to 8, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

CAPTAIN L. V. M. COSGRAVE, OF TORONTO,

Married on Sunday to Miss B. H. Jones (*See page 68.*)

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, 2nd Life Guards (Governor-General Designate of Canada) has been appointed a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, and to be temporary Brigadier-General while so employed.

* *

On his departure from Victoria on January 6, in order to take up the post of Agent-General for British Columbia in London, Sir Richard McBride was given an enthusiastic send-off by the large crowds which witnessed his departure. The streets were lined with troops.

* *

Mr. R. E. Phin, K.C., M.P.P., of Halifax, N.S., arrived from Canada by the s.s *New York* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. Sydney M. McWhinney, son of Mr. J. M. McWhinney, General Manager of the Union Trust Company of Canada, is serving with the 34th Battery, C.F.A.

* *

Lieut.-Colonel P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, was present at the luncheon to Sir George Reid at the Mansion House on Monday.

* *

Mr. J. Obed Smith, on the nomination of the Grand Master here, has been appointed by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan as their Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of England.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Salter and family spent the Christmas and New Year vacation at Folkestone, and took the opportunity of visiting and entertaining many friends among the officers and men in the Canadian camps.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Miss Ethel Lesa Perley, only daughter of the Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P., member of the Canadian Government in charge of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, was married quietly on Monday by the Rev. Canon Carnegie at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Mr. Irvine Robertson, second son of the late Alexander J. Robertson, and of Mrs. Robertson, of Toronto. Miss Phœbe Wright, daughter of Mrs. H. P. Wright, of Ottawa, was the only bridesmaid, and Captain W. Creighton, of the 23rd (Reserve) Battalion C.E.F., supported the groom as best man. There was no reception after the ceremony. Mr. Robertson, who was in the service of the Bank of Montreal, went to the front early in May as a subaltern in the Royal Montreal Regiment, 14th Battalion, but has lately been transferred as Paymaster to the 3rd Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hutchins, "Glencroft," Rosedale, Toronto, announce the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie Gladys, to Mr. Stanley King Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Bennett, of Toronto, on December 30.

* *

The marriage will take place shortly of Miss Helen Winifred Weir, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Stanley Weir, of Montreal, to Lieut. William Taylor May, Royal Engineers, and son of Mr. and Mrs George May, of Ottawa

The marriage is to take place at 2.30 p.m. next Wednesday, at St. George' Hanover Square, of Marvon, daughter of Mr. John Galt, of Winnipeg, President of the Union Bank of Canada, to Capt. A Cecil Critchley, son of Mr. Oswald Critchley, of Calgary

* *

The wedding was solemnised in St Matthew's Church, Quebec, on December 18, of Miss Constance McDonnell Hall, only daughter of the late Hon. John Hall, K.C., and Mrs. Hall, of Montreal and Calgary, to Lieut. Henry Hutton Scott, 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, second son of Major the Rev. Canon Frederick George Sc

* *

The engagement is announced of Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCready, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and granddaughter of the late James Bennet, D.D., of St. John, N.B., to Arthur Colledge Beairsto, son of the late P. McN. Beairsto, M.D., and of Mrs. Beairsto, of Charlottetown, and grandson of the late Hon. Justice William H. Pope. The marriage will take place in Charlottetown this month.

[*Lambert Weston, Folkestone*

MR. IRVINE ROBERTSON, OF TORONTO.

Married on Monday to Miss Perley.

* *

Lieut. Alan W. W. Kerr, C.F.A., was married on January 5, at St. Mary's, Farnham Royal, to Moula Howard, youngest daughter of Brig.-General W. F. Howard Stafford, C.B., R.E. (retired), and of Mrs. Howard Stafford, of Thornbury, Crowthorne, Berks.

MISS BERYL HUNTER JONES, OF TORONTO,

Married on Sunday to Captain Cosgrave

A PERSONAL STORY OF THE WAR IN SIX PICTURES:

(1)—LIEUT.-COLONEL PAUL R. HANSON (1ST CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS, MONTREAL, LATE 14TH MONTREAL BATTALION, C.E.F.), WITH HIS WIFE, AT VALCARTIER CAMP, BEFORE SAILING FOR ENGLAND WITH THE FIRST CONTINGENT. THE COLONEL WAS THEN A CAPTAIN, AND IN COMMAND OF "C" COMPANY OF THE 14TH.

(2)—ABOUT FIVE MONTHS LATER COLONEL HANSON, WITH HIS BATTALION, WAS IN THE TRENCHES IN FRANCE.

(4)—AT THE GREAT BATTLE OF LANGEMARCK AT THE END OF APRIL, 1915, COLONEL HANSON WAS SHOT THROUGH THE LEG. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HIM IN LADY HATFIELD'S HOSPITAL AT WIMEREUX, IN FRANCE.

(5)—ABOUT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, COLONEL (THEN MAJOR) HANSON WAS SUFFICIENTLY RECOVERED FROM HIS WOUND TO LEAVE THE HOSPITAL, AND WAS GIVEN SICK LEAVE TO CANADA, TO COMPLETE THE RECOVERY. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE TOWNSPEOPLE OF ST. LAM-

A 2ND BATTALION BILLET IN FRANCE—A BARN

BRIG.-GENERAL E. W. B. MORRISON, D.S.O., OFFIC
CANADIAN DIVISIONA

Sitting, left to right: Br. T. W. Bates (Halifax), Sergt. H. Finch (Halifax), Captain C. S. H (Montreal, late 2nd Art. Brig.), Staff Captain; Major C. F. Constantine (Kingston, late Bi Major, 1st Div. Art.), Brigade Major; Brig.-General E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O. (Dir Artillery, Ottawa, late O.C. 1st Art. Brig.), Officer Commanding; Captain W. G. B (Halifax), Staff Captain; Lieut. C. S. Craig (Cobourg, late 3rd Art. Brig.), Adj Sergt. Major (W.O.) W. H. Purver (Halifax), Br. W. Arnold (Halifax)
Middle Row: Gr. V. F. Ashton (late H.Q. Staff, 1st Div. Art.), Gr. J. R. Holt (Kin Gr. C. H. Valin (attached from 7th Art. Brig.), Gr. M. Matthewman (Halifax), Gr. J. H

A story which may be told by many a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and particularly by those of the gallant First Contingent.

(3)—THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS COLONEL HANSON IN ANOTHER SECTION OF THE TRENCHES, AND WITH HIM (LEFT TO RIGHT) ARE PRIVATE MAUGHAM, OF THE 14TH BATTALION, NOW REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY, AND TWO SERGEANTS OF THE LEINSTER REGIMENT.

BERT, IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, WAITING NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION TO GIVE THE COLONEL A WARM "WELCOME HOME."

(6)—"DADDY" AT HOME FROM THE WAR, AND EVERYBODY HAPPY. COLONEL HANSON WITH HIS CHILDREN DURING HIS CONVALESCENCE AT HOME IN CANADA.

THE COLONEL HAS NOW RETURNED TO DUTY, AND HAS BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING AND ORGANISATION, C.E.F., SHORNCLIFFE.

G, AND HEADQUARTERS AND SUBORDINATE STAFFS,
C.E.F., SHORNCLIFFE.
(attached from 5th Art. Brig.), Gr. C. E. Bryans (Kingston), Br. A. McNeil (attached from
Staff, 6th Howitzer Brig.), Gr. I. Rigg (late 18th Inf. Batt.), Gr. P. H. Peters (late 7th
Brig.)
Gr. W. J. Miller (late 1st Art. Brig.), Gr. D. M. McKellar (Quebec), Gr. P. Addis
late 1st Division), Gr. A. T. Dale (Halifax), Gr. L. Roffe (Kingston), Gr. C. Bradford
ton), Gr. E. J. Cherry (Kingston, late H.Q. Staff, 1st Div. Art.).

Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

NOT FAR BEHIND THEIR TRENCHES THESE MEN OF THE 2ND BATTALION FOUND A MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER, SOMEWHAT DAMAGED BY SHOT AND SHELL

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Ontario Niagara Connecting Bridge Company has given notice of application to Parliament for an Act of incorporation, with power to construct and operate a railway and traffic bridge over the Niagara River.

——Mayor N. D. Porter has been re-elected by acclamation.

TORONTO.—Mr. Joseph Oliver, President of the Canadian National Exhibition Association, has presented a cheque for $45.000 to the Mayor as the city's share of the profits made at last year's fair. He intimated that it was possible the amount would be increased later, though they had expected the profits would not exceed $35,000.

——Fifty-four members of the staff of the Board of Education have enlisted for active service. Their places will be filled by women, but will be open to them again when they return.

This city's expenditures, on account of the war, have exceeded $1,000,000. Of this amount the insurance of the city's soldiers totals $553,000 so far. The payment of salaries to civic employees who have gone overseas amounts to $170,000 to date, and is increased by about $4.800 per week. The grant to the British Red Cross and the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund has increased the expenditure by $100.000, which does not include the appropriation of $5.000 for the Toronto Recruiting Depôt. Quite a large sum has been spent for patriotic music in the parks and recruiting meetings, as well as for construction work at the Exhibition Park, Riverdale Barracks, Military Convalescent Home, College Street, etc.

——Sir Adam Beck has sent to the Board of Control a copy of the by-law in connection with the hydro-radial plan, involving hundreds of miles of radial railways in Ontario, with Toronto as the hub of the system. The estimated cost of the railways is $13,734,154. Toronto's share of the system will be $4,240,196.

HAMILTON.—On December 12 Mr. Frederick W. Watkins, one of this city's best known business men of the past generation, died at his home, 138, Duke Street, in his 66th year.

——Mayor Walters has been authorised by Sir Adam Beck to announce that the price of hydro power for this city in 1916 would be $14 per horse-power. When the city contracted to take power the price was $17.90. The 1915 price was $15.

LONDON.—Mr. C. W. McGuire, of London, was elected President of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association at the annual meeting here; Messrs. Joseph H. Grant, J. Morley Adams, and John Lennox, of Hamilton, Vice-Presidents. It was reported that the membership is now over 3,000.

——The new wing of St. Joseph's Hospital, which has recently been completed, was formally opened on December 12, when Bishop Fallon blessed the building.

ST. CATHARINES.—On December 19 traffic was opened on the new steel viaduct across the old Welland Canal, which was built at a total gross cost of $155,000. Of this amount the Grand Trunk Railway bears $20,000, and the Dominion Government $50.000. It is estimated that reconstruction on the new street connecting the bridge with the main business thoroughfare will yield revenue to meet the entire cost of the right of way. The bridge itself is 1.236 feet in length, and 89 feet above the channel of the old canal.

The Canadian Club here raised in two days a fund which enabled its members to send 10,000 lbs. of dried peaches to Canadians in the trenches.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Officials of the Canadian Niagara Power Company announced on December 21 that the three new units now being installed would be ready to place in operation in about six months. They will have a capacity of 12.500 horse power each, and will increase the total output of the plant from 75.000 horse power to about 115.000 horse power. Provision is being made for an eleventh unit, which will be installed when another increase in the output of the plant is necessary.

WINDSOR.—On December 12 a memorial tablet erected by friends of the late Captain "Joe" Helliwell, the first Windsor officer to give up his life for the Empire, was formally unveiled in All Saints' Episcopal Church.

ST. THOMAS.—On December 13 the staff and students of the Collegiate Institute here honoured the memory of four graduates who have fallen in action with the Canadian troops at the front. The ceremony consisted of the unveiling of tablets erected in honour of Major C. J. Norsworthy, of Ingersoll; Corp. Hugh Somerville and Capt. Metcalf, of St. Thomas; and Capt. Glidden, of Union. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Bennett, of the Board of Education; Principal Voaden; and Judge Colter.

COLLINGWOOD.—On December 15 the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company successfully launched the steamer *Royalite* for the Imperial Oil Company, Limited. Miss Margaret Hanna, daughter of the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, gracefully performed the ceremony. The vessel is the first of three sister ships being built by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company for the Imperial Oil Company, Limited. She is 258 feet by 43 feet by 18 feet moulded. The holds are divided into ten main oil tanks, and in addition there are four separate spaces set apart for carrying lubricating oils.

PORT ARTHUR.—The total shipments of grain from Port Arthur and Fort William from September 1 to December 12, the official close of navigation, was approximately 170.000.000 bushels, or 50,000 tons per day, which is a record.

KINGSTON.—In the 3rd Military Division there are twelve battalions and four batteries of artillery, the upkeep of which is $400.000 per month. In two days in December 1.100 recruits were secured.

The local plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, whose plant at St. Catharines was burned recently, was destroyed by fire on December 11. The stock, valued at $50,000, and the buildings and plant will be a toal loss.

BROCKVILLE.—Lieut.-Colonel Wilmot H. Cole, ex-M.P.P., died on December 13. Colonel Cole was born here in 1834, saw active service in the St. Albans Raid in 1864-5, and the Fenian Raid in 1866. He represented Brockville in the Provincial Legislature in the Liberal interest from 1875 to 1879.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The decision of the Provincial Government to enforce rigorously the law closing all shops, factories, and warehouses on Sundays became effective on December 15, and hereafter no industrial plant will be allowed to open on Sundays. Up to a short time ago, although the law was in force, a number of plants that were working on Sundays as well as on week-days were tolerated.

——Col. Sir Wm. Price has been authorised to commence recruiting his battalion for overseas service. He has been promised the support of leaders in business, social, political, and military circles. It is understood that Lieut.-Col. Talbot, formerly member for Bellechasse in the House of Commons, will command a company in Sir William's battalion.

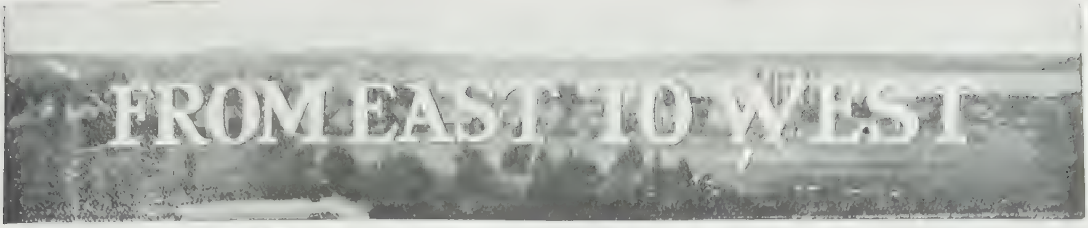
—The official inspection of the new branch line of 25 miles along the Quebec Central Railway, running from St. Sabine, Bellechasse, to English Lake, in Montmagny County, took place on December 21. Among those in the party were the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Hon. Jules Allard, Hon. John C. Kaine, Hon. Walter Mitchell, and Hon. Geo. Smith. The Quebec Public Utilities Commission was represented by Sir George Garneau, Chairman.

MONTREAL.—Electors of the city who may vote at next April's civic elections total 138,352, according to the 1915 Voters' List just issued. "With all the offices that have closed this year, and houses that have become empty, the figures are only 595 behind those of last year," said Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns, City Assessor.

At the annual meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association of the Board of Trade the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. George Sumner; Vice-President, Mr. W. E. Cushing; Treasurer, Mr. P. H. Bartlett.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Society of the Archæological Institute of America the following officers were elected: President, Sir William Peterson; Vice-President, Dr. Alfred Baumgarten, Secretary, Dr. A. Judson Eaton.

BEDFORD.—The funeral of the late Dr. A. D. Struthers here was largely attended. He was a graduate of McGill, and after practising in Frelighsburg settled here. He was Mayor for two terms, and for many years Warden of St. James' Church.



FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The ice-breaking steamer, *Earl Minto*, having been sold to the Russian Government, as well as the *Earl Grey*, the Marine Department had only the *Stanley* left for winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland until the big new car ferry ice-breaking steamship built in England was put in operation this month, though the railway terminals are not ready for her use.

The appointment of the Hon. John McLean, of Souris, to the Senate left a vacancy in the Provincial Cabinet, and a vacancy in the first district of Kings, where he was returned at the last general election by a majority of 204. Mr. Laughlin Macdonald, Liberal, will oppose Mr. N. D. Maclean at the by-election. The Ministerial majority is now only four votes. Mr. J. H. Bell, K.C., of Summerside, has been elected leader of the Liberals in the Legislature.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Douglas Morgan Wiswell, son of Mr. A. B. Wiswell, of this city, has been elected as Rhodes Scholar for King's University. He matriculated with honours from the Halifax County Academy in 1910, and in 1914 graduated at King's, taking a first-class degree and tieing for the Governor-General's gold medal.

——At the annual meeting of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association, the following officers and Directors were elected for 1916:—President, Mr. J. E. Petrie, St. John; Vice Presidents (Nova Scotia), Mr. W. Smith, Halifax; (New Brunswick), Mr. D. McKinney, St. John; Directors (Nova Scotia), Messrs. G. S. Laidlaw, F. A. Graham, E. A. Corbin, F. C. Carten, C. W. Smith, and Geo. W. Winters; (New Brunswick), Messrs. E. A. Hoyt, H. C. Simmons, J. Pringle, J. H. Prichard, T. E. Simpson, A. F. Stillwell.

Six sons of Mr. Duncan MacDougall, of 67½, Cunard Street, himself an old soldier, have enlisted; the seventh is about to do so. For 25 years Mr. MacDougall was attached to the 1st Canadian Garrison Artillery, and has, as he proudly states, " a captain's certificate from the Military School, signed by General Laurie." "I am also a Fenian raid veteran," said the old man proudly, " and I have six good boys in the service."

The Royal Caledonian Club has elected his Honour D. MacKeen, Hon. President; Mr. F. G. Matthews, of Truro, President; and Mr. W. A. Major, Halifax, Secretary.

TRURO.—Sheriff McLennan has sold, at the instance of the Eastern Trust Company, the woodlands, about 22,000 acres, of the Londonderry Iron and Mining Co., Ltd. The property was sold for the reimbursement of the first mortgage bondholders in England. It was knocked down to the Maple Leaf Lumber Co., Ltd., for $107,850.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—This Province had 1,900 automobiles in operation during the season of 1915, an increase of 649 over the preceding year, and a still greater increase is expected this year.

——Murray Baird, son of Mr. H. P. Baird, of this city, has been chosen as the 1916 Rhodes Scholar from the University of New Brunswick. His scholastic and college career has been very brilliant.

——Mr. J. Bacon Dickson, son of Mr. J. Howe Dickson, has been appointed private secretary to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, succeeding Mr. Wm. Cruikshank, Assistant Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

ST. JOHN.—Tenders were received on December 30 for the construction of the unfinished part of the Valley Railway. This includes a section of 26 miles from Centreville to Andover, and 33 miles from Gagetown to Rothesay.

——Fart of W. H. Thorne and Company, Limited, stores, on Market Square, were gutted by fire on December 22. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The King Street store was damaged slightly.

The Municipal Council has voted $40,000 for patriotic purposes.

——A complimentary dinner was tendered Capt. H. E. C. Sturdee on December 23 at the Union Club by friends and brother officers. Mayor Frink occupied the chair, and Lieut.-Colonel Wedderburn, of the 115th, occupied the vice-chair.

—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Gunning, formerly of the 66th Regiment, Halifax, has been given command of the 140th Regiment, now being recruited here.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The old premises of the Bank of Hamilton in McDermott Avenue are to be replaced by a handsome new building on the same site.

——The financial report of the Manitoba Patriotic Fund shows that the total subscriptions to November 30 amounted to $596,839, and of this amount Winnipeg subscribed $554,657; from Provincial points outside Winnipeg, $42,181. The total paid to soldiers' dependents for the three months was $163,305. The demands on the fund are increasing at the rate of over $4,000 per month. The total number of cases investigated has been 4,714, of which 541 were rejected for various reasons.

— The late Hon. W. H. Montague left effects and property valued at $107,783, according to his will, as filed for probate a small amount being in liquid assets. The beneficiaries are the widow and children.

At the civic elections the Controllers elected were:—Mr. R. J. Shore, Mr. W. J. Astley, Alderman J. J. Wallace. Aldermen elected were:—Messrs. I. Cockburn, W. T. Edgecombe, John Queen, W. B. Simpson and A. McClellan. Mayor Waugh was re-elected by acclamation.

——In the first two weeks in December 1,500 recruits were enlisted in this city, of which 450 were for the 101st and 450 for the 144th Battalions.

MELITA.—Mr. A. B. Jamieson, Secretary of the local Red Cross branch, at the annual meeting reported $2,176 cash and supplies valued at $2,040 sent to headquarters from this place during the year. A motor field ambulance has been supplied in addition.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Provincial Legislature has been summoned to meet next Tuesday, January 18. The coming session will be the fifth of the third Legislative Assembly of the Province since its formation.

——Mr. A. B. Cook has been re-elected as President of the Regina Agricultural Association.

The Rev. F. W. Patterson, of the First Baptist Church here, has been presented with a large motor-car in token of his strenuous and successful support of the prohibition movement.

A report of the Livestock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture shows that in 1914 433 head of cattle were distributed, and last year 456 head. The largest increase has been in the number of Western grade females and pure-bred bulls supplied.

MOOSE JAW. A branch of the Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League has been formed here. The work of the Provincial Commission was explained by Judge Elwood, and speeches were made by Lieut.-Col. Pawlett, Major Seaborn, and Mr. W. E. Knowles, M.P. The following committee was appointed:—Mayor Pascoe, Mr. G. F. Taylor, representatives of the Trades and Labour Council, and the City Council.

The Pioneer Elevator at Scotsguard was totally destroyed by fire on December 23. Loss, $40,000. 28,000 bushels of grain were burned.

WEYBURN.—The Directors of the Agricultural Society have selected August 1-3 as dates for the annual exhibition. The following officers have been elected:—President, Mr. W. McIntyre; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. M. Watson and A. Peterson; Secretary, Mr. F. Heard.

FROM EAST TO WEST *(continued)*.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Last month the Premier, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, accompanied Mr. J. D. McArthur, President of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway, on a tour of inspection. Regular trains now go north to McLennan, where there is a change of cars to the end of steel. A regular train runs to Reno, about 30 miles from Peace River. From McLennan another line runs west to the Smoky, and this will later be extended on to Spirit River and Grande Prairie. One family of ten from North Dakota and many other settlers were on the train with the Premier.

——The Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association has elected Mr. C. W. Peterson, President; Messrs. R. Knight and P. M. Bredt, Vice-Presidents; Mr. E. L. Richardson, the Secretary reported that the Association sold 96,258 lbs. wool at 27.77 cents per lb., as compared with 1,349 lbs. at 19 cents in 1914.

The Kennel Club elected Mayor Henry, Patron; Mr. J. Griffin, President; Messrs. D. W. Mitchell and J. Tanton, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. F. W. Pinchback, Secretary.

For the third time in succession Edmonton seems in for a winter of extreme mildness and of abbreviated extent.

CALGARY.—An indication of the prosperity which the great crop has brought to the southern part of the Province is the coming sale of three townsites by the Canadian Pacific Railway on the new Weyburn-Stirling branch. The townsites are Nemiscam, Etzikon, and Pakowski, all on the line now under construction between Lethbridge and Weyburn. The towns are within 75 miles of Stirling on the same branch.

——On December 21 Mr. James Speakman, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, died here.

At the Provincial Dairymen's Convention, held here, Mr. C. P. Marker, the Government Commissioner, said the production of butter had increased from 5,400,000 lbs. during 1914 to 7,400,000 for 1915; and said he anticipated that 11,000,000 lbs. of butter would be produced in this Province during 1916.

In the following towns the Mayors just elected were:—*High River*, Mr. Smith; *Claresholm*, Mr. Simpson; *Red Deer*, Mr. Carswell; *Okotoks*, Mr. Downey; *Westaskiwin*, Mr. R. N. Angus; *Brooks*, Mr. C. H. Marshall.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Premier, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, announces that no further aid will be given to new railways, but that the problem of assisting shipbuilding, so that the lumber manufacture in British Columbia could be marketed, is occupying the attention of the Government. No statement has been issued on the question of prohibition.

The Liberal party has decided that candidates will be put up in all constituencies where by-elections will be held. The Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, Minister of Finance, will be opposed in Victoria by either Mr. H. C. Brewster, the Liberal leader, or Alderman Bell. In Vancouver, where the Hon. C. E. Tisdall, the new Minister of Public Works, is seeking re-election, the candidate will be either Mr. Ralph Smith, formerly member of both Provincial and Federal Parliaments from Nanaimo, or Mr. M. A. MacDonald, a lawyer. In Rossland Mayor Wilson will be the opponent of the Hon. Lorne Campbell.

Lieut.-Col. Bruce Powley has been appointed commander of the 143rd Battalion, to be raised in this Province.

VANCOUVER. On December 22 the *Empress of Japan* brought the largest silk cargo that has ever come to this port. It consisted of over 4,000 bales, valued at more than $2,200,000. The shipment was sent east by special C.P.R. train.

There are four candidates for the mayoralty in the field: Alderman McBeath, Alderman Hepburn, Mr. J. D. McNeel, and Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., M.P. for East St. Pancras, London, England. Mayor Taylor announces that he will not run, but expects to be a candidate at the coming Provincial election.

The lower floor of the new Hudson's Bay Company's Block, Douglas Street, has been leased by the Department of Militia and Defence for the use of the [illegible] Army Ordnance Corps. Over 6,000 men are already under arms in this Province.

NEW WESTMINSTER. On December 9 Mr. William J. Armstrong, the first white settler here, died at the age of 89. He built the first house in what is now the Royal City by the Fraser River in 1858. He was a native of Ontario, and of Scottish descent. His grandfather, Matthew Armstrong, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and, emigrating to Canada in 1814, became the pioneer settler of the township of Cavan, in Ontario.

THE NEW C.P.R. STATION, VANCOUVER.

LETTERS WE APPRECIATE.

"Enclosed please find cheque on Bank of Ireland £1 5s., my subscription for *Canada* from January 15, 1916.

"*Canada* is always welcome, and gives a lot of most interesting news in which Canadians are interested, and many other people also should be.

"I desire to thank you for information given me during 1915 respecting various questions asked.

"Wishing you and *Canada* a Happy and Prosperous New Year"

* *

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, appeals for funds for carrying on the *Soldiers' Gazette*, a paper printed in Canada for distribution amongst the Canadian troops at the front. The paper is a weekly summary of Canadian news, compiled from the leading newspapers of each Province in Canada. The publication is printed at less than cost, through the generosity of a Montreal newspaper proprietor, but further funds are required. Large subscriptions are not needed, but any small amounts sent to Miss Shaughnessy, Hon. Treasurer, at the office of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Windsor Station, Montreal, will be spent in this good cause.

THE NEW C.P.R. HOTEL, VANCOUVER.

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

An insight into well-informed American opinion of the present situation in Canada is provided by the December letter of the National City Bank of New York, to whose authoritative and informative reviews of economic and financial conditions we have more than once alluded in this column. Dealing with current Canadian conditions, the review says: "While it would be overstating the situation to say that Canada is generally prosperous, it is true that, considering the depressed condition existing there when the war broke out, and the gloomy prospects that confronted the Dominion with its heavy indebtedness abroad, and practically all construction work at a standstill, there has been a wonderful change for the better. The marvellous crop grown in the Prairie Provinces is largely responsible for the improvement." It is pointed out that the gross value of the crop is estimated at $1,500 for every farm family in the Prairie Provinces, and that its effect will be to put new life into Canadian trade. Meanwhile many of the industrial establishments are busy upon war orders, which aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars.

* * *

As one immediate effect of this, it is pointed out that on the strength of the largest earnings the C.P.R. has ever known that company's stock is some $35 per share above the figure at which it was quoted six months ago. In regard to the financial attitude of the United States towards Canada, the review mentions that "the Dominion Government and several of the Provinces and Municipalities have borrowed from the United States during the year, and there is no lack of confidence here in Canada's ability to pay its way out."

* * *

The review also interestingly explains Canada's interest in the recent Anglo-French loan in the United States, from the point of view of the maintenance of stable exchange between London and New York. "Practically all transactions in exchange between Canada and London take place through New York, in other words the United States and Canada are one community in exchange transactions with the outside world." The reasons for this, according to the review, are that the business world follows the easiest and shortest route. The chief money market on the American Continent is at New York, which is the best place to employ Canadian Bank reserves. "Finally, there is an enormous business between Canada and the United States, settlement of which is inextricably involved in the settlement of the transactions between Canada and London. Canada settles a heavy adverse balance of trade with the United States by her exports to England and other parts of the world. If she could collect pay in gold direct, she would have to remit that gold to the United States. The same result is effected more economically by exchange transactions through New York."

* * *

Meanwhile, it is noticeable that the municipal bond sales in Canada for last November amounted to $2,265,892, as compared with $1,245,874 in October, and $622,049 in November, 1914.

* * *

In reference to the British Treasury's plan for mobilising American and Canadian securities held in Great Britain, we may remind our readers that the list of securities as at present published, and which contains but few Canadian securities, does not necessarily include all securities the purchase of which the Government is prepared to consider. Another point of interest in this connection is that the Government, not being under the necessity of charging for the insurance of bonds for shipment across the Atlantic, can afford to offer prices equal to about ¾ per cent. higher than the market.

* * *

Returns which the *Financial Post* of Toronto has secured from 42 Canadian cities show that the aggregate of building permits issued in November, 1915, was considerably less than those issued in November, 1914. The decline occurred mainly in the West, as, while of 16 Western cities only four reported increases, and these of insignificant amount, of 26 cities in Eastern Canada only seven reported decreases. For the eleven months of 1915 only five cities of the 42 are able to show increases, but the figures for November seem to indicate that an improvement has commenced, at any rate, in the Eastern Provinces.

* * *

Hail insurance is naturally a more profitable business in some years than others. In Saskatchewan last year the premiums received amounted to $1,360,000, and the losses paid out to $427,000, and in Alberta the premiums amounted to $1,027,000 and the losses to $792,000. A few of the smaller companies appear to have made a loss on their underwriting in Alberta.

THE CANADIAN MAILS.

Question in Parliament.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Postmaster-General if his attention had been called to the inconvenience caused by the long periods of delay in the delivery of the Canadian mails in this country, owing to the fact that they were often not put on shore at the first port reached in home waters, but were kept on board until a certain port was reached and the ship emptied of her cargo; and whether he could see his way to expedite delivery by having the mails sent on shore at the first port reached.

The Assistant Postmaster-General replied: "The mails conveyed to this country by Canadian packets are, whenever possible, landed at the first port of call. In a few instances only has it proved necessary, in view of the requirements of the naval authorities, to carry the mails on to the port of destination."

The delay referred to in Mr. Gwynne's question has caused great inconvenience on several occasions, and it is to be hoped the postal authorities will take steps to prevent its recurrence.

PARCELS FROM CANADA.

Lieut.-Colonel D. W. B. Spry, Quartermaster-General of the Canadian Camp at Shorncliffe, has sent a most congratulatory letter to the Canadian and Dominion Express Companies upon the manner in which parcels sent from Canada for individual soldiers have been handled latterly, there not having been a single loss during the Christmas season.

This year the Canadian Express Company had the addresses of the parcels verified at the Canadian Record Office before forwarding them. The advisability of this step is instanced by the fact that 200 parcels addressed by the senders to soldiers in camp in England had to be re-addressed to their quarters at the front. Co-operation between the Express Companies, the Record Office, and the Q.M.G. has been responsible for the improved delivery this year compared with 1914-1915.

CANADIANS AND THE RED CROSS.

A Canadian soldier writes from hospital in Leicester to the Canadian Red Cross Society in London:—

"Dear Friends,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your parcel containing the bag of wonders, and I wish to thank you very much for it. I had written you a few days ago saying that I did not think I needed anything, but goodness! you knew more about it than I, and everything in the bag was so useful.

"Doesn't anything from Canada look nice when one is in the damp, foggy country, anyway!

"Had a jolly time opening the bag—just like a kid pulling the stuff out of a Christmas stocking and wondering what is next.

"I wish you people could hear the way the boys who have been through them praise the Canadian hospitals in France—makes one glad he is a Canadian. I will return the book as soon as I am able to be up and around. I enjoyed it very much."

SOLDIERS' JOURNALS.

Editors of the Canadian trench journals should note that the British Museum authorities are desirous of making as complete a collection as possible of these papers. We have received recent issues of several, and find them exceedingly interesting as well as entertaining.

Our old friend, the *Listening Post* (editors: Capt. W. F. Orr and Lance-Corporal H. Maylor), now gives an 8th Battalion page as well as the "news" of the 7th (B.C.) Battalion. It loses nothing in piquancy from being printed just behind the firing line. We quote from it on another page. The *Dead Horse Corner Gazette* (editors: Private R. W. Trowsdale, Private Cyril France, and Lance-Corporal V. O. C. Collins) is the organ of the 4th Battalion. Its contents, grave and gay, betray the practised hand, and its pictures are a feature. The *Twentieth Gazette* (editors: Sergeant W. W. Murray and Private R. Williams) is the organ of the 20th Battalion, and its humour—including its limericks—is quite infectious.

For the *Gazette* of the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, no praise can be too high. It is really a magazine, and its articles and illustrations are excellent.

* *

Speaking at a meeting at Laval University, Quebec, Archbishop Bruchesi said: "The obligations we owe to the British Crown are sacred, and it is the solemn duty of every Canadian citizen to assist Britain's heroic defence of liberty, and thus to make the defence of our flag complete. Were Britain defeated Germany would secure dominion on the St. Lawrence River. French Canadian countrymen! I, for one, do not want to be a German citizen." All the curés of Quebec have been instructed by the Church authorities to recruit from the pulpit.

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A SAFE COUNTRY FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.
Land and Climate eminently adapted for Mixed Farming, Fruit Growing, Dairying, Horse, Sheep, Hog and Cattle Raising, and Poultry Farming.
PRACTICALLY FREE LANDS FOR SETTLERS blocks of 160 acres costing only about 50/- inclusive.
The Country for the Farmer with some capital and for all classes of Agricultural Workers.
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CANADA.
THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £620,000
Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Court of Directors.
F. R. S. BALFOUR. E. GEOFFREY HOARE.
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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

LANG.—At Englesea Lodge, Vancouver, B.C., on January 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lang, a son.

MARRIAGES.

GIBSON—HALL.—On January 6, at the Parish Church, Holt, Norfolk, by the Rev. H. [illegible] Peter David [illegible], M.B., Ch.B., [illegible], India, to Christina Collinge, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hall, late of Heaton Mersey, Manchester.

SCOTT—HALL.—On December 18, 1915, at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Kelley, Henry Hutton Scott, Lieut. in the 87th Battalion (Canadian Grenadier Guards), second son of Canon and Mrs. F. G. Scott, to Constance MacDonnell, only daughter of the late Hon. John Hall, K.C., and Mrs. Hall, of Montreal and Calgary.

DEATHS.

HOPKINS.—On January 4, in Toronto, suddenly, of cerebro spinal meningitis, Francis Stuart Hopkins, the beloved elder son of William and Kathleen Hopkins, late of Rockfield, Nobber, Co. Meath. Aged 22.

STREATFEILD.—On December 27, 1915, at Mossdale, Troutbeck, Cumberland, William Edward Streatfeild (formerly of Emsdale, Ontario), eldest son of the late Rev. C. W. Streatfeild and Mrs. Streatfeild, of Lillington, Leamington.

WARE.—On January [illegible], at 171, Sinclair Road, London, W., Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Ware (née Woollan).

ON SERVICE.

GRIBBON.—On December 9, 1915, in Mesopotamia, previously reported wounded and missing, now reported by the enemy as found killed, Captain Montagu Claud Gribbon, 67th Punjabis, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. G. C. Gribbon, R.A.M.C., and of Mrs. Gribbon, of 128, Inverness Terrace, W.

HARRISON.—On December 30, 1915, lost in H.M.S. *Natal*, Lieut.-Commander George Basil Harrison, R.N., third son of Commander M. J. Harrison, R.N., and of Mrs. Harrison, of Crawford Bay, British Columbia. Aged 33 years.

HORAN.—On December 24, 1915, from pneumonia following diphtheria contracted while training with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, Second Lieut. Beresford Karr Horan, 30th Wellington Rifles, elder son of the Rev. C. T. and Mrs. Horan, of Church House, Cairo, in his 24th year.

LAWSON.—Killed in action, in France, December 10, 1915, Sergt. John Lawson, aged 33, 13th Battalion, Royal Canadian Highlanders, late Sergeant K Company, 3rd L.R.V., eldest and dearly loved son of James and Marion Lawson, Cecil Place, Ibrox, and brother of James B. Lawson, Limerick, Saskatchewan. (Canadian and West Indian papers, please copy; the only intimation.)

RICKETTS.—On December 31, 1915, died of wounds in France, Neville Ricketts, Lieut., 5th Battalion Canadians, younger son of Charles Ricketts, of Toronto, and grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood Ricketts, of Leamington Spa. Aged 23.

WILGRESS.—Killed in action, on November 28, 1915, Lieut. George Kesteven Kortright Wilgress, 21st Battalion, C.E.F., dearly beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Trollope Wilgress, Brockville, Ont., in his 21st year.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:

Consols Wednesday, February 2.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Jan. 25.	Wed , Jan. 26.	Thurs., Jan. 27.

With occasional intermissions the tone on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been good and business has been on a satisfactory scale. Markets have continued to feel the effects of the substantial monetary disbursements which followed the turn of the year, and while a considerable proportion of these has found its way into Treasury Bills and Exchequer Bonds, there has been sufficient surplus to perceptibly swell the general volume of investment.

In the Canadian section business has been on a strictly moderate scale, and prices have moved at times with uncertainty, though the general undertone has been good. In the gilt-edged group, Old Dominion Fours are unchanged at 92, while the 4½ per cents., after being higher, are also unchanged at 96¾.

Canadian rails have not shown to much advantage. Canadian Pacifics, influenced mainly by Wall Street advices, have fallen nearly $3 to 189½. Gross earnings for the first week of the month were disappointing, the increase for that period being only $558,000 which is about half the average gains for immediately preceding weeks. Grand Trunk stocks have shown an irregular appearance. The Ordinary has weakened to 12¼, but several senior issues are ½ to 1½ better, the latter advance being shown by the First Preference. The Grand Trunk traffic for the first week of the month was £28,188 heavier. Canadian Northern issues have been idle.

In the land group Hudson's Bays, after some irregularity, have rebounded ½ to 6⅝, but business in lower-priced shares has largely dried up.

In the industrial section a severe slump occurred in Canadian Cars on statements that the company had insufficient funds to finance its contracts, and while there has been some recovery from the lowest, the Common at 80 is still 15 down, while the Preferred has fallen 11 to 100. Dominion Steels have fallen 1½ to 49, and Steel Company of Canada at 38½ is 2½ down. South American traction securities have been little in evidence, and Brazilian Tractions at 51 are ½ lower.

*

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, December 23, 1915.

Recent business on the Stock Exchanges has been of a holiday character, trading having been marked by an absence of speculation. There has been no great volume of investment business, nor is it likely that there will be much until the beginning of the New Year, when the payment of the end of the year dividends will doubtless have some effect in this direction. In general the tone of the markets has been heavy, and a considerable number of stocks have reacted to lower quotations. The heaviest fall has been in Canada Foundries and Forgings, which, from its high price of 243 last week, has declined to a quotation of 214. This is practically the first set-back that has occurred in this stock since it commenced its phenomenal advance some few weeks ago. It is, therefore, not unnatural that a reaction should have taken place, though the present decline is somewhat unexpectedly severe.

Canadian Car has also been weak, it being rumoured that the company is experiencing difficulty in connection with financing its war orders. On the other hand, Scotia has been firm around 100. The Directors of the company have, besides paying the regular quarterly dividend for the current quarter, decided to pay the dividends accumulated up to the end of September last, which equal 10 per cent. The Steel Company of Canada has also been strong at about 40 as a result of similar action on the part of its Directors, who, in addition to declaring the regular 1¾ per cent. for the current quarter, have authorised payment of 3½ per cent. on account of accumulated dividends. Dividend rumours have also been responsible for strength being shown by Maple Leaf Common stock, which sold up to 61 in Toronto recently. Some current prices are: Ames-Holden, Common 19, Preferred 72; Canadian Car, 91; Canada Cement, 39; Canadian Locomotive, 60; Steel Corporation 46⅜; Canada Steamship Lines, 16; Canadian General Electric, 113½; Dominion Bridge, 228; Montreal Power, 233; Cedars, 77¾; Shawinigan, 137; Laurentide, 186½; Ogilvie, 140; Sawyer-Massey, Common 27½, Preferred 74½; Russell Motor (the shareholders of which at their recent meeting confirmed the arrangement with the Willys-Overland Company) is at 43.

By the way, the first transaction in the Dominion War Loan occurred the other day, the quotation being 97¾. The Anglo-French bonds were also dealt in in Montreal for the first time on December 22, the price being 94¾.

In the mining markets also a reactionary movement has been brought about by considerable selling. Hollinger is quoted xd. at $27.75, and Dome at $25.50. Jupiter seems to be firm at 18½, and McIntyre is 101. Among Cobalts, Temiskaming is quoted at 59, and Nipissing at $7.75. I note also a price of 145 quoted as being asked for Winnipeg Railway stock.

Although activity has thus decreased on the stock markets, the general tone is one of increasing confidence, which is fortified by the strong financial statements which are being issued by the big banks, the statements of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Royal Bank, and the Bank of Ottawa being those most recently published. The strength exhibited by these, particularly in regard to the proportion of their liquid assets, is regarded as being most satisfactory, in view of the probability of important financial occurrences during 1916.

By the way, there is some revival of rumours of the possible absorption of the Northern Crown Bank by some other bank. The revival is due mainly to a statement made by the President, who, in adjourning the annual meeting of shareholders until January 8, intimated that the adjournment was made in view of "certain propositions recently made to the Directors looking to the future welfare of the Bank." You will already have received the announcement of the amalgamation of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co. with the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada. It is stated that one of the principal reasons assigned for the amalgamation is the pending resignation of the Managing Director of the Manufacturers' Life Co., who is proceeding on active service. The combined total assets of the amalgamated companies will amount to $95,000,000, and the insurance which together they will have in force amounts to $343,000,000.

Reports with regard to the Dominion Steel Corporation are all highly encouraging. All departments are now said to be operating to their fullest capacity, and the company is stated to be securing export business at very remunerative prices. Although the Corporation's output has been very largely increased, it is said to be offered more business than it can possibly take, while, as foreign representatives are said already to be negotiating in regard to business after the war, the future prospects of the company seem to be highly favourable.

The situation still appears to be very difficult in British Columbia, fresh attention being drawn to the position just now by the announcement that the Western Canada Power Co. will be unable to pay its bond interest, due January 1.

*

Bank of Toronto.—The report for the year ending November 30, 1915, shows that the net profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current discounts, amounted to $653,074. After payment of dividends, war tax, and Officers' Pension Fund contributions, and also contributing $15,000 to the Patriotic Fund (instalments of a subscription of $25,000), $2,500 to the British Red Cross, $1,500 to the Belgian Relief Fund, and $2,000 to the Toronto General Hospital, $439,382 is carried forward, as compared with $402,810 last year.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,479
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS .. 194,382
TOTAL ASSETS 796,452

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

This new pulp and paper plant is now completed and producing 200 tons of newsprint per day.

The Preferred Stock, carrying a common stock bonus, can still be obtained at a very attractive price.

MURRAY, MATHER & CO.
Investment Bankers,
TORONTO, CANADA.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government.

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	96
,, C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938	[illegible]
,, 4 %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	[illegible]
,, 1930-50	[illegible]
,, 2½ % ,, ,, 1940-60	92
,, 4 % ,, ,,	[illegible]
,, 3 %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 3½ % C. P. R.	91½
Alberta 4 %, 1922	83½
,, 4 %, 1938	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1924	91½
,, 4½ % Registered	99¾
British Columbia 4½ %	94⅝
,, ,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	76
,, ,, 3 % ,, ,,	87
Manitoba 4 %, 1947	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1928	90
,, 4 %, 1949	[illegible]
,, 5 %, 1888	[illegible]
,, 4 % Registered	97½
,, 4½ % ,,	87½
New Brunswick 4 %	82½
Newfoundland 3½ %	[illegible]
,, 3 %	
,, 4 % Registered, 1913-38	94½
,, 1895	96
,, 4 % ,, 1898	84½
,, 4 % ,, 1905	83½
,, 3½ % ,, 1910	83½
,, 3½ % ,, 1912	83½
,, 3½ % ,,	79½
Nova Scotia 4½ %	78½
,, 3½ % Registered	93½
,, 4½ % ,,	80½
Ontario 3½ % Registered	89
,, 4 % ,,	92½
,, 4½ % ,,	95¾
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	91½
,, 4 %, 1934	92½
,, 4 %, 1888	92½
,, 4½ % Registered	77
,, 3 % ,,	
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	96½
,, 4 %, 1923	91
,, 4 %, 1949	84
,, 4 % Registered	83
,, 4½ % ,,	89½

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	80½
,, 4½ %, 1928-37	92
,, 5 %	[illegible]
,, 5 %, 1934-1944	97½
Edmonton 5 %	86
,, 5 %, 1923-53	89½
,, 5 %, 1928-33	89
,, 5 %, 1953	86
,, 4½ %, 1932-52	78½
,, 4½ %, 1918-51	80
Fort William 4½ %	85
Hamilton 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1930-40	86
Maisonneuve 5 %	89½
Medicine Hat 5 %	80
Moncton 4 %	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	83 1/16
,, 4 %, 1948-50	80⅝
,, 3 %	60
,, 3½ %, 1942	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1951-63	89¾
Moose Jaw 5 %	88¾
,, 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943-63	82
,, 4½ %	86½
N. Vancouver 5 %	86½
,, 4½ % 1931	81
Ottawa 4½ %	91
Point Grey 4½ %	[illegible]
,, ,, 5 %	[illegible]
Port Arthur 4½ %	85
,, 5 %	[illegible]
Prince Albert 5 %	[illegible]
Quebec 3½ %	74
,, 4 %, 1923	91½
,, 4 %, 1961	86
,, 4½ %, 1963	[illegible]
Regina 5 % Stock	84
,, 4½ %	83
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	91
,, 5 %, 1941-61	86
South Vancouver 5 %	81
St. John 4 %, 1934	86
,, 4 %, 1946-51	76
Sherbrooke 4½ %	85
Toronto 3½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1944-8	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1936	86½
,, 4 %, 1922-8	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1919-21	91½
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 5 %	107½
Vancouver 4 %, 1950-1-2	[illegible]
,, 4 % 1931	[illegible]
,, 4 % 1947-9	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1923-33	[illegible]
4½ %, 1953	[illegible]
Vancouver 5 %, 1927	[illegible]
,, and District Joint Sewers	[illegible]
Victoria 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1962	[illegible]
Winnipeg 4 %, 1940	[illegible]

Municipal continued.

Winnipeg 4 %, 1940-1960	[illegible]
,, 4 %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1940	[illegible]

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5 % 1st Bonds	[illegible]
Algoma Central & H. 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
,, Central Term. 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Script	[illegible]
,, Eastern 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Atlantic and N.W. 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	[illegible]
Calgary and Edmonton 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	[illegible]
Can. N. Alberta 3½ % Debentures	[illegible]
Can. N. Ontario 4 % Debentures	61
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961	73½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938	79
,, Quebec 4 % ,,	82
Can. N. Pacific 4 % ,,	85
,, ,, Terminal Debentures	84½
Can. Northern 4 % Perpetual Debentures	63½
,, ,, 4 % Debenture Bonds	92½
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	79½
,, ,, 4 % Guaranteed Debenture	88½
,, ,, 3 % Debentures	65
,, ,, 4 % Land Grant Bonds	89½
,, ,, 4 % Alberta Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Saskatchewan Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Manitoba Debentures	89½
,, ,, 4 % Ontario Div. Debentures	60½
,, ,, 5 % Land Mortgage Debentures	78½
,, ,, Income Debentures	58
,, ,, 5 % Secured Notes, 1919	91
,, ,, 5 % ,, ,, 1918	92¾
Can. Northern Western 4½ % Debentures	89½
Can. Pacific Com.	190⅝
,, ,, Preference	81½
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	83
,, ,, 5 % ,,	101½
,, ,, 5 % Algoma Bonds	100½
,, ,, 6 % Notes	109
Central Ontario 5 % Bonds	93½
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, 2nd ,,	[illegible]
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4 % ,,	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	71½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A	66½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B	66½
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	64½
,, Branch 4 % Bonds (Sask.)	81
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (Alberta)	81½
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (L. Superior)	79½
,, ,, 5 % Notes	91
Grand Trunk Common	12½
,, Guaranteed	62⅜
,, 1st Pref.	67
,, 2nd Pref.	52½
,, 3rd Pref.	28½
,, 5 % Debentures	92½
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures	71⅞
,, Junction 5 % Bonds	98½
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6%	103
,, 5½ % 3 Year Notes	99½
,, 5½ % Notes, 1920	97½
,, 5 % Notes, 1918	96
Manitoba S.W. 5 % Bonds	100½
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	[illegible]
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage	88¾
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line	78¾
Nakusp and Slocan 4 % Bonds	95½
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	100
,, 4 % Debentures	81
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	110½
,, ,, 5 % Debentures	[illegible]
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	93½
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	81½
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures	67½
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds	[illegible]
,, Capital Stock	[illegible]
Quebec and Lake St. John 4 % 1st Mort.	61
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	76
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures	100[illegible]
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	82

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	62
Can. Bank of Commerce	39⅜
Royal Bank of Canada	44¾

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	114½
,, ,, Preference	116½
Cedars Rapids	80
,, 5 % Bonds	90
Calgary Power Bonds	80½
Cities Service Com.	104½
,, Preferred	74½
,, 7% Notes	105½
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	89½
Kaministiquia	[illegible]
Kaministiquia Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal L., H. and Power	240
,, 4½% 1st Bonds	94½
Shawinigan	137½
,, Bonds	103½
Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures	85½
Toronto Debentures, 1918	95½
,, Consolidated Debentures	80
Vancouver Power 4½% Guar. Debentures	84½

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Preference	16 6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	[illegible]
Canada Co.	16½
Canada Wheat Lands	[illegible]
Canada N.W. Land	50
Can. Northern Prairie	[illegible]
Calgary and Edmonton	12 9
Hudson's Bay	6
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
Investment Corporation of Canada	84½
San Antonio Bonds	11
Southern Alberta	[illegible]
,, 6% "A" Debentures	[illegible]
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4% Debentures	95
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid	5[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £1 Paid	18/9
Western Canada Land Debentures	46
,, Common	2/9
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	51½
,, ,, Preference	91½
B.C. Electric Preference	[illegible]
,, Deferred	[illegible]
,, Preferred	40
,, 1st Debentures	[illegible]
,, Perpetual Debentures	64½
,, Vancouver Deb.	94½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	94½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922	93½
Montreal Trams Common	36
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	78

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	6/9
,, ,, Pref.	11 7½
Canadian Mining	11 10½
Casey Cobalt	4
Kirkland Lake Prop.	28 7
,, ,, Explor.	28 9
,, ,, Goldfields	2 6
Le Roi No. 2	11 3
Mond Nickel	[illegible]
,, Cum. Preference	[illegible]
,, Non. Cum. Pref.	21 6
,, 1st Debentures	[illegible]
,, 5% Debentures	97½
,, 6 % Debentures	102
Tough Oakes	7 3

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	60¾
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs.	50
Canada Steel Bonds	91
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds	97½
Dominion Steel Corp	50
,, ,, ,, Preference	77[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6% Notes	9[illegible]
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	73½
Lake Superior	9
,, ,, Bonds	63
,, ,, Income Bonds	28
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	105½
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	81¾
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	91½
,, ,, Pref.	96[illegible]
,, ,, Common	[illegible]

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	101½
,, ,, ,, Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
,, Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 6% Bonds	66[illegible]
Canada Cement Bonds	93½
,, ,, Pref.	93
,, ,, Common	40
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	98½
,, ,, Preference	109½
,, ,, Common	99¾
Canadian Cottons Bonds	70½
,, ,, Preferred	72
Canadian Locomotive Common	9
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	38½
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	57½
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	75
Cockshutt Plow Preference	67½
Dominion Canners 6% 1st Bonds	91½
Dominion Cotton 4½% 1st Mortgage	98½
Dominion Glass Preference	80
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	20/-
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	20/6
,, ,, ,, Ordinary	17/-
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	47½
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	111[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	98½
Montreal Cottons Debentures	93½
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	146½
,, ,, ,, 6% C Debentures	105
,, ,, ,, 7% Pref	101
Penmans' 6% Preferred	[illegible]
,, Bonds	[illegible]
Price Bros. Bonds	[illegible]

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRY.

A large and representative gathering were the guests of the Directors of the Institute of Industry at the Savoy Hotel at luncheon on Wednesday. As this took place as *Canada* was going to press, it is impossible to deal with this important gathering in this issue. Mr. J. Taylor Peddie explained the objects of the Institute of Industry, showing the need for active co-operation among all manufacturers to cope with the new conditions, and instanced the great efforts being made by the United States to develop foreign trade.

A most inspiring and statesmanlike speech was made by Sir Edward Carson, who was followed by Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

**

The proposed union of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregationalist Churches in Canada has been endorsed by a majority of the members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent), but the minority is so large that it is doubtful if the General Assembly will force the union on the 93,156 members who voted against it. The number voting in favour of union was 146,242.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.
Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

375 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
Highland
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Laird
Lke Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monarch
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepawa
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayers Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Costicook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—*continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
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Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
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Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port McNicoll
Port Perry
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Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St. Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St. Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

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Fredericton
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Hantsport
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Moncton
Montague
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Souris
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Fully Paid . $1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuble hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Treasury Scheme for Rectification of the Exchange in Operation. The Treasury's scheme for the mobilisation of American and Canadian securities held in this country is now in operation, and its initial stages have synchronised with a very welcome recovery in the exchange between this country and North America. During the past week the Treasury issued a list of fifty-four American and Canadian securities, and the prices at which it is prepared to purchase these from holders who may prefer to sell outright instead of lending them to the Government. The prices in question have, of course, been based on market values, and are subject to constant revision. At present only three Canadian securities are included in the list, viz. :-

	Price
Canadian Pacific Railway 6 per cent. Notes 1924, ...	110
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent., 1938	97¼
Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie, and Atlantic Railway First Mortgage 4 per cent., 192[illegible]	[illegible]

It is understood that the list is under revision now, and that a number of additional securities will be included; in the meantime the committee which has control of the arrangements in connection with this unique scheme invites offers of other dollar securities for sale or loan, in order that these offers may be recorded in readiness for any such extension. The fact that the particulars of such securities are lodged with the committee does not in any way bind those supplying them, nor fetter individual action. Where securities offered for sale are accepted they will be paid for either in cash or the new 5 per Cent. Exchequer bonds, at the option of the vendor. In existing conditions, and at the prices offered, we should think holders of the three Canadian securities mentioned above will prefer to exchange them for the Exchequer bonds, which, albeit a very short dated issue, have obvious superlative attractions from an investment point of view. For the benefit of our readers, we would reiterate three facts in connection with this scheme:—(1) That the committee will not consider direct offers of less than $25,000, which would have in such case to be made through a banker or broker; (2) that they will save themselves much trouble and incur no expense by, whether small or large sums are involved, making their offers through their brokers; and (3) that they can assist the operation of the scheme equally well—where they prefer to do so—by selling any American securities they hold in the open market and reinvesting the proceeds in War Loan, Exchequer bonds, or any other form of Government security. Patriotism and self-interest would both be best served by devoting the proceeds realised from such sales to the acquisition of either of the War Loans or the new 5-Year 5 per Cent. Exchequer bonds.

* * *

Investors and Colonial Securities After the War. Slowly Colonial Municipal securities are finding their new level. The withdrawal of the minimum prices which had so long protected them was a serious blow to the market, but it has at all events removed from this section the artificiality which had characterised it for twelve months, and made dealing in many issues a dead letter. Prices at the end of July, 1914, when the Stock Exchange closed, were, of course, in many cases quite nominal, and the fall that has taken place during 1915 has brought down Colonial Government and Municipal issues to levels which are beginning to conform to the new investment standard set up by the war. Protected as they still are by minimum quotations, albeit an attempt has been made to bring these into line with present conditions, Colonial Government issues have yet to face the ordeal through which the Municipal group has now safely passed. But whilst these have possibly to descend to yet lower levels before they ground, it is well to remember that the unfortunate experience of investors in connection with foreign securities of every description during the past few years must react favourably on Colonial investments, quite apart from sentimental reasons due to the splendid response of the Overseas Dominions to the call of the Mother Country in its hour of trial. Whilst, until the struggle is over, it is the duty of every investor to rally to the support of the Government and invest every sovereign he can spare in the different War Loans, when the Teutonic aggressors and their misguided allies are subdued and normal financial conditions are resumed, we look for the diversion of funds which have hitherto been invested in foreign investments to Colonial channels. For the present Canada will have to look for financial assistance to the United States and her own investors, but the flow of capital temporarily arrested by the war will undoubtedly on its termination be resumed on a scale previously never experienced.

Cockshutt Plow's Improved Outlook. Nearly two months after the meeting was held at Brantford, the British shareholders have received a report of the proceedings. On the whole the statements made at the fourth annual meeting were satisfactory. All that pertains to the period covered by the accounts for the year to which they refer is now ancient history, and interest concentrates in the present prospects rather than in past events. Mr. Cockshutt spoke in a cheerful strain, and told the shareholders that since June, "while he did not wish to be too optimistic, still the company's business had very much improved during the last four months, and the sales had come back to the same, and indeed a trifle ahead of 1913." It is satisfactory to learn that the collections are showing considerable improvement, as, of course, the volume of business for the current fiscal year depends to some extent on these. Mr. Wedlake pointed out that the estimated requirements for Western Canada are larger than for the previous year, and the company expects to supply these "if the collection returns warrant." The company is experiencing considerable difficulty in connection with raw materials, and "it is very doubtful if the mills in Canada and the United States will have sufficient capacity to meet the demand. The situation in this regard is growing worse every day," and this may to some extent affect the company's manufacturing programme. Mr. Mott, the Western Manager, was satisfied with the results achieved, and pointed out that the splendid harvest of 1915 was bound to be of great benefit to the company's business. The fact upon which the British shareholders can legitimately console themselves is that the company was able in very troublous times to show a fair profit, which is more than many other companies, not only in the implement but in other lines of business, have been able to do. Mr. Mott, speaking with regard to the future, said he thought that the management could confidently anticipate and expect to see a marked improvement both in the volume of sales and in the results of collections. Mr. Wedlake was of the opinion that the company should do approximately one-third more business this year than last. Whilst we are afraid that the resumption of dividends is not yet in sight, it would seem that the outlook for this important manufacturing concern is distinctly better than it was twelve months ago.

* * *

Justification for the Recovery in Hudson's Bays. The quarterly land sales statement of the Hudson's Bay Company for the last three months of 1915 exhibited a very remarkable recovery when compared with the corresponding period of 1914. The farm lands sold aggregated 29,200 acres for £100,200, as against 5,600 and £22,700 respectively in the same three months of last year. This brings up the total sales of farm lands for the nine months to the end of the year to 48,700 acres, or more than four times the quantity disposed of in the corresponding period of 1914—11,000 acres—the amount realised being £163,600, in contrast with £42,800 in 1914. The town lots sold in the past three months were a mere bagatelle, £500, against nil in 1914, and for the whole nine months only £4,300 was disposed of under this heading, which is only £700 more than in 1914. Satisfactory as is the increase in the sales of farm lands, it has unfortunately not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the average price realised per acre, this being for the quarter only £3 8s. 7d., against £4 1s. 1d. in 1914, and for the nine months £3 7s. 2d., against £3 17s. 10d. in the corresponding period of the previous year. The total receipts, however, for the quarter are more than double those in 1914—£89,000, against £43,300. For the nine months, however, there is a small decline, the receipts having aggregated £161,000, as compared with £170,600 for the three quarters to the end of December, 1914. Whilst the inability to maintain the prices realised on the bases of 1914 is, of course, regrettable, the market was quite pleased with the statement, affording as it did further corroborative evidence of the all-round change for the better in Canadian conditions, which was such a welcome feature of the latter part of the old year. Those who bought Hudson's Bays last year on our advice when they were at £4 for a short time should see the price this year at quite double that absurd valuation for Canada's premier land company's shares, if the Directors are able to see their way to the resumption of dividend payments.

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Mr. G. F. Hart Smith, Manager of the West End branch of the Union Bank of Canada, has resigned. He is succeeded by Mr. P. N. Young, accountant of the City branch, who was at one time in the service of the Bank of British North America.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A New Stephen Leacock.

"MOONBEAMS FROM THE LARGER LUNACY," by Stephen Leacock.—Not since Theodore Hook invented punning titles for the book-backs that concealed his friend's whisky cupboard, or Kipling leaped upon the world with "Plain Tales from the Hills," has so playful an inspiration as this of Professor Leacock's lettered a playful volume. "Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy" (we defy anybody to ask his bookseller for it with a straight face), like its forerunners—"Literary Lapses," "Behind the Beyond," and the rest—is made up of a series of sketches designed to provide the reader with a smile from cover to cover. That they so succeed is the special quality of Professor Leacock's humour: it is always there; failure to appreciate it must be referred either to a defect of the risible muscles, or to a total absence of that particular cerebral wrinkle whose function is, under proper stimulation, to tickle the entire organism into laughter. And stimuli are here in abundance. The pointed satire of "Afternoon Adventures at My Club," culminating in that perfect piece of humour, "The Spiritual Outlook of Mr. Doomer," perhaps Professor Leacock's happiest effort; the loud hilarity of "Education Made Agreeable," with the poem of "Lord Ullin's Daughter" expressed as a problem in Trigonometry," and The Calculus described in terms of the most daring book of the day; the deadly irony of "Sidelights on the Supermen," a running commentary on Bernhardi's world-infamous book; the impish verisimilitude of "Ram Spudd," whose prototype one need scarcely go beyond certain current reviews to find—never has the whimsical genius of our leading Canadian humorist more variously displayed itself than in this volume. "Weejee" is perhaps a little too reminiscent of Anstey's "Black Poodle," and "In the Good Time After the War" one somehow misses the right note; but where there is so much to praise it were surely ungrateful to refer to weaknesses which are only conspicuous by cause of the general excellence which surrounds them. Pp. 217. London: John Lane. 3s. 6d. net.

Canadian Poets.

"THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND."—With a photogravure portrait of the *Habitant* poet, an introduction by Louis Fréchette, an appreciation by Neil Munro, an "In Memoriam" poem by S. Weir Mitchell, and a tasteful blue and gold binding, this edition of Drummond's complete works is most acceptable. The introductory tributes are fitting preludes to the 112 poems which the volume comprises. These narratives and soliloquies, in their setting of quaint French-Canadian *patois*, are full of a kindly and withal "pawky" simplicity that continually touches the heart and gives delight. It was nothing short of genius that enabled this big, genial Irish-Canadian to paint the everyday life of the *Habitant* in verse that fitted it to perfection, and to admit us into the intimacies of his family and his joys and sorrows, as well as his work and his sport. Pp. 449. London and New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"DRAWN SHUTTERS," by Beatrice Redpath.—A slim volume of verse distinguished less for originality of thought than for a certain felicity of descriptive power. "Sleep" rather provokes an unsatisfactory comparison with Wordsworth's well-known sonnet; while poems like "Sailors" and "The Mother" come just within an ace of being effective. A happy stroke here and there, such as "White peonies . . . like wide cups Of porcelain to hold faint perfumes in" gives promise of stronger work yet to come. Pp. 96. London: John Lane. 4s. 6d. net.

A History of the War.

"EUROPE IN ARMS," by Everard Wyrall.—This "conciso history of the great European War" is to be complete in three volumes. Judging by the first of these, it should be a popular book, and should find a place on the shelves of public libraries. It is based upon facts duly authenticated from official sources, official despatches and reports being freely drawn upon. The plan followed is to narrate the events of the war in chronological order rather than to pick out the most salient incidents in a haphazard manner. In this way the first phase of the war has been dealt with from the presentation of the Austrian Note to Serbia on July 23, 1914, to Von Kluck's retreat from Paris early in September. The history includes a description not only of the land fighting, but of naval incidents and encounters. The photographic illustrations, many of them taken at the front, are a special feature; while there are several good maps and a portrait of Lord Kitchener as a frontispiece. Pp. 203. London and Glasgow: Bertram Wright and Co., Ltd. 30s. per set.

"A MODERN COLUMBUS," by R. G. Knowles. A dash of autobiography, a generous sprinkling of photographs, a strong infusion of guide book, the whole spiced with a few good stories (one of which, pp. 179 80, despite its being offered as a spontaneous invention, was certainly born in the pages of Marryat), make up this literary cock-tail as compounded by the well-known and popular comedian. Mr. Knowles' views of the war are evidently of the "proud American" order, and might well have been spared the British public at the present juncture. The book curiously shows how much the humour of a vaudeville artiste, separated from its stage setting, may fail of its effect when transferred to the printed page. Pp. 303. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

"WHO'S WHO YEAR-BOOK FOR 1916" admirably maintains the reputation it has already established as a handy reference book. In its 184 pages a great deal of useful information is given about persons and offices not otherwise obtainable in such convenient form. London: A. and C. Black, Ltd. 1s. net.

**

RAEMAKER'S CARTOONS.

Raemaker has done a great service to humanity and to the cause of the Allies by his powerful and ruthless delineation of the stark brutality of the Hun. No neutral, however callous or illiterate, could fail to understand, and to ponder, the events portrayed by this great Dutch artist in his immortal cartoons. Their wide dissemination all over the world is an object greatly to be desired. Mr. Ford could have spent the money he wasted on his peace ship to no better advantage than by a world-wide circulation of those cartoons; or Mr. Carnegie might put a framed selection of the most striking in all his libraries.

A book containing a reproduction of forty of these cartoons is published by Hodder and Stoughton at twopence a copy. These publishers have offices in Toronto and New York, as well as in London, and we strongly advise our readers Overseas to send for a few dozen copies—or as many more as they can afford—and circulate them. The massacres and plundering in Belgium must be realised by everyone. We cannot hope to eradicate the baleful Hunnish savagery, carefully fostered by the calculating Government for so many years past, in the course of this war; therefore we must spread abroad among neutral lands comprehension of the true nature of the Teutonic brute, and for ourselves and our Allies we must determine to keep the evil thing out of our houses.

**

FROM THE YUKON DOWN.

A Tribute to Canada from an Englishwoman.

We love the bright Canadian boys, oh! we love them every one,
So fine, erect, with their eyes alight and their faces to the sun.
In Stetson hat or Glengarry cap, in khaki or swinging kilt,
They left their fair adopted land and the homes their hands had built.
From the Rockies lone to the five great Lakes, from B.C. to Montreal town,
One surging band for our Motherland we come from the Yukon down!"

We see the brown Canadian boys, and marvel that they should come,
Leaving home and all for the bugle call and the lure of the martial drum,
For a life of hardship and sharp commands, of dangers by land and sea.
They yielded freedom and wealth and joy that others may yet go free,
Adventuring forth from the south and north, of manhood the flower and crown;
One surging band for the Motherland they came from the Yukon down.

We honour the brave Canadian boys who proved on the Flanders field
The love they had for the old Homeland, and died for their compact sealed.
They rose as one when the clear call came, and said, "We can do no less,
Our Mother calls to her far-off sons for help in her day of stress,
We loved her well when her skies were blue, but, oh! now the dark clouds frown,
One surging band for the Motherland we come from the Yukon down."

ROSE E. SHARLAND.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

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Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is pre-paid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

L. M. (Reigate).—We have seen the suggestion to which you allude, but we do not think any official statement has yet been made in corroboration of it. At the same time the company's steadily increasing earnings certainly justify a hope of a dividend increase.

UNLISTED.—The company's year ends at the end of November, and the annual meeting is, we believe, to be held in February. We understand that the company's business has proceeded steadily on a satisfactory basis; the effect of the war is said to have been rather favourable to the company than otherwise.

J. R. S. (Cheltenham).—(1) The latest price of which we have a record is 78, at which price the annual yield is approximately 7.7 per cent. The dividend is being paid regularly each quarter. (2) The stock has not yet been placed on a dividend basis; nor is there any probability that it will be so under present circumstances.

A. E. G. (Hampstead).—The name of the company does not appear among our records, and it is very probable that it is one of the many abortive enterprises which at the time of the boom suddenly flourished and as suddenly declined. We are returning the newspaper cuttings and the advertisement, and would advise you to place the matter in the hands of a local firm of solicitors. We shall be glad to send you several names on request.

MISS M. (Stockport).—We fear you will find it a tiresome, if not impracticable, business to attempt to manage the property from this side. Your best plan is either to communicate with a good real estate firm resident in the city, and get them to act for you, or communicate with the London office of the Union Trust Company of Canada, 75, Lombard Street. This company has branches and correspondents throughout the Dominion, and could act for you to good advantage. If you prefer a resident firm, please write again, and we will send you a list.

SYNDICATE.—The answer to your question seems to hinge on two points. First, the price at which the property can be sold, and when; second, how many of the others are joining in finding the money which is now required. As to the first point, it is evident that the property was purchased at a "boom" price. Judging by the amount which the vendor is now willing to accept in full settlement of the balance owing to him, the property would seem to be worth not much more than half of what was paid for it. As a good deal more than that amount will have been paid, it would seem that if all the members of the syndicate now subscribe their proportion none of them can hope to see their money back. If, however, most of them drop out, the one or two who now find the money may very easily be acquiring the property at a bargain price. In the latter case those who decide to drop out now would naturally lose the amount of their original subscription.

NIAGARA (Twickenham).—The company in question is not a Canadian one, and does not, therefore, in the ordinary way, come within our purview. We are, however, able to provide some information which may perhaps be of use to you. The Street Railway holds a number of franchises for varying terms, one or two of which have already expired, and others are within a short period of coming to an end. Some of the Municipalities have refused, in certain cases, to renew their franchise, and the activities of the railway have in consequence suffered severe interruption. An electoral campaign has already been fought on the question of the City taking over the entire system, but this measure has been defeated, and things are consequently in a more or less undecided condition. In these circumstances we strongly advise selling. The present market price, though it may show a loss on the figure at which you originally purchased, should be more than redeemed by your ability to invest in gilt-edged securities yielding a very high return.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

L. E. A. (Sussex).—Enquire at the Canadian Pay and Record Office, Westminster House 7, Millbank, London, S.W.

J. P. (Shorncliffe).—General Sir Percy Lake was born at Tenby, in Wales, in 1855. His mother was a Quebec lady, and he himself was in Canada from 1893 to 1910, first as Quartermaster-General of the Canadian Militia, and for the last two years as Inspector-General and Chief Military Adviser to the Minister of Militia.

MUNITIONS (Glasgow).—The following figures were recently given by Major-General Sir A. Bertram, Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board:—Total number of shells placed, approximately, 22,000,000. Materials and quantities used in these contracts:—Steel, 800,000,000lb.; brass, including copper and zinc, 44,865,617lb.; copper, 21,595,832lb.; lead, 101,758,327lb.; tin, 1,447,708lb.; resin, 10,037,506lb.; powder, 4,094,531lb.; cordite, 9,649,990lb.; nitro-cellulose powder, 3,750,000lb.; trinitrotoluene, 10,690,000lb.; or a total of 1,007,889,511lb. Monthly output of shells, 1,110,000. Labour employed, approximately, 80,000 to 90,000 men, including skilled and unskilled labour.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending January 7.

Canadian Northern, $541,100; inc., $225,400.

Canadian Pacific, $1,874,000; inc. $558,000.

Grand Trunk, £137,563; inc., £21,329. G.T. Western, £32,609; inc., £5,034. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £10,794; inc., £1,825. Total, £180,966; inc., £28,188.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, £14,954; inc., £5,981.

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—**(Advt.)**

In the January number of *Toilers of the Deep* Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., gives "The Log of the *Strathcona*."

Eighteen stories, by well-known authors, and articles are contained in the New Year (January) number of the *Strand*. Among the articles are "The Music of the Moment," "Soldiers' Rations," and "The First Illustrated Natural History." As usual, all are fully illustrated.

The Canadian Scot is the title of an interesting and attractive booklet issued by the Confederation Life Association of Toronto. It describes the work and influence of Scotsmen in Canada. It can be obtained from the London office of the company in Fleet Street, E.C.

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The C.P.R. R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver on December 22, after a year's engagement with the Admiralty carrying troops and munitions in Eastern waters.

The Montreal firm of James Carruthers and Co., grain shippers, have taken over the work of transporting the 15,000,000 odd bushels of high-grade wheat recently commandeered by the Government for the use of the Allied Governments.

Mr. G. W. Caye, assistant to Mr. Morley Donaldson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has been appointed Purchasing Agent of the Grand Trunk System, with headquarters at Montreal, in place of Mr. J. G. Guess, who has resigned.

In addition to the great market for Canadian fish which is now being opened up in Great Britain owing to the scarcity of supplies, a valuable export market is now being developed in Australia. A report to the Department of Trade and Commerce from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne draws attention to the fact that Australia also faces a fish shortage, and that there is a record demand for Canadian fish there.

Manitoba's total grain crop in 1915 was a record—234,191,333 bushels, and the average wheat yield per acre was 26.3 bushels, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture. The total crop of 1914 was 139,626,753, which shows an increase for 1915 of approximately 100,000,000 bushels. Wheat yields of from 60 to 70 bushels per acre have been reported to the Department and whole districts have averaged 40 bushels per acre. Manitoba's total wheat production for 1915 is given as 96,662,913 bushels, which is nearly twice as great as the total of last year (52,491,875 bushels).

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 523. Jan. 15. 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Temiscouata Railway. Gross earnings for November, $18,471; operating expenses, $14,969.

Kaministiquia Power. -- The Directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the quarter ending January 31, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on February 15, to shareholders of record on the last day of the quarter

Shawinigan Water and Power. — The gross earnings for November were $150,000, being at the rate of $1,800,000 per annum. Gross earnings for November, 1914 were $141,992, or at the rate of $1,703,904 per annum.

Standard Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 3¼ per cent. has been declared for the current quarter ending January 31, being at the rate of 13 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock. It will be payable to shareholders of record as of January 21.

Merchants' Bank of Canada. — A dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock. It will be payable on and after February 1 to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 15.

Dominion Steel Corporation. — The Directors have declared dividend No. 16 at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the Preference shares, payable on the 1st prox. Coupon No. 16, relating to share warrants to bearer, will be paid on and after the 1st prox. on presentation at the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street.

Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—It is officially announced that Sir Arthur Yorke, C.B , late Chief Inspector of Railways, Board of Trade and a Director of the Great Western and the S.E. and L.C. and D. Companies, has been elected a Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, in place of the late Lord Welby.

London Joint Stock Bank. -The Directors report that the net profits for the year, including £88,806 brought forward, amount to £632,200. Of this sum £148,500 was absorbed by payment of the interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum in July last, and the balance they dispose of as follows: £265,000 as provision for depreciation in the value of securities, £148,500 in payment of a final dividend of 15s. per share for the past half-year, being at the rate of 10 per cent. (less income tax) for the whole year, the balance of £70,200 being carried forward.

Cockshutt Plow Co.—At the fourth annual meeting of this company, held on November 10, 1915, the President, Mr. Harry Cockshutt, said that, while he did not wish to be too optimistic, the business had very much improved since last June, and the sales were again at the same rate as, or a little ahead of those in 1913. It was only a question now of collections, and these were showing considerable improvement. The Vice-President and Manager said that the estimated requirements for Western Canada were larger than last year, and that the company expected to supply these if the collections warranted its doing so. A good start had been made in regard to Western collections. The outlook for the company's export trade was improving. He believed that the company might expect to do one-third more business than last year He mentioned that the company was experiencing some difficulty in connection with securing its supply of steel, and that its manufacturing programme might be affected by the situation in this regard.

Granville Mining. — Output for week ending January 1, 521 oz.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—For the quarter ending January 31, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., Vice-President and General Counsel, was elected Director of the company in place of Mr. David McNicoll.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for the month of December last aggregated 232 acres at a special price of $30 per acre. Arrangements have also been completed for leasing for ten years the petroleum rights on 129 acres at an annual rental of $1 per acre and 12½ per cent. royalty.

Colonial Bank.—A Parliamentary Bill has been deposited to give the Colonial Bank additional powers so that it can carry on any banking business in Great Britain, or any colony, State, or dependency of the British Empire, provided that it shall not issue its own notes elsewhere than in Jamaica, the West India Islands, and British Guiana.

Coniagas Mines.—The report for the year ending October 31 states that during the year dividends amounting to 21 per cent. were paid, those paid to date making a total return to the shareholders since incorporation in November, 1906, of $7,840,000, or nearly double the capitalisation. The ore reserves are estimated to amount to 10,315,504 oz. of silver. The total shipments from the property aggregate over 22,000,000 oz. The shipments during the year amounted to 2,002,053 oz. contained in 267.20 tons of mine ore, and 607.11 tons of concentrates (dry weight). This ore was mined and concentrated at the mine at a net cost of 13.618 cents per oz., as compared with 12,444 cents per oz. for the previous year. The accounts show a balance of $1,728,333, compared with $1,063,789.

MONTREAL'S SHIPPING YEAR.

A review of the past year's shipping, as related to Montreal, shows that the war caused considerable interference with the regular channels of trade. While the British Admiralty commandeered important sections of the fleets with which the large steamship companies have been used to supply the port of Montreal, these companies have managed by strenuous efforts to fulfil the major part of the demands made upon them by Canadian shippers; 43,000,000 bushels of grain were exported, 812 ocean vessels, with a tonnage in round figures of 2,500,000 tons, entered. Except 1914, which was an exceptional year in every way—the export of grain amounting to 74,000,000 bushels —this is ahead of any previous year in the history of Montreal.

Nearly half-a-million was expended in 1915 by the Harbour Commission on the work of improving the port. The huge addition to elevator No. 1 will add 1,500,000 bushels to its capacity. The concrete work on Victoria Pier has been completed, and the high-level wharf has been extended another 500ft. Dredging of the South Shore channel has been continued, and a new wharf, 500ft. long, has been constructed at Pointe aux Trembles. The wharf at Pointe aux Trembles has been completed, and the Commission's railway tracks have been extended in Longue Pointe from the Racine Pier down to the Vulcan Pier.

CANADA'S STRONG POSITION

In Both Finance and Trade.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa :—

Canada closes the first complete calendar year of war in an exceptionally strong financial position. Trade continues to show a large expansion in exports. Bank deposits are more than $1,100,000,000.

More agricultural produce has been shipped abroad than at any previous time, but out of the great crop of cereals reaped in 1915 only half has as yet been marketed, and for the quantity which remains, the moving of which will heavily tax the transportation facilities, there is every prospect of the price being higher than that obtained for the half already marketed.

The value of the mineral production of Canada during 1915 is $139,600,000, an increase of approximately $11,000,000 over the output for 1914. The greater part of the gain has been made in British Columbia, where the production of copper and lead has been carried on in increasing volume.

The National Transcontinental Railway will handle at least 100 cars of grain per day under the new arrangement made by the Minister of Railways and Canals for the purpose of keeping the grain moving during the winter by an all-rail route to the lower ports. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will haul the grain to Winnipeg, and there it will be taken over by the National Transcontinental administration, which has received many new cars both from the Intercolonial Railway and from the firms from which extra cars were ordered.

In Winnipeg twenty new industries have been started recently, these including the manufacture of foodstuffs of various kinds, leather goods, clothing, building material, and war munitions. Some of these industries have pay-rolls amounting to $300,000 yearly.

CANADA AND THE LYONS EXHIBITION.

In connection with the Lyons Exhibition, arrangements have been made with the Canadian Agents-General in London and the C.P.R. to utilise such samples as are available in London, and the Export Association of Canada has undertaken the collection of samples from Canada through Mr. R. J. Young, Joint Manager of the Association in Montreal.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have kindly placed at the disposal of the Export Association free freight to the extent of 50 tons on their s.s. *Saracen*, sailing from New York towards the end of this month, and due to arrive at some French port about the middle of February, in time for the goods to reach the exhibition.

*

Canadian Explosives.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares for the quarter ended December 31 last.

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An order for 25 of the latest and most powerful type of locomotives, for the Canadian Government Railways, has been placed with the Canadian Locomotive Works at Kingston, Ont.

The Resurrection is the title of a new monthly (5s., or $1.25 per annum, post free) published at 26, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, the object of which is to help orphans and victims of the war. All the net profits are to go to the League of Hope. It is illustrated, and its contents are varied and interesting.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

A Report from Canada.

In answer to a request by the Colonial Office to the Canadian Government regarding the possibility of bringing supplies of fish from Canada and Newfoundland waters for the market of the United Kingdom a memorandum on the subject has been prepared by the Canadian Government which states:

"While generally speaking there are markets for all the fish now being caught, and while it does not seem desirable to interfere with these markets, there is no room for doubt that, particularly on the Atlantic Coast, especially during the fall and winter, much more fish could be, and would be, landed than at present if there were an assured market therefor at a reasonable price.

"Owing to the difficulties connected with the collection of sufficient quantities of fresh fish packed in ice on the extensive coast lines at a given time for shipment, and the possibility of much of such fish turning out bad if shipped across the Atlantic, it is not regarded as feasible to undertake to ship fresh fish so packed to Great Britain. Shipping fresh frozen fish has, however, already passed beyond the experimental stage, and as there is large freezing and cold storage accommodation for fish at Halifax, Port-Hawkesbury, Canso, Lockeport, and St. John on the Atlantic Coast, and at Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, and Uchucklesit on the Pacific Coast, little difficulty should be experienced in procuring and freezing fish for export. If prices can be obtained in Great Britain which will enable a reasonably profitable industry to be carried on, if sufficient cold storage accommodation in transatlantic vessels is available at modern enough rates, and if fish frozen, chilled, smoked, or canned are acceptable, large quantities could be furnished by Canada."

Prince Rupert Halibut.

Mr. John Pullen, President of the Canadian Express Co., on his return to Montreal from the Pacific Coast, stated that the average monthly receipts of fish at Prince Rupert were now 1,723,000 pounds—mostly halibut—and that 73 vessels touched at the port in 30 days. At Seattle the average was 2,000,000 pounds, with 42 vessels engaged, while Vancouver showed 1,099,000 pounds with 18 vessels engaged. Most of the fishing was done in the Alaskan waters, nearly 1,000 miles from Prince Rupert; but whereas before the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Prince Rupert, the fish was brought all the way from the North to Vancouver and Seattle by boat, the long distance was saved by touching at Prince Rupert, whence the fish was brought East in the pink of condition on express refrigerator cars, the refrigerator equipment having been increased.

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The Canadian exhibit at San Francisco is being tranferred to San Diego, where a large Exposition is being held.

In order to reserve all the surplus hay grown in Canada for Empire uses the Dominion Government has prohibited the export of hay to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British possessions, and Allied countries. The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, declares that every ton available in Canada will be needed for the Empire's use.

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, announces the publication of a special supplement to the *Weekly Bulletin* dealing with "Canada and the British West Indies." This supplement outlines the possibilities for trade under the Canada-British West Indies Preferential Trade Agreement and embodies the result of the investigations of Mr. Watson Griffin, who visited the West Indies during the course of the year 1914 as a Special Trade Commissioner, appointed to enquire into conditions and prepare reports with a view to developing trade with these Colonies. Copies may be obtained by those interested on application to the Department.

*

SAFEGUARDING BRITISH TRADE.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence was held in London on Tuesday, Mr. E. G. Pretyman, M.P., presiding. Among the matters considered were proposals for the safeguarding and promotion of British trade after the war, and the more systematic collection and exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods competing with British manufactures in Colonial and foreign markets.

*

B.C. TIMBER.

Two Douglas fir and two red cedar railway ties were recently forwarded by the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands of British Columbia to the Great Eastern Railway Company, of England, who selected two sleepers from their stock which they obtained from the Baltic, and tested them all under similar conditions. The results of these tests show beyond a doubt the superiority of British Columbia Douglas fir for railroad ties. It was found that under compression Douglas fir will stand 5,695 lbs. per square inch, as against Baltic timber of 3,950 lbs. per square inch; while red cedar made a very creditable showing against the Baltic timber of 3,407 lbs. per square inch.

*

For the first nine months in the calendar year 1915 there was a net increase of 6,741 in the total of homestead entries taken out in Western Canada.

With the idea of encouraging trade relations between France and North America, the French Government have sent a delegation of business and financial men to Canada.

Sir Alfred Mond stated in the House of Commons on Monday that to his knowledge no German syndicate or firm had any kind of interest, much less control, in the large nickel deposits in Canada.

Though the Grand Trunk is not pecuniarily concerned, it has watched with sympathetic interest the growth of an enterprise on Bigwin Island, on the Lake of Bays, Ontario, which promises to add to the volume, attractiveness, and profit of tourist traffic in the Muskoka and Lake of Bays district. This is the erection of the largest summer hotel in the Dominion by the Bigwin Inn Hotel Company on Bigwin Island, which is 1.500 acres in extent, and situated about a mile and a half from the Wa-Wa Hotel, in which the Grand Trunk is financially interested. This hotel, which will be of concrete, two storeys high, will accommodate 600 guests, and actually seat that number in its main dining-room. It will cost $400,000, and will be opened in 1917.

The financial statement of the Dominion for the nine months shows a revenue increase of $22,500,000 and an expenditure decrease of $16,000,000 (says Reuter).

The revenue of Newfoundland for the six months which ended in December amounted to $500,000 more than for the same period in 1914. The prospects (says Reuter's St. John's correspondent) are bright for a prolonged continuance of the present prosperous conditions.

An Ottawa message states that tourist travel in Canada is being beneficially affected by the war, great numbers of Americans who formerly patronised European resorts now taking their winter recreation in the Dominion. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has already received heavy bookings for its Oriental steamship service, an indication that moneyed Americans will go in large numbers to China and Japan next season for their summer tour.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, ldnes, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office. -19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH.

Emigration Office. -Assistant Superintendent, MR. J. OBED SMITH 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—MR. J. H. TURNER, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—MR. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Agent-General.—LT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending January 11 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Aldous, F. Gray, Victoria 31, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
Anderson, W. S., Winnipeg—Regent Palace Hotel.
Arkell, H., Ottawa—Victoria Hotel, Northumberland Avenue.
Armstrong, Lieut.-Col. J. A., Ottawa Regent Palace Hotel.
Balinden, Lieut.-Com. R.N.R. (H.M.S. *Sable*) 20, Lennard Road, Croydon.
Beattie, Allan M., Winnipeg Upper Park, Drumoak Aberdeenshire.
Bell, Mrs. Hazel, Halifax—35, Leinster Square, W.
Bertram, Major W. R., Montreal 8, Scarsdale Villas, W.
Bloomfield, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, and Miss, Vancouver—Norfolk Court, Belsize Park.
Bowlby, Capt. and Mrs., —— —Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street.
Breden, H. A., Winnipeg -49, Old Dover Road, Blackheath.
Brunton, S., Montreal—1, De Walden Court, W.
Cartwright, Capt. C. Office D.M.S., London.
Chesley, Mary, Lunenburg, N.S.—9, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.
Cowley, Miss S. H., and Capt., Victoria -care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Creery, C. J., Vancouver Stakes Hall Lodge, near Cosham, Kent.
Crofton, J. S., Toronto Hotel Cecil.
Denholm, W., Prince Rupert -40, Dorset Square, N.W.
Drew, C. C., Montreal- 6, Wimpole Street.
Duggan, E. S., Toronto Ivanhoe Hotel.
Eadie, Pte. J., Montreal 17, Lynette Avenue, Clapham.
Ellis, D. F., Winnipeg 6, Lancaster Road, Hyde Park. W.
Field, Harry M., Toronto 39, Ladbroke Road, W.
Finch, J. G., Kamloops Holmbrook, Tunbridge Wells.
Fleming, Sec. Lieut Harloe M., R.F.C., Toronto.
Forde, Captain and Mrs. Elroy, Toronto Redlands Hotel, 34, Maida Vale, W.
Fraser, F. G., Winnipeg 62, Warwick Road, S.W.
Gibson, Mrs. Stewart L., Halifax 35, Leinster Square, W.
Gorham, L. V. Vancouver Grosvenor Hotel.
Harstone, F. H., Winnipeg 4, Endsleigh Street, W.C.
Harris, Lieut.-Col. A. W., Ottawa Ivanhoe Hotel.
Hicks, Ernest D., Winnipeg Savoy Hotel.
Hicks, Miss M., Winnipeg 5, Grosvenor Square, W.
Hopkins, Miss L., Toronto Ivanhoe Hotel.
Jaffray, Miss M., Galt Ivanhoe Hotel.
James, H. C., Vancouver Regent Palace Hotel
Jameson, Capt. R., Vancouver Regent Palace Hotel
Joices, Miss, Toronto Ivanhoe Hotel.
Lendell, S. V., Toronto British Empire Club.
Leslie, N. W., Winnipeg 6, Lancaster Road, Hyde Park W.
Lewicke, Mr. and Mrs. J., Vancouver -Brighton.
Lewis, Gwyneth, Montreal 6, Trinity Crescent, Folkestone.
Lewis, Mostyn, R.N.F.S., Montreal care of Bank of Montreal.
Lytton, L. C., Victoria 154 Gordon Hill, Enfield.
Macdonald, D. C., Winnipeg Regent Palace Hotel.
Mackenzie, Capt. S. W., Edmonton Golden Cross Hotel.
Matheson, W. M., Winnipeg 6, Lancaster Road, Hyde Park, W.
Maywood, C. A., Winnipeg 6, Lancaster Road Hyde Park, W.
McDonald, Capt. H., Montreal Hotel Cecil.
McIntyre, Miss, Toronto—Ivanhoe Hotel.
McMahon, Capt. R. D. E., Vancouver- 16, Benton Street, W.
Morris, Miss F., Montreal -Ivanhoe Hotel.
Morrison, R. E., Perth, Ont. Bedford Hotel.
Munro, John, Vancouver Kingsley Hotel, W.C.
Murphy, Pte. H. J., Fraserville 109, Sinclair Road, W. Kensington.
Murrich, Miss H. M. M., Toronto Ivanhoe Hotel.
Nicholson, L. E., Winnipeg Regent Palace Hotel.
Persse, V. P., Winnipeg Regent Palace Hotel.
Roberts, A. B., Saskatoon -Strand Palace Hotel.
Ross, J. K., Winnipeg -6, Lancaster Road, Hyde Park, W.
Robinson, Miss L., Toronto -Ivanhoe Hotel.
Rowland, D. P., Winnipeg Regent Palace Hotel.
Rowlands, P. E., Princeton -Walfiena, Melgrave Road, Sutton.
Ruddick, Mrs. W. W., and Master, St. John, N.B. care of Bank of Montreal.
Scott, C. O., Vancouver—Wimbledon.
Smith, W. A., Winnipeg Regent Palace Hotel.
Spear, R. E., Winnipeg—6, Lancaster Road, Hyde Park, W.
Thompson, Com. and Mrs., Ottawa—80, Brows Bank, Sheffield.
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Tuesday, January 18.—S.s. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
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Friday, January 21.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 22.—S.s. *Manchuria* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
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The Canadian Pacific Railway have established a number of scholarships on board the Mersey training ship *Conway*, whereby, on the conclusion of a two years' course, and, if possible, a further year as midshipmen, R.N.R., on board of H.M. ships, the holders will be appointed as cadets on one of the steamers associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

—

The *Syren and Shipping's* special illustrated New Year number (1s.) is in itself a remarkable tribute to the extraordinary activities of all branches of the shipping industry on account of the war. In interest, as in size, it is more than equal to past issues. Canadians will turn to an able article on "Canada's Great Waterway," and Mr. G. M. Bosworth and Mr. William Petersen are included among the numerous portraits. A revised list of the largest steamship owners puts the British India Company first, the Ellerman, Alfred Holt, P. and O., Furness, White Star, Union-Castle, Royal Mail Steam Packet, Elder-Dempster, Leyland, and Cunard lines following in the order named. The C.P.R. occupies the eleventh position on the list and the Allan Line the 23rd.

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EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 524. Vol. XLI. LONDON and TORONTO. Price 6d.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916. (15 CENTS.)

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1915.	
Jan. 2	6th Battalion.
,, 9	6th ,, "E" Co.
	38th Dufferin Rifles (officers).
	P.P.C.L.I.
,, 23	7th Battalion; "E" Co.
	Royal Canadian Engineers.
,, 30	1st Battalion (signallers).
	2nd ,, (officers)
	1st ,, "D" Co.
	6th ,, (officers).
	Divisional Supply Column.
Feb. 6	6th Battalion, "B" Co.
	Remount Depot.
	Royal Canadian Dragoons, "C" Squadron.
,, 13	Divisional Headquarters Staff.
	6th Battalion (sergeants).
	19th Alberta Dragoons.
	Royal Canadian Dragoons, "C" Squadron.
,, 20	1st Battalion, No. 3 patrol; scouts.
	4th ,, (officers).
	Royal Canadian Dragoons.
	12th Battalion (officers).
	Military Police in London.
Mar. 6	11th Battalion, "H" Co. (football team).
	Military Police at Tidworth.
,, 20	27th Battalion.
,, 27	B.C. Mounted Troops.
	Fort Garry Regiment.
April 3	29th Battalion (officers).
	Yukon Machine Gun Section.
,, 10	32nd Battalion (officers and men).
,, 17	30th ,, No. 1 Co.; No. 2 Co.; No. 3 Co.; No. 4 Co.; machine gun section; signallers.
,, 24	32nd Battalion (military police).
	Canadian Army Service Corps (officers and men)
May 1	2nd Divisional Supply Column.
	16th Battalion.
	32nd ,, "B" Co.
,, 8	5th ,, (officers).
	6th Field Ambulance (officers).
	21st Essex Fusiliers (officers).
	Fort Garry Regiment.
,, 15	2nd Division. Divisional Engineers and Signal Co. (officers).
	2nd ,, 4th Field Ambulance Corps (officers).
	18th Battalion.
,, 22	18th ,,
	27th ,,
	Canadian Army Service Corps.
	Canadian Record Office.
,, 29	No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) officers; non-com. officers; "A" Section; "B" Section; Stationary Hospital; officers.
June 5	21st Battalion (on board transport & officers)
	18th ,,
	Strathcona's Horse (4th Troop).
,, 12	19th Battalion (on board transport).
,, 19	No 5 Stationary Hospital (Queen's); officers; non-com. officers.
	20th Battalion (officers).
	49th ,, (review).
,, 26	18th ,, (men).
	24th ,, (band).
	49th ,, (officers).
	Base Post Office Staff.
1915.	
July 3	1st Battalion (officers).
	43rd ,, (on board transport).
,, 10	Machine Gun Officers, 1st Division.
	42nd Battalion, officers; men.
,, 17	36th ,, officers; men.
,, 24	39th ,, on transport and in training.
	Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers at Valcartier).
Aug. 7	Machine Gun Section 1st McGill Co.
	Officers' Quarters, Risborough Barracks.
	56th Battalion (at Calgary).
	C Squadron 12th C.M.R. (at Red Deer).
	Headquarters Staff 2nd Canadian Division.
	18th Battalion (field work).
,, 14	Review of 2nd Canadian Division (Shorncliffe).
	A, B, and C Squadrons 2nd C.M.R.
	56th Battalion (officers and men, at Calgary).
	Canadian Medical Service.
,, 21	Yukon Machine Gun Section.
	Eaton Machine Gun Brigade (officers and men).
,, 28	12th Reserve Battalion (officers and men).
	18th and 21st Battalions.
Sept. 4	Canadian Pay and Record Office, London (officers).
	6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, officers; officers, non-coms., and men.
,, 11	King's Review at Shorncliffe.
	Borden Motor Machine Gun Battery, officers; officers, non-coms., and men.
	4th Field Co., 2nd Division, Engineers.
	18th Battalion.
	19th (Central Ont.) Battalion.
	20th ,, ,,
	21st (Eastern Ont.) ,,
	24th Battalion.
	4th Infantry Brigade.
,, 18	2nd Division Manoeuvres.
,, 23	2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
	5th ,, ,, ,,
	Canadian School of Musketry, Rockcliffe.
Oct. 2	48th Reserve Battalion.
,, 9	43rd Battalion (Guard).
	54th ,, (officers and men).
,, 16	48th ,, (men).
	36th (Ontario) Battalion (men).
	4th Mounted Rifles (on transport).
	5th ,, Field Kitchen.
	2nd Brigade, Mounted Rifles (officers).
	1st Troop, 19th Alberta Dragoons.
,, 23	7th Reserve Brigade.
	7th ,, Battalion, Headquarters Staff.
	7th Battalion (1st B.C. Regiment) (men).
	32nd Reserve Battalion (officers).
	36th ,, ,, ,,
	Canadian School of Signalling (Commandant and Instructional Staff, officers & men).
	53rd Battalion (officers and men).
,, 30	25th ,, (officers and men).
	48th Reserve Battalion.
	53rd Battalion (on transport).
	90th Pioneers (on transport).
Nov. 6	King's Review at the Front.
	Inspection by General Steele of 2nd Brigade, C.M.R.
	Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers & men).
1915.	
Nov. 6	16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish) after Ypres.
	48th Battalion (men).
,, 13	Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers & men).
	Training Division (Musketry Staff).
,, 20	,, ,, Military School Staff.
	,, ,, 10th Reserve Brigade.
	,, ,, Headquarters Staff.
	,, ,, Headquarters Paymaster's Staff.
	17th Battery, 5th Brigade, C.F.A. (men).
	32nd Reserve Battalion.
,, 27	Recruiting and Organisation, Headquarters Staffs.
	5th C.M.R. (No. 3 Troop, "C" Squadron).
	9th Infantry Reserve Brigade, Headquarters Staff.
Dec. 4	5th C.M.R. (No. 1 Troop, "C" Squadron).
	48th B.C. Reserve Battn. (O.C., Adjutant. Qmr., Warrant Officers, and Sergeants).
	9th Infantry Reserve Brigade (Headquarters and Subordinate Staffs).
	No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance (group of officers).
	83rd Battn. arriving Toronto from Niagara Camp.
,, 11	Machine-Gun School (Instructional Staff; Assembled Class; Anti-Aircraft Drill).
	P.P.C.L.I. (3rd Universities, McGill, Co.).
	5th C.M.R. (officers of "C" Squadron).
	Canadian Training Division (Musketry officer and General Subordinate Staff).
	Halifax, N.S., men at Bramshott.
	61st Battn. (at Winnipeg).
	39th Battn. (at Belleville).
Dec. 18	Machine-Gun School (Company Drill; Section at Miniature Range).
	5th C.F.A. (officers).
	Instructional Staff (officers).
	Wounded N.C.O.s and men returning to Canada.
	40th Battn. (warrant officers, staff sergts., and sergts.).
	Canadian Ordnance Corps (Chief Officers and Office Staff).
Dec. 25	48th, B.C., Pioneer Battn. (officers and N.C.O.s, No. 2 Co.).
	40th, N.S., Battn. (No. 15 Platoon; band).
	Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe (staff).
	P.P.C.L.I. (3rd Universities Co., road-making; officers and N.C.O.s).
	56th, Calgary, Battn. (No. 6 Platoon, "B" Company).
	5th Artillery Brigade (Otterpool Camp during snowstorm).
1916.	
Jan. 1	Army Dental Corps (officers).
	7th C.F.A. Brigade (C.O. and Headquarters and Subordinate Staffs).
	School of Signalling (officers, N.C.O.s, and men of 26th class).
	5th Artillery Brigade (Horse Lines of 17th Battery).
	Machine-Gun School (Pack Horses and Limbers).
	5th Infantry Brigade Staff at Front.
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CANADA

No. 524. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916. Vol. XLI. 6D. WEEKLY.

WAR HONOURS FOR CANADIANS *(See page 94).*

LIEUT.-GENERAL E. A. H. ALDERSON,
Commanding the Canadian Army (K.C.M.G.).

MAJOR THE REV. CANON F. G. SCOTT,
Chaplain to the Canadian Forces (C.M.G.).

COL. MURRAY MAC LAREN,
Canadian Army Medical Corps (C.M.G.).

LIEUT.-COL. (BRIG.-GEN.) D. WATSON,
Commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade (C.B.).

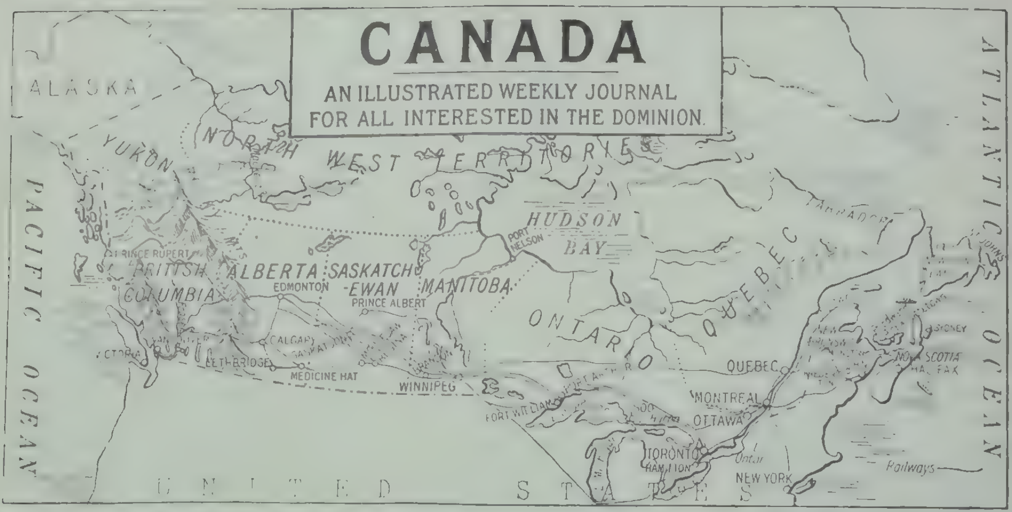
Photo [illegible]

CAPT. J. A. CRITCHLEY,
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Military Cross)

MAJOR E. DE B. PANET
Royal Canadian Artillery (D.S.O.)

LIEUT.-COL. A. E. SWIFT,
2nd Battalion (D.S.O.)

MAJOR W. H. CLARK-KENNEDY,
13th Battalion (D.S.O.)



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Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

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AN IMPERIAL UTTERANCE.

SIR EDWARD CARSON is one of the few men in the public life of the Mother Country whose patriotism is untouched by the blight of party politics. Throughout the Empire he stands out as a foremost defender of Imperial Unity. We commend to our readers and to the Press in Canada the pregnant passages from his recent speeches which we reproduce below, in which the chosen leader of Irish Imperialists voices his hopes and fears.

Speaking on the subject of a National Policy, Sir Edward Carson said: "If a National Policy means a policy of the Empire and nothing else but the Empire and the interests of the Empire—if it means putting aside all sordid bickerings of party politicians and having before us only one ideal—the happiness of our own people as a whole, then I, at all events, welcome a National Policy."

On the danger of a premature peace, he urged that "it is the duty of every man in this country who wants a lasting peace, and a lasting settlement which will allow the full development of our resources and the progress of our race, to watch with anxiety every effort that may be made in the near future to bring about that peace. "Peace," he exclaimed, "God knows we all long for it and pray for it. We know the desolate homes and the sacrifices and sufferings of our people from hour to hour. We want the men in the trenches to know that the country appreciates what they are suffering, hour after hour, day after day, night after night. We want them to know that we never forget them for a moment. We want them to feel that we are thinking of all we owe to them, for, after all, but for them you and I would not be here as free men. We want our Fleet on the stormy waves and in the dark nights to know that they have the prayer of every loyal brother citizen in this country. Just because we know those sufferings we are determined, as they are determined, that we will do our part and see that these sacrifices have not been in vain.

"When the war is over," he continued, "we will have still a great deal to do. I hope we shall never get back into the old rut. I hope that the war, if it has done nothing else, has pulled the machine out of it. Let us try to look to something higher and something better. Let us try to recognise the great things that our Dominions Beyond the Seas have done and the loyalty that they have shown to the Old Country. Let us try to find after the war not a lesser or more attenuated race; let us, as it were, out of the ashes of those who have been sacrificed, find something arisen which will be greater in every respect, in the consolidation of all the parts into one great harmonious whole, recognising the duty of each part to the other without selfishness and without any personal ambition. That, I understand, in broad outline, is the meaning of a National Policy. May it be fulfilled to the utmost."

Speaking on the same day at a public luncheon given by the Institute of Industry, Sir Edward Carson uttered the same warning against an immature peace, saying:—"One warning I should like to give you, I advise every man who has the interest of the industrial and commercial future of this country at heart to watch every symptom of peace. I beg of you to take care that our love of peace and our anxiety for our kith and kin who are in a position of danger does not lead us to an immature peace which may be a temporary alleviation of our sufferings, but will not be the fulfilment of the duty we owe to those who are to come after us."

Coming from one so recently a member of the Cabinet, this warning has additional weight. Before concluding his speech, he said:—"One thing, at all events, we have learned from the war, and that is that politics are nothing compared with our country. We have to consolidate and utilise the Empire as one undivided whole. To our countrymen across the seas, I say, and I believe I am voicing the feeling of the whole country, that to any extent they desire they must be incorporated in our Imperial councils, and we must run our commercial, financial, and national policy for mutual benefit."

This message to the self-governing Dominions will be warmly welcomed in Greater Britain. Sir Edward Carson has proved his possession of many of the most valuable arts of statesmanship, and in time of need the Empire knows where it can find a man.

**

IMPERIAL UNITY AND IMPERIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

IT was the dream of that great Empire-builder, Cecil Rhodes, one day to see Imperial Unity expressing itself in the enduring form of Imperial scholarship; and in his will—that great Imperial document—he sought in part to give shape and substance to the splendid idea that lay so near his heart. His prescient spirit could conceive no surer process for the ultimate welding of Britain and Greater Britain into one harmonious whole, than that there should come forth from every part of the Empire men equipped and inspired to carry on the high tradition of English letters.

The Imperial dreamer lies in his last sleep on the crest of the Matoppos, and quite otherwise does this business of consolidation promise to be accomplished. Yet the dream holds true. It holds true for all that the sword has usurped the task of the pen, and cemented with the quick blood of sacrifice much that was to have been done by the quiet and patient labours of men fostered in a love for the historic past of this our England, her life and her literature.

The dream was born in the days when *Kulturgeschichte* imposed upon Europe everything except that menace of domination which it was so skilfully disposed to conceal. To-day the dream is obscured by the smoke of conflict, and thrust from our immediate recognition because we perceive the effect of all this hammering of the Teuton on the edifice of the British Empire to be a riveting together of its scattered and component parts into a front of steel. But to-morrow the pen will once more resume its sway over the minds of men; and while the statues, the memorials and the tablets in every city and town throughout the Empire will hand down to posterity the story of those heroic souls who yielded themselves up in the Great Cause, more imperishable than bronze or marble will be that new spirit, quickened by sacrifice and the example of sacrifice, which will manifest itself in literature. It is in confident anticipation of such a time, when the great dream of the Empire builder shall reassert itself, that we welcome as specially significant, even at this crisis of our fate, the recently published work of a gifted Canadian scholar.

"The Life of Sir Philip Sidney,"* published by the Cambridge University Press, comes from the pen of Professor Malcolm William Wallace, the Associate Professor of English Literature at University College, Toronto, and embodies in its originality and independence of research, its careful collation of authorities, and its vigorous style the highest traditions of English scholarship. Written before the outbreak of war, it does not altogether come out of season. As the Professor reminds us in his preface: "The life of Sidney may possess a new interest for us, for he, too, died in the Netherlands in defence of ideals strangely similar to those for which the British nation is to-day engaged in a life-and-death struggle."

Perhaps our interest in Sidney to-day is not so much in his life as in the manner and matter of his death. Of him it might be said, as was written of his friend, "he lived as the best of men desire to die," and, it may be added, in his dying he presented to his race for all time an exemplar as faithfully followed to-day by Canadians in the trenches of Flanders, as lately by Australians and New Zealanders in the shambles of the Gallipoli peninsula.

There is something that stirs and touches the imagination, and moves us to great hopes, in this spectacle of a Canadian-born scholar once again telling us the immortal story of Zutphen. "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine," is a phrase with so strong a ring of the Bible in it that it is well we should be reminded at this moment that it was the simple utterance of a noble Englishman dying in a noble cause. Professor Wallace recalls to us one of our Imperial possessions whose spirit as surely animates to-day the soldiers of the Dominion quite as much as the breadth and splendour of the Elizabethan age itself has entered into the Professor's own pages. The dream of Rhodes will yet come true.

**

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Defence of the Empire. The session of the Dominion Parliament which was opened last week by the Duke of Connaught will be another purely war session, an agreement having happily been come to between the parties to extend the life of Parliament for one year. Practically the sole business before the House will be to provide, by means of men and money, for the further co-operation of Canada in the defence of the Empire.

Both the Speech from the Throne and the utterances of the leaders in the opening debate reached a high level of patriotism, and the sentiments given expression to by them will be read with satisfaction by Canada's soldier sons both at the front and in the English training camps. We hope they will also be read in Berlin, where their testimony to the gallantry of the Dominion's fighting men and the self-sacrificing and loyal spirit shown by the Canadian people as a whole should help to bring the Kaiser and the war party to their senses. Sir Robert Borden's declaration, in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's challenge, that there was no intention to introduce conscription, speaks well for the eagerness and enthusiasm of Canada's sons. Reports from all over the Dominion plainly show that such a step is not called for in order to raise the second quarter of a million men for the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

* * *

Dour Determination. Right across the continent from Victoria to Halifax the Press of Canada speaks with one emphatic voice. The Christmas issues of the leading Canadian papers, when referring to the sacred season of goodwill, were careful to remind their readers that, while all Christian peoples must ardently pray for and desire peace, they must just as ardently determine to deserve that blessing by continuing their fight against Evil until it is crushed and destroyed. There is a hard, determined note running through the speeches of public men and the leading articles of the responsible journals of Canada which is typical of the British temperament in times of great stress. The greater the sacrifices the stronger the determination. The greater the reverses the more implacable the temper. Here in the middle of the eighteenth month of the most terrific war ever known, the British Empire is more agreed and determined than ever to crush this militant evil at whatever cost. This spirit animates each and every of our brave Allies, who to-day are bound together by ties of mutual confidence and respect far stronger even than when they faced the first onslaughts in August, 1914.

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* Cambridge: University Press. Pp. 428. 10/6 net.

* * *

War on German Trade.

In both official and business circles in Canada great interest is being shown in the developments of the commercial situation, especially as it affects German trade at the conclusion of the war. The speech of Mr. Runciman on the floor of the House of Commons at Westminster last week, and the resolution thereafter passed, have been heartily welcomed, and it is authoritatively stated that the Dominion Government is quite ready to co-operate with the Imperial Government on the terms of the resolution, and to increase as far as Canada is concerned the economic pressure on Germany. This would, of course, only be in consonance with Canada's proved attitude towards the trade of the Mother Country.

Canadians will be further interested in seeing what steps are taken to give practical effect to a report by a special committee of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of "Trade During and After the War." The report advocates, *inter alia*, provision (a) for preferential reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the British Empire; (b) for reciprocal trading relations between the British Empire and the Allied countries; (c) for the favourable treatment of neutral countries; and (d) for regulating, by tariffs and otherwise, trade relations with all enemy countries, so as to render impossible a return to pre-war conditions and for stimulating the development of home manufactures and the consequent increased employment of native labour.

* * *

The United States and Contraband.

If the rumours so diligently circulated by American Press correspondents are true, Washington is about to make more forceful and peremptory objections to the interference of England with American trade with Germany. It will be regrettable if the United States should play Germany's game in this way, as it could only cause hard feelings between the two English-speaking nations without any hope of loosening our embargo on contraband.

At the worst, should Washington go to the extreme length, and prohibit the export of war munitions, it might prove a blessing in disguise. Our new great munition factories are gradually approaching their full output, and very shortly, if we are not so already, we shall be independent of United States supplies. The American contractors, it is said, drove a hard bargain with the British War Office, who were forced to give orders for far greater quantities than they desired. If legislation at Washington should prevent delivery of further supplies, it would save us very many millions. But Cousin Jonathan is hardly likely to lose good business.

* * *

Taxing Taxed Incomes.

Canada has previously referred to the hard position of Canadians resident in England whose incomes are first taxed, say, in Ontario, and then are again mulcted for heavy income tax in England. We are glad to see that the financial editor of the *Times* is ventilating this grievance on behalf of those who draw any important share of their income from India or the Dominions. However ill-disposed the Chancellor of the Exchequer may have been to meet this difficulty before the war, surely now, when the Dominions are co-operating so unstintedly both in men and money, he may see the matter in a new light.

The Canadian resident in England has already paid his Provincial taxes before his income reaches this country, and has contributed something towards the cost of the war in Canada. Surely the amount so paid might fairly be deducted from the amount claimed in this country so that the total tax paid is the same and not greater in the case of the Canadian resident in the Mother Country.

The Hudson Bay Railway and Trade Route.

Among the new railway construction which is to go on uninterruptedly during the present year is the line being built by the Dominion Government to Hudson Bay. The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways in Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet, who is now paying a brief visit to his sons, who are on active service, recently stated that it was hoped the line would be completed by next winter. As this long-talked-of project comes nearer realisation, it is natural to find a revival of the discussions as to its usefulness.

An Ottawa journal, the *Citizen*, has been giving publicity to an article by Mr. E. J. Tighe, who spent the season 1914-1915 at Port Nelson, and is extremely pessimistic as to the value of the route. Mr. Tighe, however, admits that navigation to and from the Bay ports will be possible for from two to three months. His fear that marine insurance rates will be prohibitive need not be taken too seriously when we remember that the Dominion Government is installing a system of buoys, beacons, Marconi and other signalling stations hitherto lacking.

The outstanding favourable factor is that when completed it will be possible, during a certain period, to ship there grain grown in the Prairie Provinces. At present, even when navigation on the Great Lakes from Port Arthur and Fort William to Montreal is open, it means transhipment from the railway cars to the Lake steamers and another transhipment at the ocean port. At the Hudson Bay Railway terminals the steamers will be able to come alongside the elevators or the railway cars, and, with the exception of the railway distance from the harvest fields in the areas not far distant, the transit to European ports will be an all-sea transit with but one transhipment.

* * *

Possible Handicaps.

An important criticism, not alluded to by Mr. Tighe, lies in the question as to what attitude the banks may adopt in regard to loans on grain stored in the Hudson Bay elevators awaiting shipment. It is pointed out that no shipments will be possible by this route before July or August, which means a long period of storage of the previous year's crops. It is improbable that advances to anything like the same amount would be made on grain waiting shipment by this route as upon that which is certain of easy access to Eastern ports by water as early as May, and in case of emergency by rail at any time of the year.

Of course, ocean freights will be another serious question, apart from insurance, and their rate will inevitably depend upon the amount of outward cargo to the Hudson Bay terminal ports which the vessels employed are able to secure. Very little passenger traffic is to be expected by this route, and probably it will be found advisable for a special type of vessel to handle the trade.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CURTEIS.—On Christmas Eve, at Golden, B.C., the wife of Oswald J. Curteis, of City Ranch, Brisco, B.C., of a daughter.

STEACY.—On January 11, at 132, Earl's Court Road, London, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Rev. R. H. Steacy, Director, Canadian Chaplain Service, and Rector of All Saints' Church, Westboro, Ottawa, of a daughter.

WISEMAN.—On January 13, at 15, Sloane Avenue, Chelsea, to Capt. Sir William and Lady Wiseman—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

POTTER—STEVENSON.—On January 13, at St. Barnabas, Beckenham, by the Rev. S. A. Heyward, George Herbert Spilsbury-Potter, Captain, 20th Royal Fusiliers, Lieut.-Comdr. R.N. (retired), elder son of the late G. G. Potter, of Netherstowe, Lichfield, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Robert Charles Stevenson, Deputy Commissioner, Burma, and Mrs. Stevenson, Beckenham.

UNITE-WEBB—BIRD.—On January 10, at Marloes Road, Kensington, Dudley Unite-Webb, Artists' Rifles O.T.C., son of the late J. Webb, Esq., of Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, to Annie, daughter of the late John Bird, Esq., of Harleston House, Northampton.

DEATHS.

JAMES-DAVIES.—After an operation for appendicitis, John Vincent James-Davies, 39th Battery, Lethbridge, Alta., eldest son of E. J. James-Davies, of Grassy Lake, Alberta, late of Walthamstow, and Hornchurch, Essex, in his 21st year. Interred in Anglican Cemetery, Lethbridge, Alta. Essex papers, please copy.

ON SERVICE.

BLACKETT.—Killed in action, in France, on December 31, 1915, William Chermside Blackett, Sergeant, Royal Montreal Regt., only son of John and Caroline Blackett, Saltillo, Mexico, in his 20th year.

OPENING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Duke of Connaught on Canada's Soldiers. Speeches by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THE Canadian Parliament was formally opened on Thursday, January 13, by the Duke of Connaught. There was a large attendance of members, many of whom were in khaki.

The only measures announced in the Speech from the Throne were a Bill to further the effective co-operation of Canada in the defence of the Empire and a resolution requesting the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact legislation extending the life of the Canadian Parliament by one year. Allusion was made to the undesirability of the distraction and confusion of a General Election at so critical a time, and also to the bountiful harvest and the general prosperity.

The Speech referred to the achievements and valour of the Navy and Army, and the spirit of splendid loyalty and unfaltering devotion shown by India and the Oversea Dominions, which vied with each other in co-operating with the Mother Country to achieve the common defence of our liberties.

A Notable Response.

"The call to service," the Speech continued, "has evoked a widespread and notable response in Canada. Already 120,000 men have crossed the seas, an equal number are being actively trained and equipped for service abroad, and the call to extend the authorised enlistment to half a million men has been received with warm enthusiasm. At the front our gallant soldiers have met the enemy in repeated contests, and by their pre-eminent courage and heroic endurance have shed lustre on their country and upheld its highest traditions. Equally praiseworthy and impressive has been the self-sacrificing and loyal spirit shown by all the Canadian people, who have freely dedicated their manhood and substance to the common defence of the Empire."

In conclusion (says Reuter) the Duke of Connaught said: "The high courage, splendid heroism, and unalterable determination which have marked the united efforts of all portions of his Majesty's Dominions during the year of unprecedented strain and effort justify our supreme confidence in the triumph of our cause and a lasting affirmation of the principles of liberty and justice throughout the world."

The Duty of Canada.

Strong patriotic speeches were made by Mr. A. Thompson (Yukon) and Mr. Eugene Paquet (L'Islet), in moving and seconding the Address.

In the course of the debate on the Address on Monday Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that both parties had unanimously agreed from the outset that it was the duty of Canada to take part in the war and bring it to a successful conclusion. He denounced the attitude of the Quebec Nationalists who denied Canada's right to participate in the war, declaring, amidst cheers, that there had been no coercion—not even a request from Great Britain. The offer of the Canadian Government was spontaneous and the ratification of Parliament deliberate. There was not a civilised nation in the world that was not vitally interested in the crushing of Teutonic ambitions to dominate the world. Certain nations might yet have cause to rue their present indifference.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised the support of the Liberal Party for the Government's proposal to increase the Overseas forces to half a million men in order to carry on the fight. "But," he insisted, "we must repel the imputation that this is a prelude to conscription. There must be no conscription in Canada, and we should have an authoritative statement from the Premier on this subject."

No Conscription.

Sir Robert Borden, following, dwelt optimistically upon the immediate prospects of the war, paying a tribute especially to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the Canadian people. In announcing to the world on January 7 the increase of the authorised force to half a million, the Government had felt justified by the splendid response already made. Canada was fighting this war as a nation of the British Empire.

In regard to conscription, said the Prime Minister, he would repeat to-day with emphasis the statement which he had made publicly months ago—that there was no intention to introduce conscription.

The Manufacture of Shells.

Referring to the work of Canada in the manufacture of shells Sir R. Borden said that 260 factories had secured $300,000,000 worth of orders, of which $100,000,000 had been completed. He paid a compliment to the manner in which the work was being handled. Vast armies were of no use in this war unless they were equipped with strong artillery and abundant munitions. He had repeatedly drawn the attention of the Allies to the ability of Canada to provide supplies.

Replying to a question, Sir William White, Minister of Finance, stated that all expenses in connection with the maintenance and equipment of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces would be paid by Canada. Certain adjustments of accounts would be necessary after the war, but, speaking broadly, it was the desire of Canada to pay all costs, including transportation.

**

QUEBEC AND THE WAR.

His Honour P. E. LeBlanc, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, at the opening of the Provincial Legislature last week, said that since the war had continued to progress on an increasing scale the heavier had become the responsibilities which devolved upon Canada. The Province of Quebec was responding to all the calls that had been made upon it, and was contributing liberally to the patriotic and relief funds.

He continued: "Our young men are eagerly enlisting to fight beside the Armies of England and France. On behalf of all the inhabitants of this Province I wish once more to offer our devoted homage to our gracious Sovereign and to assure him that we ever pray for the triumph of his arms. I cannot refrain from expressing my high admiration for the soldiers whose bravery and heroism have brought such great glory to Canada."

**

A CANADIAN FROM RUHLEBEN.

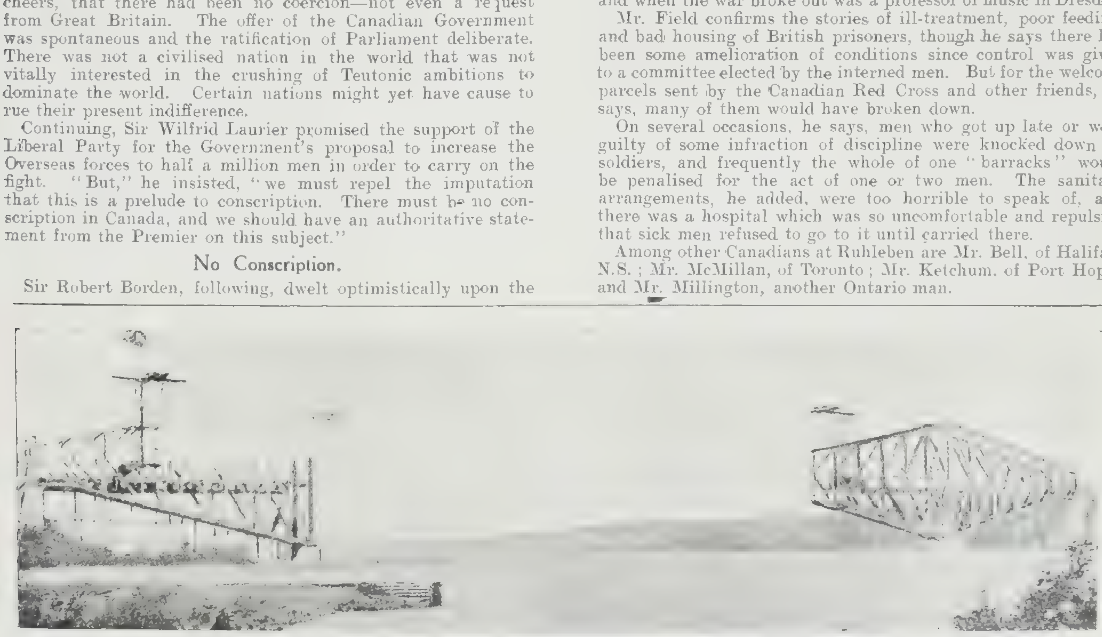
Treatment of Interned Civilians.

Mr. Henry Marshall Field, of Toronto, has arrived in London with a party of returned civilians, after eleven months in the prison camp at Ruhleben. Mr. Field has spent twenty years in Germany, with the exception of two years' residence in Toronto, and when the war broke out was a professor of music in Dresden.

Mr. Field confirms the stories of ill-treatment, poor feeding, and bad housing of British prisoners, though he says there has been some amelioration of conditions since control was given to a committee elected by the interned men. But for the welcome parcels sent by the Canadian Red Cross and other friends, he says, many of them would have broken down.

On several occasions, he says, men who got up late or were guilty of some infraction of discipline were knocked down by soldiers, and frequently the whole of one "barracks" would be penalised for the act of one or two men. The sanitary arrangements, he added, were too horrible to speak of, and there was a hospital which was so uncomfortable and repulsive that sick men refused to go to it until carried there.

Among other Canadians at Ruhleben are Mr. Bell, of Halifax, N.S.; Mr. McMillan, of Toronto; Mr. Ketchum, of Port Hope; and Mr. Millington, another Ontario man.



From]

THE NEW QUEBEC BRIDGE, AN IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT: FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON SEPT. 28.

REWARDS FOR SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

Honours for Many Canadians and Anglo-Canadians.

THE names of the following Canadians and Anglo-Canadians appear in the lists of honours for distinguished service in the field, published in the *London Gazette* of Friday, January 14:—

K.C.B. (Military Division).

Lieut.-Gen. Edwin Alfred Hervey Alderson, C.B.

C.B. (Military Division).

Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Casimir Henry Claude van Straubenzee.
Col. George Strachan Cartwright.
Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen) the Right Hon. John Edward Bernard Seely, D.S.O., Hampshire Yeomanry, T.F., Commanding Canadian Cavalry Brigade.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) David Watson, 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade.

C.M.G.

Lieut.-Col. (temp. Col.) Hugo Douglas De Prée, R.A.
Major Walter Long, D.S.O., 2nd Dragoons.
Lieut.-Col. C. K. Morgan, M.B., R.A.M.C.

CANADIAN FORCE.

Col. Murray MacLaren, Can. A.M.C.
Lieut. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Charles Johnstone Armstrong, Can. Engineers.
Lieut.-Col. George Gallie Nasmith, Can. A.M.C
Lieut.-Col. Archibald Cameron Macdonell, D.S.O., Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).
Lieut.-Col. Charles Macklem Nelles, Royal Can. Dragoons.
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Edward Ross, Can. A.M.C.
Lieut.-Col. George Stewart Tuxford, 5th Batt.
Hon. Major the Rev. Frederick George Scott, Chaplain to the Can Forces.

Promotions.

To be Brevet-Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. C. Van Straubenzee, R.A

D.S.O.

Major John Norton Griffiths, 2nd King Edward's Horse.
Major George Frederick Folger Osborne, R.E.
Major Francis Roger Sedgwick, R.A. (ret. pay).
Capt. (temp. Lieut.-Col.) Raymond Theodore Pelly, Loyal North Lancs. Regt., S.R. (commanding Princess Patricia's C.L.I.).

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lieut.-Col. Malcolm Alexander Colquhoun, 4th Batt.
Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Hill, 1st Batt.
Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry MacLaren, 1st Field Artillery Brig.
Lieut.-Col. John Grant Rattray, 10th Batt.
Lieut.-Col. Robert Rennie, M.V.O., 3rd Batt.
Lieut.-Col. William Amor Simson, 1st. Divl. Train.
Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward Swift, 2nd Batt.
Major George William Andrews, 8th Batt.
Major James Sutherland Brown, R. Canadian Regt
Major William Hew Clark-Kennedy, 13th Batt.
Major Hugh Marshal Dyer, 5th Batt.
Major Leslie Charles Goodeve, 1st Baty., Artillery.
Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) Edward Hilliam, 5th Batt.
Major Edwin Woodman Leonard, 12th Baty., Artillery.
Major Frank Cormack Magee, Heavy Baty., Artillery.
Major Edouard de Bellefeuille Panet, R. Can. Artillery.
Major John Mervyn Prower, 8th Batt.
Major William Rae, 30th Batt.
Lieut. Edward John Ashton, 9th Batt.

Military Cross.

Capt. Charles Barry Costin, W. Yorks. Regt.
Capt. Ernest Frederick Steell Dawson, R.E.
Capt. Arthur Edward Grasett, R.E.
Temp. Capt. Maxwell Mallalue, K.R.R.C. (Service Batt.).
Capt. Evelyn Alexander Sutton, R.A.M.C.
Lieut. William Ogle Bell Irving, 11th Hussars.
Lieut. Cecil Verge Strong, R.E.
Lieut. Edward Oliver Wheeler, R.E.
Temp. Sec. Lieut. Eric William McKay-White, Special List (att. R.E.).

CANADIAN FORCE.

Capt. Robert Percy Clark, 5th Batt.
Capt. Francis Hilary McDonnell Codville, R. Can. Dragoons.
Capt. John Ashton Critchley, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).
Temp. Capt. Hugh McDonald Dunlop, Can. Artillery.
Capt. Thomas Charles Evans, Can. A. Vet C.
Capt. Stanley Douglas Gardner, 7th Batt.
Capt. James Emmanuel Hahn, 1st Batt.
Capt. Victor John Hastings, 16th Batt
Capt. William James Aiken Lalor, 1st Batt
Capt. Wilfred Mavor, 15th Batt.
Capt. Joseph Bartlett Rogers, 3rd Batt.
Capt. Frank Overton Wills Tidy, 3rd Batt
Capt. Edward Ralan Vince, Can. Engineers.
Capt. Arthur Stanley Wright, R. Can Artillery
Lieut. Edwin Albert Baker, Can. Engineers
Lieut. William D. Holmes, 7th Batt.
Lieut. Richard James Leach, Field Artillery (Heavy) Baty.
Lieut. Edison Franklin Lynn, Can. Engineers.
Lieut. James Campbell Macdonald, Can. Engineers.
Lieut. Donald Milner Mathieson, Can. Engineers.
Lieut. Donald McGugan, 16th Batt.
Lieut. Frank Harvey Tingley, Can. Artillery.
Armourer Sergt.-Maj. Harry Robert Northover, Can. Ordnance Corps (now Lieut.).
Sgt.-Major Sidney Augustus Ridgwell, Can. Divl. Engineers.

Royal Red Cross Decoration (First Class.)

CANADIAN NURSING SERVICE.—Miss K. O. McLatchey (Matron); Miss E. B. Ridley (Matron); Miss V. A. Tremaine.

D.C.M.

CANADIAN FORCE (Batt. in parentheses).

24086 Pte. F. Ableson (3).

20743 Cpl. W. H. Baker (9, formerly 10); 18839 Lce.-Cpl. E. A. Barrett (4); 5318 Sgt. W. H. B. Bevan (2nd Fld. Co., Engrs.); 41615 Gr. V. A. Bleakney (8th Bty., 2nd F.A. Brig.); 72176 Pte. A. V. Bonner (27); 25546 Regtl. Sgt.-Maj. W. A. Bonshor (14); 1247 Lce.-Sgt. E. Bowler (P.P.C.L.I.); 1346 Pte. G. Bronquest (P.P.C.L.I.); 81103 Cpl. W. R. Brookes (9, formerly 10); 9648 Pte. J. Bruno (3).

5301 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. (now Lieut.) G. R. Chetwynd (2nd Fld. Co., Engrs.); 1576 Lce.-Cpl. J. M. Christie (P.P.C.L.I.); 1220 Pte. G. F. Clark (8); 25819 Sgt. E. Cowen (14); 1806 Qrmr.-Sgt. G. W. Cragg (1st Divl. Hdqrs. Sub. Staff).

61931 Pte. A Deblois (22); 29167 Sgt. A. Denholm (16); 15066 Pte. J. A. Dunwoody (Strathcona's H.).

5310 Sgt. C. B. Ferris (2nd Fld. Co. Engrs.); 8397 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. P. S. Flinter (12, formerly 2).

27419 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. A. Goodfellow (15).

42040 Btry. Sgt.-Mjr. J. Hamshere (10th Btry., A.); 5112 Spr. B. W. Harmon (1st Fld. Co., Engrs.); 76317 Pte. W. B. Harris (29); 2873 Cpl. J. S. Hewetson (Strathcona's H.); 23348 Sgt. J. Holland (7); 75240 L.-Cpl. A. J. Hourston (29).

15576 L.-Cpl. B. Jones (Signal Troop Cav. Brig., formerly 6); 9063 L.-Cpl. E. H. Jones (3); 46282 L.-Sgt. W. N. Jones (13).

29116 Regtl. Sgt.-Mjr. J. Kay (16); 27001 Sgt.-Mjr. J. Keith (15); 24142 Cpl. Q. Kranchel (17, formerly 13).

61589 Pte. P. A. Lambert (22); 40336 Sgt. J. R. Langford (2nd Btry., 1st Fld. A. Brig.); 74 Sgt. F. W. Larkin (P.P.C.L.I.); 5410 Cpl. G. Law (2nd Fld Co., Engrs.); 880 Cpl. W. Legge (R. Can. Dragoons); 28817 Sgt. W. Le Maitre (16); 28705 Cpl. A. Lyons (16).

40217 Sgt. W. MacInnes (1st Btry., C.A.); 81576 L.-Cpl. J. Maxwell (2); 11262 Pte. M. G. McCauley (4); 650 Co. Qmr.-Sgt. G. L. McDonnell (P.P.C.L.I.); 42053 Sgt. C. G. McDougall (4th Btry., C.A.); 12736 Cpl. E. G. McFeat (5); 13762 Pte. J. McIvor (5); 13760 Pte. N. McIvor (5); 1158 Sgt. H. McKenzie (P.P.C.L.I.); 26621 L.-Cpl. A. L. McLean (14); 16922 Pte. W. A. McQueen (30, formerly 7); 63640 Pte. J. Millard (4); 81597 Sgt. E. R. Milne (10); 71410 Pte. J. J. Milne (27); 2788 Pte. A. W. Mitchell (Strathcona's H.); 19584 Sgt. C. Morrison (10); 41635 Cpl. D. Murray (2nd Art. Brig. Hdqrs.); 6256 Pte. J. F. Murray (1).

616 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. H. Neighbour (8); 6879 Sgt. F. C. C. Newell (1); 5612 Sec. Cpl. J. F. Norton (No. 4 Sec., 1st Divl. Sig. Co., Can. Engrs., Tele. Det.).

1805 Qrmr.-Sgt. P. M. Orbinski (1st Divl. Hdqrs. Sub. Staff).; 24204 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. N. Osborne (13).

77902 Pte. W. Paterson (30, formerly 7); 51383 L.-Cpl. A. G. Pearson (P.P.C.L.I.); 2586 Sgt. F. C. Powell (Strathcona's H.); 30006 Cpl. M. S. Purton (No. 1 Co. Divl. Train, A.S.C.).

40005 Bmdr. G. Quilter (1st Arty. Divl. Hdqrs.).

8280 Sgt. J. Richardson (2); 16269 Sgt. J. Robinson (7).

6856 Pte. C. D. Smith (1); 754 Pte. L. L. Spalding (39); 9068 Sgt. H. V. Spence (3); 5749 Spr. F. T. Spencer (No. 2 Sec., 1st Divl. Signal Co.); 12001 Stff.-Sgt. A. P. Sprange (Army C. Hdqrs); 25540 Regtl. Sgt.-Mjr. J. M. Stephenson (23, formerly 14); 41265 Gnr. S. Stickland (Res. Brig. Artillery, formerly 7th Btry.); 77689 Pte. B. A. Styles (15); 30240 Driver F. Sutcliffe (No. 2 Co. Divl. Train, A.S.C.); 16958 Sgt. W. Swindells (30, formerly 7).

45006 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. (now Lieut.) G. R. Turner (3rd Fld. Co. Engrs.).

27020 Sgt. W. B. Venner (15).

41722 Sgt. J. Ward (2nd Art. Brig., Amn. Col., Art.); 42423 Btry. Sgt.-Mjr. R. Wildgoose (9th Btry. Art.); 9066 L.-Cpl. F. Williams (3); 8281 Sgt. G. G. Winterbottom (2).

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CANADIANS DECORATED BY THE KING.

Among those decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace last Saturday were Major-General J. W. Carson (C.B.); Brig.-Gen. J. C. MacDougall and Surg.-Gen. G. Carleton Jones (C.M.G.); Lieut. W. D. Holmes, 7th Batt. (D.S.O. and Military Cross); Major A. Macphail, Can. Engrs., and Lieut. J. R. McIlree, 7th Batt. (D.S.O.); Major F. A. Wanklyn, R.F.C., Capt. A. K. Haywood, C.A.M.C., and Lieut. J. G. Anderson, 5th Batt. (Military Cross); and Miss Margaret C. Macdonald, Matron-in-Chief, Can. Nursing Service (Royal Red Cross, First Class).

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT: A SOLDIER'S DREAM OF PEACE

A MEMBER of the London staff of the Canadian Emigration Office on active service writes from the front:—

"The French round here consider the war will be over by June, and are very certain of it simply because, they say, the German 'cash' is too low. Most of this land all round about is at standstill, as the majority was farmed by German money, hence the number of spies around here. The last two days have been heaven, and we have got good and dry, and we have got a new pair riding breeches—*such* a boon. We received to-day a *stick* of chocolate each from St. Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and Grenada, and although it is small in itself, when one considers the thousands who receive it, it's no little item. Through the officers I have been able to obtain some rolled oats—such a change, and we eat them raw with milk when we can get near a cow—but the women keep good lookout on their cows, as some of these places called farms depend solely on their own cow!

"We all talk of what we shall do when we get back," he continues. "My present wish is to be thrown into a bathroom, have my clothes burnt, stop in bath and read a daily paper right through, and then sit on a decent chair and look at a meal being got ready and a *cloth* laid to eat it on oh! what a dream! Don't think, though, I could remain still and see it done. The food desired is a real joint of beef—sirloin—with a good undercut; and one thing is certain, none of us will ever again look upon stew, and there *would* be some trouble if bully is ever hidden in any grub provided. Some men come back from leave quite ill from effects of rich food, and one can hardly be surprised. I'll watch it."

A Canadian's Daring.

"Last time going in the Germans must have got wind of us," writes a Vancouver soldier in the 29th Battalion to relatives in Montreal. "Just as we started across an open field they opened up with their machine-guns, and it made things warm for a while. Not a person was hurt in my platoon, but they got some of the other boys, I think. One of the battalion we were relieving was beheaded by a whizz-bang. It struck the poor fellow just behind the neck as he was coming out. Of course, the trenches are in an awful state, and we have to work day and night, but the Germans are worse, I believe. One of the boys of the battalion on our right walked across in broad daylight to the German trenches, and called back to us to come on over, as there was no one at home. He was pulled up for it when he got back, but he said their trenches had two feet of water in them. He was either crazy or wanted to get home for Christmas, but his luck was with him.

"Please excuse writing, but there is a bunch of howling idiots in my billet raising the mischief on account of having to go on fatigue by moonlight. These moonlight excursions are the bane of our lives. You go to Engineers' Headquarters and pack in sandbags, galvanised iron, trench bottoms, iron rails and such other little whatnots up to your neck in water and mud. Can't smoke, can't talk, and you are only allowed to grouse under your breath. We should worry, though. Fritzy has his troubles, I bet. We invite him to come over every morning, and have a drop of rum. Gee! it's comical to think we are thirty yards from a bunch of men whose blocks we are going to knock off some day."

**

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

Chadwick, Lieut. F. W., 26th Batt.
Evans, Lieut. A. E., 7th Batt. (British Columbia).

Wounded

Chetwynd, Lieut. G. R., 2nd Field Co., Engineers.
McEwen, Maj. A. B., 3rd Brig. Field Artillery.
Wood, Capt. S. W., 16th Batt. (Canadian Scottish).

Lieut. Chadwick belonged to Edmonton, having been in the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers; and Lieut. Evans to Quebec, as stated in last week's *Canada*.

Capt. Wood is now back at duty; Major McEwen is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet (wound in head); and Lieut. Chetwynd at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne (gunshot wound in ear and concussion).

Lieut. R. M. Chester, 15th Batt., reported wounded last week, is now at No. 5 British Red Cross Hospital, Boulogne.

Other Officers Killed and Wounded.

Prob. Flight Sub. Lieut. Gordon Eyra Duke, R.N. (29), who was killed in an aeroplane accident at Eastbourne on January 9 (as stated in last week's *Canada*), belonged to Toronto, and arrived in England on December 16, this being his first experience in this country as an aviator.

Capt. F. H. Maynard, 125th Rifles, I.A. (wounded at the Persian Gulf), graduated from the R.M.C., Kingston, in 1901

Lieut. W. J. Watts, 12th Royal Warwickshire, attached 9th, wounded in the Mediterranean, formerly belonged to the 38th Dufferin Rifles of Canada, of Brantford, Ontario.

Second Lieut. Cecil George Doveton Sprot, Royal Scots Greys (wounded in France under date January 7), was the third son of the late General Sprot, of Riddell, Roxburghshire, and was settled at Somenos, Vancouver Island, when war broke out. He received his commission in September, 1914.

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CANADIAN NURSES FOR FRANCE.

A party of nurses arrived from Toronto by the s.s. *Pretorian* last week in charge of Sister Helen McMurrich. These ladies offered their services to the French Government for work with the French Flag Nursing Corps, the London Committee of which hospitably entertained them during their stay in London before crossing to France. They are the Misses Laura Robinson, Mabel Joice, Margaret McIntyre, Florence Morris, Louise Hopkins and Madeline Jaffray.

CAPTAIN W. D. HOLMES, 7TH (B.C.) BATTALION.

This officer, whose promotion is gazetted this week, enjoyed the rare distinction of being decorated with both the D.S.O. and Military Cross by the King on Saturday. He belongs to Victoria, B.C.

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THE CHARGE AGAINST COL. SIMPSON.

When Robert Mills Simpson, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, again appeared at Bow Street Police Court last week on a charge of stealing and receiving $100,000 belonging to his Majesty the King "in the right of the Province of Manitoba," Sir George Lewis said the defendant had been serving his King and country since the commencement of the war, and had been doing most important work at the front since May last. He came to England at the request of Sir Sam Hughes, and he felt that this imputation on his character was quite unjustified. He was associated in Canada with important political persons, and there was no question of any personal gain to himself. Defendant was further remanded on bail.

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Five American citizens, wearing khaki, charged at Liverpool with offences under the Aliens Restriction Order by representing themselves as Canadians, were each fined 40s. or 21 days' imprisonment.

The formation of a Canadian sportsmen's battalion is now assured. Arrangements are being made, a Toronto message states, whereby the entire 1,200 men required will be enlisted in one night at a monster meeting.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.'s AND MEN: — OVER — 300 DEAD.

LISTS of casualties to non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, issued on Friday and Saturday of last week and on Tuesday last, contain the names of 329 killed and died and 836 wounded. Most of those have apparently occurred at intervals before the end of the year. Owing to pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over until next week the names of the wounded and missing in Saturday's and Tuesday's lists.

List of Friday, January 14 (82 Killed and Died; 246 Wounded).

Killed.

2ND DIVL. ENGRS.—Baril, 239 C. M. L.; Smith, 433 I.

1ST BATT. (WESTERN ONTARIO REGT.).—Foster, 18497 J.; [illegible], A203 Sgt. T.; Laurie, 6328 J. A.; McDonald, 18454 Sgt. J. A.; Preston, A2387 G. E.; Urquhart, 6273 A.

4TH BATT. (CENTRAL ONTARIO).—Dumble, 11343 Sgt. G.; McLachlin, A36359 H. F.; Murphy, 11667 P. J.

10TH BATT. (WESTERN CANADA).—Hefferman, 81368 F.

13TH BATT. (5TH R. HIGHLRS.).—Negus, 46070 T. L.; Priaulx, 47160 A.

14TH BATT. (R. MONTREAL).—Dennis, 63281 J.; Swann, 26637 L.-Cpl. H. H.

15TH BATT. (48TH HIGHLRS.).—Cameron, [illegible] M. A.

18TH BATT.—Clarke, 53092 F.; Spooner, 53878 L.-Sgt. J.

19TH BATT.—Constable, 56096 G.; Reid, 56153 A. C.; Spittle, [illegible] J.; Whyte, 5[illegible]

[illegible] K.; Lebel, 412780 J. F.; Lowe, 57674 F. T.; McLeod, 57685 G.

A RED CROSS "COFFEE BAR" BEHIND THE FIRING LINE.

24TH BATT. Hards, 66179 B.; Macdonald, 65593 W. D.; Smyth, 66271 T. J.

25TH BATT. Burns, 67975 J.; Morris, 68047 T.; Pyke, 68463 R.

26TH BATT. Bird, 70126 A.; Meehan, 69607 L.-Cpl. H.; Theriault, 7[illegible]3 W. J.; Thomas, 69996 F.; Vigot, 70014 C. C.

27TH BATT.—Chisholm, 71678 J.; McMahon, 71984 R.; Sutherland 72055 B.

28TH BATT. Frijs, 73446 O.

31ST BATT. Whitcutt, 79649 F. C.

49TH BATT. Banks, 432714 R. R.; Walsh, 432420 D. E.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, now Reported Killed.

15TH BATT. Smith, 27732 T.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, now Reported Killed.

15TH BATT. Wilcox, 77572 W. A.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Killed.

1ST BATT. Sumner, 18807 D.; Woodward, 6976 A. C.

4TH BATT. Brown, 10880 W. C.

Died of Wounds.

2ND DIVL. ENGRS. Vollum, 457 H. J.

1ST BATT. Simpson, 18221 L.-Cpl. G.

5TH BATT. (WEST. CANADA). McNally, A24047 W.

7TH BATT. (BRITISH COLUMBIA). Raby, 77780 R. W. E.; Walker, [illegible]753 J. M.

15TH BATT. Gilpin, 27896 Sgt. R.

16TH BATT. (CANADIAN SCOTTISH). Davies, A20149 R.; Ensch, 77862 L.-Cpl. J. P.

20TH BATT. Thornton, 57949 A. C.

21ST BATT. Jefferies, 59596 F. A.; Wendt, 60043 C. A.

22ND BATT. Baron, 61546 H.; Beaudin, 62069 J. A.

24TH BATT. Diver, 65266 C. J.; Harris, 65418 K. C. W.; Thompson, 65990 H.

25TH BATT. Farrell, 67859 P.; Michaels, 67945 P.

26TH BATT. Miller, 69592 E. A.; Savage, 69871 L.-Cpl. S.

27TH BATT. Barnett, 71779 J.; McDonald, 71178 W.; Stevenson 71736 A.

42ND BATT. Johnstone, 418788 G.

Previously Reported Killed, now Reported Died of Wounds.

18TH BATT.—Logan, 53476 H. J.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War, now Reported Died of Wounds as Prisoner of War.

1[illegible] BATT.—Hardman, 24946 H.

Previously Officially Reported Wounded and Missing, now Unofficially Reported Died as Prisoner of War.

8TH BATT. (90TH WINNIPEG RIFLES).—George, 51 E. F.

Died.

1ST BATT.—McMaster, 6402 Sgt. D.

4TH BATT.—Ryan, 63762 J.

8TH BATT.—Brady, 20 M.

24TH BATT.—Barnes, 65046 L. Sgt. E. E.

26TH BATT. Napier, 69714 R. E.

Wounded.

R. CAN. H.A. Burnside, 6245 W. G.; Lawrence, 6053 Bdr. B.

R. CAN. DRAGOONS. McIllwraith, 15333 L.-Cpl. W. M.

5TH CAN. MTD. RIFLES. Hill, 110243 H.

1ST. DIVL. ENGRS. Dawn, 45265 H.; Lane, 45297 H. O.; Richards, 45190 D. O.; Smythe, 45334 L.-Cpl. F. W.

2ND DIVL. ENGRS. Andersen, 500002 A. D.; Cox, 45 J. H.; Deriberry, 279 B. Dobson, 56 C. A.; Fournier 538 Cpl. J. A.; MacCallum, 585 L.-Cpl. L. F.; O'Connor, 164 J. A.; Olliver, 166 Sgt. R.; Redman, 416 Sgt. W. B.

1ST BATT. Bint, [illegible]; Blyth, A2468 J. H.; Burdett, 7124 F. T.; Card, 402278 A. M.; Constant, A327 C. F.; Douglass, A2062 W. B.; Drury, 406069 W.; Healey, A213 H. G.; Kemp, A2679 S.; Le Lacheur, A612 F.; Mycock, A2357 J.; Newman, A2585 L.-Cpl. A.; Ross, A279 J. W.; Short, A941 G.; Smith, 23220 Cpl. J. E.; Smith, 444062 J. W.; Thomas, 6614 L.-Cpl. G. H.; Wells, 43672 H. J.

4TH BATT. Axon, A36110 R.; Cummings, 18766 Cpl. W. E.; Dryhurst, A36270 W. H.; Dyer, A36023 A. R.; Geary, 63395 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. A.; Hall, 18046 E.; Joseph, 17019 L.; McNaught, 63636 Cpl. G. K.; Mercer, 406014 Cpl. E.; Whiteley, 10702 Cpl. J. M.; Wilkinson, 36327 E.; Williams, 63951 Sgt. J. H.

5TH BATT. Batcheler, A24005 H.; Trunkfield, A24232 C. [illegible]

7TH BATT. Castle, 16964 Cpl. D. R.; Dostie, 428260 A.; Fisk, 429201 S. A.; Fletcher, 17121 Cpl. W. R.; Hunt, 21065 J. W.; Lagace, 428519 R. F.; Lane, 77781 Sgt. R.; Macauley, 428737 D.; Metherall, 77249 P. L.; Oliver, 428750 A. G.; Pollard, 16609 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. W. H.; Shanahan, 446545 J.; Smith, 429154 Sgt. P. M.; Stevenson, 428598 G. H.

8TH BATT. McDonald, A22648 H. A.; Taylor, 505 L.

10TH BATT. Argent, 400559 J.

13TH BATT. Campbell, 24332 R.; Cooke, 63191 H.; Coulter, 46132 Sgt. F. W.; Erskine, 63322 R.; Hodges, 63407 F.; Morrison, 24665 Sgt. W. C.; Muirhead, 24512 L.-Cpl. T.; Murray, 46508 G.; Perousse, A16084 C.; Pike, 63708 G.; Stratton, 24402 G.

14TH BATT. Bolwell, 25690 A. E.; Clarke, 412699 H.; Damen, A44057 J. F.; Ferneri, 25949 D. A.; Gauthier, 26275 Sgt. O.; Jenes, 63497 R. A.; Patterson, 23217 J.; Savard, 26522 Cpl. A.; Wanamaker, 413112 C.; Wooler, 63925 N.

15TH BATT. Atherton, 47804 H.; Atkinson, 77693 F.; Beairsto, 23102 H.; Boyer, 47815 C.; Brooks, 47816 F. E.; Farmer, 77481 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. W.; Onley, 46526 L.-Cpl. A.; Rankin, 77670 J.; Wise, 77404 F. M.

16TH BATT. Allison, 20134 J.; Bent, 420375 C. A.; Cameron, 46298 B. M.; Lauder, A20183 C.; McCutcheon, 21739 E. P.; Mairs, 77275 A.; Shaw, 420783 Cpl. R.; Steele, A20116 H.; Swannell, 28680 C. E.; Tait, A20120 J. McK.

18TH BATT. Allan, 53768 Armr. Cpl. R.; Carruthers, 53210 L.-Cpl. J. E.; Fisher, 53562 E.; Rucker, 54234 B.; Somerfeldt, 53513 S.; Tooke, 54052 Act. Cpl. S. H. L.

19TH BATT. Bible, 55782 C. H.; Blackberow, 55762 Cpl. W. H.; Buchanan, 55580 J. W.; Coleman, 55803 J.; Danby, 55824 C.; Dawkins, 55606 V. H.; Hartshorne, 55443 F. F.; Higgins, 55449 W. G.; Hogben, 56161 S. E.; McCormick, 55909 J.; Marshall, 55884 W. McB.; Montgomery, 55894 R.; Murray, 55890 W. L.; Precious, 56198 W. W.; Rankine, 55498 W. J.; Reading, 56113 W.

20TH BATT.—Charlton, 57335 Sgt. F. E.; Maroon, 58259 E. J.; Munson, 57696 Cpl. W. E.; Preet, 413079 S. F.; Spottiswoode, 58111 J.; Sullivan, 57297 H.

21ST BATT. Ballard, 59034 H. W.; Blackburn, 59070 J.; Cody, 59180 J.; Fletcher, 60110 C. H.; Marenecia, 59636 A.; Merolla, 59653 R.

22ND BATT. Bearegard, 416719 V.; Baribeau, 61316 S.; Bessette, 61046 L.; Chabot, 61921 E.; Corbin, 448058 E.; Courtemanche, 416653 A.; Dallaire, 61815 Sgt. T.; Deblois, 61924 J. G.; Desjardins, 61444 A.; Devries, 61112 Sgt. R. P.; Duplain, 61926 W.; Goyett, 61036 A.; Lacroix, 61194 Sgt. A.; Lachance, 61587 J.; Maheu, 61189 A.; Richard, 61519 F.; Savard, 61633 L.

24TH BATT. Dunn, 65293 L.; Godard, 66247 H. M.; Gruleau, 416695 A.; Johnson, 65501 T. W.; Lewis, 65561 F.; Logan, 66177 H. B.; Macdonald, 65592 A.; MacDonald, 66281 A.; Russell, 65861 A. W.; Smart, 65898 R. N.

25TH BATT. Arsenault, 67586 L.-Cpl. A.; Bowser, 67384 V. A. J.; Cameron, 68259 D.; Flanagan, 68437 A. G.; Hughes, 67380 L.-Sgt. W.; Lindsay, 412492 E.; McAskill, 67567 D. A.; McDonald, 67523 C.; McLean, 68359 L.-Cpl. D. J.; McVicar, 68425 A. J.; Moffatt, 67887 G.; Morrison, 67171 K. D.; Napier, 67940 A.; Thompson, 67283 A.; Tremblay, 416396 J.; Wallace, 67327 H. V.

26TH BATT. Bainbridge, 69036 H.; Brooks, 69054 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. W. H.; Doucetts, 69213 P.; Franklin, 413018 A. E.; Harding, 69438 F. R.; Henshaw, 63984 V. I. M.; McCain, 69655 N.; McElhiney, 69677 J.; McVaye, 69702 W.; Pinney, 69744 G. E.; Porters, 413075 A.; Perley, 69785 W.; Ryan, 69844 M.; Smith, 69872 F. A.; Smith, 70220 W. H.; Stacey, 69912 J.; Wayne, 70031 H.; Wolfe, 70036 F.

27TH BATT. Arnott, 71134 R. B.; Charnley, 72171 H. C.; Chettle, 71788 J. H.; Ellis, 71588 R. N.; Fraser, 72184 J.; Jessiman 71167 J.; Lenaghan, 71403 C. M.; Lees, 71406 G.; McDonald, 71178 W.; McLeod, 71829 A.; Mancelow, 71617 J. A.; Marr, 72090 H. E.; Meaghan, 72169 M.; Muir, 71826 B.; Reid, 71420 A. A.; Thompson, 71432 C. G.; Walker, 72203 H.; Waters, 71966 S. C.; West, 71746 D. V.

28TH BATT. Baylis, 73126 S.; Benson, 73758 P. R.; Howard 74121 J. J.; Mathews, 73681 C.; Morrison 74313 J. A.; Milton, 74018 A.; Scougal, 73311 C. C.; Skelton, 73515 N. S.; Stewart 73844 G. W.

[illegible] BATT. Dawson, 75671 A. S.; Henderson, 752[illegible] E. J.; Laidman, 75419 S. W.; Smith, 76348 S.

[illegible] BATT. Bradbury, 80123 D.; Collins, 446339 F. C.; Davidson 79388 L.-Cpl. A. W.; Gay 79224 A. H.; Metcalfe, 79195 A. [illegible]; Ouimette, 79357 C.; Pratt, 79959 R. B.; Seaton 79507 T.; Smith, 79545 F.

42ND BATT. Angus, 419191 H.

49TH BATT. Nixon, 432576 Sgt. A. T.; Ryan, 432329 R. T.; Sloan, 433221 J.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Wounded.

7TH BATT. Bell, 16978 G. A.

(Continued on page 100.)

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

Notes from Shorncliffe—Officers Returning to Canada.

By William Blaxnay

MAJOR W. J. Morrison, who organised, commanded, and brought to England the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade, C.E.F., has been transferred to the command of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, Ammunition Park.

Lieut. L. B. Scardifield (36th Peel Regiment, Brampton, Ont., late Eaton Machine Gun Brigade, C.E.F.) has been appointed Paymaster of the 6th Howitzer Brigade, Canadian Divisional Artillery, C.E.F., and will shortly be promoted to the rank of Captain.

Captain J. V. N. Spencer (7th British Columbia Battalion, 1st Canadian Division; late 1st Divisional Supply Column, M.T.), and Captain C. M. Ruttan (C.A.S.C., Shorncliffe; son of Colonel H. N. Ruttan, of Winnipeg), have been promoted Majors.

Among those officers of the 1st Canadian Division who have recently been on leave in England from the front were Captain Carson (14th Montreal Battalion), Captain P. Walker (10th Western Canada Battalion; late 11th Reserve Battalion); Lieut. Dobbin (14th Montreal Battalion); and Lieut.-Col. W. St. Pierre Hughes, Commanding the 21st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Officers Returning to Canada.

The following officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave, by the R.M.S. *Pretorian*, which sailed on Friday of last week: Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Garner (C.A.S.C.; late 32nd Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.), to assume a new command; Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Odell (Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe); Major A. C. P. Howard (C.A.M.C.), to resume his duties in the University of Iowa, U.S.A.; Major G. J. Ingram (18th Western Ontario Battalion, 2nd Division), to assume a new command; Captain H. H. Cameron (Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe); Captain F. B. Aube (Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe); Captain E. H. Lancaster (3rd Artillery Brigade, 1st Divisional Artillery), wounded, to apply for leave in Canada; Captain A. de L. MacDonald (24th Montreal Battalion, 2nd Canadian Division), transferred to the 153rd Battalion; Lieut. J. R. Bell (13th Montreal Battalion; late 17th N.S. Battalion), wounded, for further treatment, pending his discharge as medically unfit for further military service; Lieut. C. R. Banning (P.P.C.L.I.), wounded, on sick leave; Lieut. H. S. Simpson (43rd Winnipeg Reserve Battalion, Shorncliffe), to apply for leave in Canada.

The weekly party of invalided and discharged N.C.O.s and men returning home by the above steamer was a comparatively small one, numbering less than 100, and was in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Garner, with Captain J. J. Ower (C.A.M.C.) as Medical Officer in Charge.

The following officers returned to Canada by the *Corinthian*, which sailed on Saturday last: Lieut. O. J. Wheatley (10th Western Canada Battalion; late 32nd Reserve Battalion), wounded last May; Lieut. P. Chevalier (23rd Montreal Reserve Battalion, Shorncliffe); Lieut. G. L. P. Grant-Suttie (Royal Canadian Regiment). The small party of N.C.O.s and men returning by this steamer was in charge of Major A. C. Young (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.

The majority of the draft of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, which arrived at the Folkestone Headquarters of the Corps from Canada about a fortnight ago have now been distributed for duty as follows, each officer being accompanied by a non-commissioned officer and a private:—

Bramshott, Camp No. 7: Captain E. A. Grant (Toronto), Captain W. A. Sangster (Port Perry, Ont.), Captain Matchett, Captain R. C. H. Staples (Toronto), Captain H. C. Macdonald, Captain E. McNeill, and Captain P. B. McNally. East Sandling: Captain E. J. Kelly (Hamilton, Ont.). West Sandling: Captain C. F. Walt (Stirling, Ont.). Moore Barracks Hospital: Captain J. E. Wright (Vancouver). St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe: Captain E. D. Madden (Eganville, Ont.) and Captain W. A. Burns (St. Thomas, Ont.). Shorncliffe Military Hospital: Captain A. W. Winnett (Kingston, Ont.) and Captain V. C. W. Marshall (Owen Sound, Ont.). Woodcote Park, Epsom: Captain E. S. Tait. Headquarters Paymaster, Shorncliffe: Captain J. W. Bell (Hamilton, Ont.).

At the West Cliff Hospital.

The following Canadian officers are patients at the West Cliff Canadian Eye and Ear Hospital, Folkestone:—Lieut.-Col. H. F. MacLeod (O.C., 12th Res. Batt.), Lieut.-Col. J. Stewart (C.A.M.C.), Lieut.-Col. C. T. de Lanaudière (23rd Res. Batt.), Major Frank Morrison, D.S.O. (16th Canadian Scottish Battalion), Major F. D. Boggs (39th Res. Batt.), Major J. W. Bell (C.A.D.C.), Capt. C. Woolard (C.A.M.C.), Capt. E. Ross (10th Batt.), Capt. F. Craig (C.A.S.C.), Capt. F. H. Elliott (12th Res. Batt.), Capt. J. N. Gillies (15th Toronto Batt.), Capt. V. C. Johnson (C.F.A.), Capt. W. J. Enright (C.A.M.C.), Capt. W. Bethune (C.A.M.C.), Capt. A. Birchall (C.F.A.), Lieut. A. R. Fortin (C.A.S.C.), Lieut. D. A. Galt (43rd Res. Batt.), Lieut. J. H. Quanbury (50th Batt.), Lieut. G. S. Grimmer (6th C.M.R.), Lieut. R. G. H. Travers (39th Res. Batt.), Lieut. E. Craig (39th Res. Batt.), Lieut. J. E. Ryerson (58th Batt.), Lieut. H. Sparling (C.F.A.), Lieut. W. G. Harris (C.F.A., Res. Brigade), Lieut. P. A. Landry (48th Res. Batt.), Lieut. D. Toole (9th Res. Batt.), Lieut. J. Denby (C.F.A.), Lieut. C. M. Black (C.F.A.), Lieut. H. Baker (20th Batt.), Lieut. J. A. Clark (12th Res. Batt.), and Lieut. W. D. Powell (Can. Engineers). At the time of writing Lieut. Sparling is dangerously ill with typhoid.

THE BRIGADE COMMANDER AND HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF, 11TH INFANTRY RESERVE BRIGADE, CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, SHORNCLIFFE.

Standing, left to right: Major W. Bovey (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal; late 42nd Montreal Highland Battalion, C.E.F.), Brigade Major; Lieut. Chipman (late 17th Nova Scotia Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.) Orderly Officer; Captain T. H. Lawson, Staff Captain.

Sitting: Brig.-General J. P. Landry, (O.C., 5th Divisional Area, Quebec), Brigade Commander.

[*Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*]

Nursing Sister B. Lamont (C.A.M.C.) is also a patient at this hospital.

Captain V. C. W. Marshall (C.A.D.C.) has been transferred from the Shorncliffe Military Hospital to Lyminge, where a portion of the 32nd Reserve Battalion is billeted.

A tunnelling company of Canadian Engineers, with officers, and a portion of a company of signallers, also with officers, arrived in England from Canada last week, and are now temporarily quartered at Denham, near Uxbridge, pending their transference to Shorncliffe.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon last, in the graveyard of the Garrison Church, Shorncliffe, of Private R. W. Fenwick, of the 48th B.C. Battalion, who died a few days previously in hospital of tubercular meningitis. Deceased came from Moose Jaw, Sask.

* *

In the Manitoba Legislature last week the second reading of Bills to establish woman suffrage and abolish retail trade in liquor was carried unanimously.

Men from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, and Fiji formed part of the guard of honour when the Lord Mayor (Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield) paid a visit in state on Friday of last week to the King George and Queen Mary's Club for the Overseas Forces at Peel House, Vauxhall Bridge Road. Among those present were Lady Perley and Lady Morris (Newfoundland), as well as the two founders, the Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray and Mrs. Moncrieffe.

THE 6th HOWITZER BRIGADE AND AMMUNITION COLUMN.

Notes on Officers. (*Concluded from last week*).

Captain Chandler, the Medical Officer, is a son of Professor Chandler, of McGill University, and was born and educated in Montreal. He carried on a medical practice at Rossland, B.C. Captain Cameron, the Paymaster, is well-known in financial circles in Montreal and Toronto. He was formerly Paymaster of the Borden Machine-Gun Battery, and latterly of the Reserve Artillery Brigade Captain Vickers, the Veterinary Officer, was born in England, and has spent a part of his life in Rhodesia, and in Virginia, U.S.A. Captain Hutchinson, the Dental Officer, was born and educated in Montreal, where he is in practice.

Lieut. McEachern is a native of Prince Edward Island. Lieut. Aitkens was born in England, but has spent the greater part of his life in Canada. Lieut. Allen (known to his friends as "Buz") holds an important appointment in the Auditor-General's Department, at Ottawa. He was born at Clifford, Ont., and is a graduate of Toronto University.

Lieut. Meikle, who is a well-known Canadian athlete, was born at Lachute, near Montreal. Lieut. Muirhead comes from Toronto. Lieut. McKeown was born in Montreal, and educated at McGill University. Lieut. Kilgour is a native of Toronto, and was educated at St. Andrew's College. Lieut. Carmichael was, prior to the war, a civil engineer employed on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in British Columbia, and was born in Scotland. Lieut. Armitage was born and educated in Sherbrooke, P.Q. In private life Lieut. Jones is the manager of the Spadina Avenue Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, and was born and educated in that city.

Brigade Sergt.-Major B. S. C. Thomson, prior to the war, was a member of the editorial staff of the *Montreal Star*. He was formerly in the 44th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, and was through the South African Campaign, for which he wears both the Queen's and the King's medals. Before being transferred to the Howitzer Brigade, he was a Sergeant-Instructor of the Reserve Artillery Brigade.

**

THE "FIGHTING TENTH."

Festivities at the Front.

"The 'Fighting Tenth,' of the Second Canadian Brigade, a name the 10th Battalion won by their exploits at Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, and other warm encounters, are still going strong," writes a Canadian officer. "The Battalion were back in Divisional Reserve, 'somewhere in France,' the first week in January, and the officers took this opportunity of celebrating Christmas and the New Year. The festivities took the form of a dinner and concert—or, to be more exact, four dinners, as it required four sittings to accommodate the men of the Battalion.

"The tables were laid in the large marquee of the Y.M.C.A., and covers were laid for 200 men at a sitting. The tables were tastefully decorated with lanterns, multi-coloured wreaths, red and white carnations, which gave a timely Yuletide atmosphere to the big tent. Christmas crackers were set at each plate, and for a time officers and men forgot that there was any more serious business on hand than having a merry Christmas. The men were served by the N.C.O.s, and they in turn were waited upon by the officers, the Officer Commanding the Battalion setting the example. The spirit of comradeship was spontaneous, and everybody was in the best of spirits. It is this same spirit which has brought the 10th through many tight places. The menu provided would have done justice to the best cuisine, although the cooking facilities provided for camp are not intended for serving a many-course dinner. During the dinner a delightful programme was rendered by the 2nd Brigade Band (originally 10th Battalion) under Bandmaster James, and the musicians were highly appreciated. The arrangements for the dinner, which were so ably carried through, were in the hands of Captain Conners, assisted by Captain Harry Whiteman, of the Y.M.C.A.

"On Wednesday night an impromptu concert was given, the programme being received with hearty applause. On Thursday night a concert was given by the Minstrels, which is a local organisation, and their efforts were highly appreciated by the boys. Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Rattray, D.S.O., Officer Commanding the Battalion, presided, and was very proud of his boys, who showed that their capacity for enjoyment was on a par with their fighting qualities, and in the latter their motto is 'Nulli Secundus.'"

**

A verdict of wilful murder was returned against Private Samuel Sobolovitch, of the 41st (Manitoba) Battalion, at the inquest, held at the Frensham Hill Hospital, Farnham, on Thursday of last week, on Henri Jolicœur (28), a private of the same battalion, who was fatally stabbed in the bar of the "Prince of Wales," near Bordon, on January 10.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Gentlemen Cadets from R.M.C., Kingston, to be Sec. Lieuts.—G. S. Grant and J. C. Hope (R.A.); D. L. Savage and R. G. Godson (R.E.); J. B. Freeland (Yorks R.).

Toronto Univ. Ex-Cadets, O.T.C., to be Sec. Lieuts. (on Prob): A. W. Bentley, C. Weir, J. L. McLachlin, J. H. Horning, J. D. Aiken, R. A. Connor, T. F. W. de Pencier (R.F.A.); R. T. C. Hoidge, E. B. Allan, J. G. Sharp, C. M. Willey (R.G.A.); A. McN. Austin, D. Maclean (R.W. Surrey); J. McL. Beatty (E. Kent); F. S. Milligan (Northd. F.); K. V. Stratton, R. G. Thompson (R. Warwicks); C. L. Barlow, A. D. Hume, W. F. Barfoot (R.F.); H. R. Clewes (Lincs); H. A. Porteous (Devons); G. F. Bryant (Suffolk); J. R. Maguire (W. Yorks); J. A. Kingsmill (Leics); W. W. Watson (Yorks); H. C. Buchanan (E. Surrey); A. W. Willard (Border); R. N. Smith (Hants); S. D. Gardiner (Yorks L.I.); R. B. McGuire (Middx).

R.A.M.C.—Lieuts. Can. A.M.C. to be temp. lieuts.: H. E. Brown, M.B., F. L. Hill, M.D., W. A. R. Michell, M.B., J. H. Egbert, T. G. H. Drake, M.B., M. A. Kenny, M.D. To be lieuts. (T.F.): Corpl. N. S. Golding (City of London Sanitary Co.).

Royal Flying Corps.—Lieut. R. H. B. Kerr to be a Flying Officer. Confirmed in rank Prob. Fl. Sub. Lieut. B. C. Tooke.

R.E.—Temp. Sec. Lieut. G. W. F. Ridout-Evans to be temp. Lieut.

To be Sec. Lieuts. Co. Sgt.-Major W. Paul (Lovat's Scouts, T.F.); H. C. T. C. Smith (R.F.A., London Brigade, T.F.); Acting Sergt. L. Muirhead, Can. Art. Brig. (R. Scots, T.F.); E. H. Briggs, 16th Batt. (Manchester Regt.); A. C. Woodman, C.A.S.C. (London Regt., T.F.).

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Attached to Hdqrs. Units.—Camp. Commt.—Maj. G. Godson Godson, D.S.O., 17th (Res.) Batt., vice Col. V. A. S. Williams.

Can. A.S.C.—Capt. C. D. H. McAlpine to be temp. maj.; Capt. J. N. Gwynne reverts to temp. rank of lieut. at his own request. Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: J. W. McLeod, R. H. Webb, K. W. A. MacDougall, A. N. Stirrett.

Can. A.M.C. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Roberts to be temp. col.; Maj. E. B. O'Reilly, Can. Militia, to be temp. maj.; E. Goulden and C. W. Waldron to be temp. capts.; A. C. Galbraith to be temp. qmr., with hon. rank of lieut.

1st Can. Mounted Rifles. Lieut.-Col. F. O. Sissons relinq. temp. commn.

1st Batt. Lieut. F. W. Campbell, V.C. (since died of wounds recd. in action), to be temp. capt. (April 23).

7th Batt.—Lieut. W. D. Holmes to be temp. capt.

18th Batt.—Lieut. C. E. F. Ambery to be temp. capt.

19th Batt. Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: W. H. McLaren, E. G. McKay.

20th Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: F. E. Morkill, D. J. Corrigall.

21st Batt. Lieut. H. W. Cooper to be temp. capt.

22nd Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: E. M. Papineau, G. P. Vanier.

23rd (Res.) Batt.—Paymr. and Hon. Lieut. V. G. Rexford, from 11th (Res.) Batt., to be temp. lieut.

24th Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: H. D. Kingstone, W. R. Hastings.

25th Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. capts. H. A. McLeod, J. W. Grant.

25th Batt.—Lieut. J. A. Grant relinq. temp. commn.

26th Batt. Lieuts to be temp. capts C. E. Fairweather, P. D. McAvity.

27th Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: A. A. Young, E. C. Complin.

28th Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: A. G. Styles, D. E. MacIntyre.

29th Batt. Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: C. E. King, W. B. Hunter.

30th (Res.) Batt.—G. C. Rogers to be temp. lieut.

31st Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: W. Jewitt, P. B. R. Tucker.

42nd Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: M. F. Wilcocks, E. D. Morse.

49th Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: E. Livesey, R. H. Gregory.

R. Canadian Regt.—Lieut. G. C. de Dombasle., 5th Batt., to be temp. lieut.

Temp. Sec. Lieut. A. K. Coulter, from 12th (Service) Manchr., to be temp. lieut.

**

NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

Killed.—Dunphy, 44, J.

Died.—Duke, 1306, W. ; Soper, 1259, M.

Wounded. Holden, [illegible] P.; Moahler, 782, J. J.; Rice, 10 2, J.; Rowe, 611 H. M.; Saunders, 958, R.; [illegible], 1262, S.

**

On Saturday last a most enjoyable game was witnessed between the Canadian Contingents' Association Football Club and the R.N.A.S. at Vincent Square by a large crowd of "civies" and Army and Navy men. A large number of new "fans" attended, and from the start a most exciting game was assured. It was very evenly contested, and the score of 1—1 very fairly indicates the merit of the two teams. It was a source of encouragement to the team and committee to get such a fine response to their appeal for spectators. The home team was: Rowe; Baxter and Cottam (A.); Relf, Brierly, and Cottam (J.); Hay, Browne, Proudfoot, Peake and Dowty. To-day the C.C.A.F.C. play the L. and N.-W. R. Co. at Wembley.

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"**Birchfields**," Clifton Crescent, The Leas. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

BRIGHTON FOR THE WINTER & FOR HEALTH & PLEASURE ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Fine Air. No Fogs. Entertainment for every hour of the day. Temperature many degrees warmer than that of the Metropolis.

76 page Illustrated Official Guide, smaller Illustrated Guides in French, Spanish, or Esperanto, or special Illustrated Pamphlet, "Brighton for the Winter," free on application to the Director, Public Library, &c.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Among sufferers from an influenza epidemic in Canada have been the Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert and Lady Borden, Sir Sam Hughes, and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice. In Montreal (says the *Times*) so many Aldermen and civic officials were affected that the Council was unable to hold a meeting. Many cases also are reported from Winnipeg, but the form of the malady is less severe than in Ottawa, where the mortality amongst old people is serious. Over 15,000 cases were reported last week.

* *

The Duke of Connaught has expressed his great satisfaction at a review he witnessed of 10,000 Overseas troops at Toronto. The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, who both received a great ovation, were present at a review of the newly-formed American Legion (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent).

* *

Prince Erik, son of Prince Valdemar of Denmark, nephew of Queen Alexandra, left Copenhagen on January 13 on the s.s. *Helligolay* for New York, intending to proceed to Canada, where he will stay a couple of years, studying agriculture and forestry.

* *

Col. Noel Marshall, of the Red Cross Society, Toronto, has been the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House, Ottawa.

* *

Lady Strathcona has given a further sum of £200 to King Edward VII.'s Hospital for Officers.

* *

Sir George Perley and Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, were among the speakers on Wednesday at the New Year party and entertainment to 1,000 children, given by funds provided by generous friends in Hamilton, Ontario, and organised by the Shaftesbury Society.

* *

Lieut.-Col. William A. Grant, of Montreal, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colcnial Institute.

* *

Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Carrick, M.P., has been appointed temporarily as Colonel in the Headquarters Staff, according to Militia Orders issued at Ottawa; while Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., has been created Lieutenant-Colonel.

* *

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, spent the last week-end at Felixstowe, where Mrs. Reid is staying for the benefit of her health.

* *

Mrs. Benyon and Mr. Andrew Benyon, Grenadier Guards, have endowed a bed in Queen Mary's Hospital for incurable and disabled soldiers and sailors, in memory of the late Major J. A. Benyon.

* *

Two nephews and a young cousin of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, formerly Dominion Minister of Agriculture, are among the Canadians who have arrived in England to prepare to go to the front. Mr. Eric Fisher, eldest son of the late Mr. Roswell Fisher, of Montreal, is in the Army Service Corps. His brother, Mr. Philip Fisher, who came over a few weeks ago, is now stationed on the South Coast, and a cousin, Mr. Alfred Savage, of Montreal, is also in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

When the Dominion Parliament was opened last week, Mr. Albert Sevigny, M.P. for Dorchester County, P.Q., was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Commons, in succession to the Hon. Dr. Sproule, who was recently made a Senator.

* *

It is an unwritten law, observed by both parties, that a new Speaker be elected after each dissolution, and that the office be held alternately by an English-speaking and a French-speaking Canadian. The Speaker during the last Laurier Parliament was the Hon. Charles Marcil. After the dissolution of 1911 Dr. Sproule was nominated by the Conservatives. In some quarters it was expected that, inasmuch as Dr. Sproule resigned before the legal term of this Parliament had expired, another English-speaking member, Dr. Richard Blain, M.P. for Peel, Ontario, would have been selected to complete Dr. Sproule's term.

THE HON. ALBERT SEVIGNY, M.P.
The new Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons.

* *

Mr. Sevigny, like nearly every French-Canadian who enters public life, is an excellent speaker in both languages, and he is much esteemed on both sides of the House.

* *

Lieutenant Frederick Harvey, R.N., and Mrs. Harvey (Miss Lucy Maria Beer) celebrated their diamond wedding on Wednesday. They were married at Halifax, N.S., on January 19, 1856. Lieutenant Harvey's great-grandfather was Captain John Harvey, R.N., who was killed on "The Glorious First of June."

* *

Mrs. E. A. Burrington-Ham, National Ports Secretary for the Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Association at Quebec and St. John, is leaving for England to look into matters concerning immigration. On her return to Canada in February she will tour the West, visiting all the principal towns and cities to strengthen the Travellers' Aid work for the protection of girls.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The engagement is announced of Major Eugene Lloyd Caldwell, Royal Canadian Dragoons, to Winifred Muriel, daughter of Major T H. Bingham Day (late Lincolnshire Regiment), commanding 3 5 (Prince of Wales' Battalion) the Devonshire Regiment, and of Mrs Bingham Day.

* *

The engagement is announced between Edward Hartley Robinson, of Toronto, son of the late Mr. W. W. Robinson, of Hamilton, Ontario, and Alice L. Hawkes, of Inniscarra House, Inniscarra, County Cork, and Corning, New York, daughter of the late Thomas Gibbons Hawkes.

* *

Lieut. Duncan J. H. Ferguson, 43rd Batt. (79th Canadian Highlanders, Winnipeg), was married last Saturday at Crouch Hill Presbyterian Church, London, to Miss Jessie Crichton McDowall, younger daughter of the late Mr. Samuel McDowall and Mrs. Scott Walker, Highgate, N.W.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Villiers England, daughter of the late Mr. R. N. England and Mrs. England, of Knowlton, Quebec, to Lieut. Frank Lisle Drayton, 80th Battalion, C.E.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Drayton, of Barbadoes, B.W.I

* *

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. P. Powis, of Hamilton, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Eva Elizabeth, to Lieut. R. M. Leigh-Gladney, of the 86th Machine Gun Battalion, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Leigh-Gladney, of Bournemouth. Miss Powis is a niece of Mrs. C. E. E. Ussher, of Montreal.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Gutelius, of Moncton, N.B., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Dorothy, to Dr. Duncan Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Campbell, of North Bay, Ontario. The wedding will take place this month.

* *

At St. Peter's Church, Brockville, Ontario, on December 29, Major Winthrop Sears, 33rd Battery C.E.F., Kingston, was married to Miss Brenda Matilda Katharine, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Fred Jackson, of Brockville.

* *

The marriage of Miss Alice Mand Davidson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson, Montreal, to Major Ralph H. Fletcher, of the 35th Overseas Battalion, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fletcher, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, took place on December 23 in St. George's Church, Montreal. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Paterson-Smyth.

* *

The marriage took place in Pittsburg, U.S., on December 20, of Miss Bessie Celestine Donnelly, of Pittsburg and "Strathmore," Cobourg, Ontario, to Mr. David C. D. Dick, R.C.H.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dick, of Cobourg.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Kenny Frink, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Frink, St. John, N.B., to Captain Roderick French Maclauchlin, 104th Batt., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Maclauchlin. The marriage will take place this month.

* *

Mr. Andrew Philps, M.L.A., and Mrs. Philps, of Huntingdon, P.Q., announce the marriage of their only daughter, Edith Isabella, to Mr. Charles William Thomas, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Huntingdon, P.Q., on January 12.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

(Continued from page 96.)

List of Saturday, January 15 (Killed and Died, 157; Wounded, 378).

Killed.

1st Can. Mtd. Rifles.—McLeod, 106446 M., Tennant, 106587 R. D.

2nd Can. Mtd. Rifles. Leather, 116021 H. J. O.

3rd Can. Mtd. Rifles Augen, 108069 J.; Bloomer, 108072 Sgt.-Mjr. W.; Bushell, 108127 J.; Connew, 108163 Cpl. P. A.; Coumbe, 108169 R.; McGarry, 108360 Sgt. A. B.; Mumford, 108402 C.; Simpson, 108535 W. A.; Waters, 108616 A. S.; Willson, 108632 A. C.

Motor Machine-Gun Service.—Andrews, 22542 J. G.

1st. Brig. C.F.A. Hayward, 40183 Cpl. M.

1st. Divl. Engrs.—Cripps, 45065 S.

2nd Divl. Engrs.—Campbell, 502 R. A.; Luckman, 125 T.

P.P.C.L.I.—Johnston, McG. 44 G. B.

1st Batt.—Fox, 18191 W.

2nd Batt.—Hukbert, A10773 R.; Welsford, A10027 G. L.

4th Batt.—Adcock, 63058 L.-Cpl. W. E.; Ferguson, 21831 Cpl. J.; Garrett, A36392 L. T.; Shepherd, 10837 T. J.

5th Batt.—Johnstone, A24161 J. R.

7th Batt.—Howieson, 77990 A.; Jones, 429084 J. R.; Meade, 429672 J.

10th Batt.—Eddie, 430500 J. D.; Ramsay, 81724 J.

13th Batt.—Pass, 46530 G.; Saville, 412867 G.; Shaw, 24058 J.

14th Batt.—Brennan, 25803 Cpl. W. H.; Fegan, 26519 L.-Sgt. W. P.; House, 47311 E

15th Batt.—Blake, 27168 L.; Brown, 27740 F.; Corry, 77915 L.-Cpl. P. A.; Nicholls, 77445 R.

16th Batt.—Anderson, A20823 W.; King, A20067 A. S.; Mitchell, 28656 L.-Cpl. J.; Murray, 29370 J.; Thomas, 28681 Cpl. S. R.; Ward, A20914 L.-Cpl. F.; Williamson, A20918 D.

18th Batt.—Goodier, 53678 E.; McMillan, 53143 W.; Ryde, 53278 W.

19th Batt.—Clarke, 55393 J. F.; Constable, 56096 G.; Richards, 55694 H.; Tissier, 55945 C. J.

20th Batt. Burns, 57983 R.; Heaton, 58005 E.; Sugden, 57295 A.; Turrell, 57738 W

21st Batt.—Dupius, 59280 G. P.; Ennoss, 59301 Sgt. W.; Fitzpatrick, 59324 J.; Lewis, 59585 H.; Trevor, 59996 R. F.

22nd Batt.—Desroches, 61413 V.; Guay, 61691 A.

24th Batt.—St. Marie, 65867 A.

25th Batt.—Carriere, 448043 A.; Dolan 67008 Cpl. J. D.; Finn, 68419 P.; Glover, 67702 L.-Cpl. J.; McGrath, 67223 R.

26th Batt.—Bentley, 69105 Sgt. J.; Lavine, 69539 E.; Pallen, 69757 J. H.; Steeves, 69873 A. H.

27th Batt.—Milne, 71925 R.; Owen, 71415 Cpl. J.

29th Batt.—Byrne, 75313 L.-Cpl. O.; Stewart, 76175 Cpl. H. T. H.; Taylor, 75435 F. E.

31st Batt.—Adamson, 79806 A. R.; Bannan, 79897 J.; Buchan, 79362 J.; Eagle, 446283 F. G.; Haslam, 79267, Cpl. J. M.; Jones, 79850 R.; Jones, 80197 W.; Macbeth, 79423 L.-Sgt. F. H.; McKinnon, 80172 W. D.; McKinnon, 80045 Actg. Cpl. W.; Montague, 79351 J. E.

42nd Batt.—Cox, 419089 G.

R. Can. Regt.—Carroll, 477155 Sgt. J.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

P.P.C.L.I. Jephson, 51276 A. H.; Magee, 828 R. H.

10th Batt.—Lea, 21448 J.

13th Batt.—Stirling, 24882 D. S.

15th Batt.—Aikenhead, 27853 R.; Hopley, 27352 H.

28th Batt.—Brown, 74244 T. W.; Cook, 73534 J.; Cutler, 74007 E. H.; Frazer, 74299 N.; Glennon, 74218 W. E.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially, Reported Killed.

15th Batt.—Phillip, 28078 J. F.

Died of Wounds.

1st Can. Mntd. Rifles.—Kennedy, 106332 J.

3rd Can. Mntd. Rifles.—Dobbie, 108191 A. H.

2nd Divl. Engrs. Smith, 2113 R. J.

1st Batt.—Grindley, A2658 Sgt. J.; Ross, A279 J. W.

2nd Batt. Clarke, A10412 Sgt. G. A.; Kerr, A10134 H.; Newman, A10222 L. C.

5th Batt. McKenzie, A40545 D.

7th Batt.—Dostie, 428260 A.; French, 428608 J. S.; MacKay, 77351 K.

8th Batt. Hall, 81347 H.

10th Batt. Evans, 19828 Sgt. G. H.; Sutton, 22185 C. S.

15th Batt. Fines, 47995 G. W.

16th Batt.—Blake, 77315 Cpl. G.; Dupuis, 23645 H.; Kelman, 420742 G.

18th Batt. Rucker, 54234 B.; Sumner, 54320 I. W.

19th Batt. Birtwhistle, 55800 G. S.; Finnie, 55201 W. J.; MacGregor, 56014 J.; Rankine, 55498 W. J.; Smith, 56194 V.

20th Batt. Hallas, 57196 R.; Taylor, 58248 C.

21st Batt. Cochrane, 59175 L. Cpl. T. H.; Cody, 59180 J.; Lanning, 59565 P. H; Merolla, 59653 R

22nd Batt. Aubertin, 448007 O

24th Batt. Syder, 65955 J.

25th Batt. Murray, 67943 M.; Snow, 67495 S.

26th Batt. Dunn, 70260 G.

27th Batt. Bayn, 72205 J

28th Batt. Dersley, 73211 F.; Letherby, 74016 C. J.; Stock, 74268 H.

31st Batt.—Collins, 446339 E. C.; Davidson, 79388 L.-Cpl. A. W.; Dobson, 80021 I.; Jobling, 79456 Sgt. E. S.; Roberts, 79702 H

42nd Batt.—Marshall, 418211 R. S.

Accidentally Killed

4th Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.—Richardson, 58484 F.

Died.

2nd Bgde. C.F.A.—Keoughan, 41533 P. J.

10th Batt.—Clapperton, 426032 J.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Killed

14th Batt.—Flood, 25671 Cpl. A. H.

List of Tuesday, January 18 (Killed and Died, 90; Wounded, 212).

Killed.

1st. Can. Mtd. Rifles.—Colson, 106145 A.

1st Brig., F.A.—Higley, 40352 Sgt. P. J.

3rd Brig., F.A.—Yates, 42616 Bdr. J. A.

1st Divl. Engrs.—Kane, 45017 Cpl. R. A

2nd Divl. Engrs.—McDonald, 132 J.

4th Batt.—Hart, 10659 J.; Longstaff, 11497 Sgt. T. W.; Stickney, 18241 J. M.

5th Batt. (Western Canada).—Brown, A40663 G.; McDill, A24183 D.

7th Batt.—Tait, 17174 W. G.; Ward, 428049 F.; Wiggett, 77229 C. S.; Wintremute, 17185 H. L.

8th Batt.—Murray, A22118 F. C.

13th Batt.—Flynn, A1447 O. F.; Lawson, A14111 Sgt. J.; Tait, A14300 R. A.

14th Batt.—Campbell, 64036 J.; O'Brian, 22781 Cpl. C.; Osgood, 25876 W. J.

15th Batt.—Hedlund, 23149 Cpl. H.

16th Batt.—Fawcett, 77825 M. O. D.

18th Batt.—Carthy, 54209 E.; Gerbig, 53918 J.; Newlands, 53712 P.; Storing, 53394 W. W.

19th Batt.—McCombie, 55472 J.

20th Batt.—Bowyer, 58191 H.; Galloway, 57187 T.; Gibbons, 57638 F.; Hodge, 57191 D.; Taylor, 57307 G. E.

21st Batt.—Carman, 59140 A.; Thomas, 59966 L.-Cpl. E. G.

22nd Batt.—Thanvette, 62212 J.

24th Batt.—Coulthard, 65216 L. W.; Driscoll, 65285 R. H.; O'Keefe, 65746 O.; Yolland, 66090 Cpl. H. L.

25th Batt.—Bourges, 67214 J.; Campbell, 68343 C.; Hill, 68400 A.

26th Batt.—Bertin, 70247 I. H.; Martin, 412277 W. A.

27th Batt.—Brien, 446314 E. H.

29th Batt.—McCormack, 75189 T.

31st Batt.—Guscott, 79132 T. A.; Kemp, 79306 Sgt. A. J.; Luxton, 467056 H. M.; Moore, 79352 C. E.

49th Batt.—Fraser, 432304 W. H.

Previously Reported Missing, believed Killed, now Reported Killed

P.P.C.L.I.—Bownass, 163 L.-Cpl. J.; Stewart, 51410 W.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

4th Batt.—Flynn, 10900 J. J.

16th Batt.—Ritchie, 77922 J. K. T.

28th Batt.—Saxelby, 73960 L.-Cpl. W.

Died of Wounds.

R.H.A.—Dalgleish, 5703 Cpl. J.; Pepin, 5000 A.

1st Brig. F.A.—Foley, 40404 E. E.; Pearson, 40472 J. O.

4th Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.—Nugent, 57901 W. H.

R. Canadian Regt.—Usher, 477946 Cpl. J. F.

4th Batt.—Simpson, 18243 G. H.

7th Batt.—Whitehouse, 17086 Cpl. W. W.

13th Batt.—Boland, 27442 S.; Leary, A15203 W.

14th Batt.—Ray, 63770 A. C. N.; Roy, 63767 J. H.

16th Batt.—Fancy, A20608 Cpl. G. H.

18th Batt.—Hislop, 54341 J.; Holland, 53345 M.

19th Batt.—Parker, 56020 A. E.

21st Batt.—Turner, 60009 E. H.

24th Batt.—Gagnon, 428589 J.; Shannon, 66210 J. J

26th Batt.—Parry, 69760 J. F.; Vicaire, 70019 J.

28th Batt.—Boyd, 446320 L.-Cpl. J.

29th Batt.—Ranson, 75835 C. M.

31st Batt.—Forster, 30025 W.

Died.

Signal Troop, Cavalry Brig. La Borde, 14452 G. H

L. Strathcona's Horse. O'Reilly, 2552 T. A.

Reserve Brig., F.A.—Cooper, 301615 W.

P.P.C.L.I. Fairley, 1807 Sgt. J.; MacDonald, 475926 J. A

13th Batt.—McKenzie, A14499 A. D.

14th Batt.—Urwin, 26258 A.

25th Batt.—Clark, 67588 B.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Died as Prisoner of War.

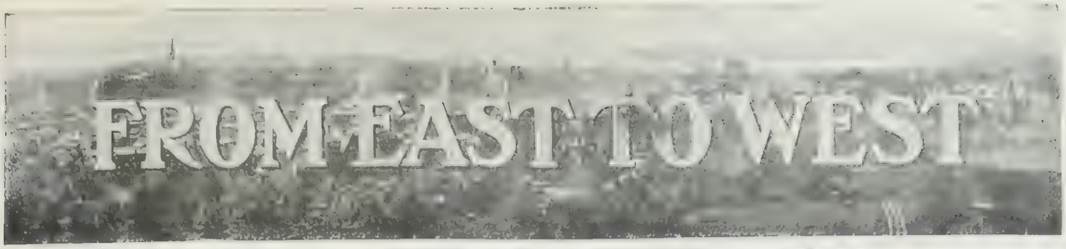
15th Batt. Sholert, 27403 F. W.

Missing, Believed Killed.

L. Strathcona's Horse. Chapman, 2561 W.; Wilding, 2821 B. P.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has issued a letter to the Canadian farmers thanking them for the response to the appeal for increased production last year and asking them to continue the work of supplying the "Life Blood of Armies in the Field." He strongly suggested increased live stock production.

Sunday, January 2, was observed throughout the Dominion as a day of intercession and prayer for the success of Great Britain and her Allies.

TORONTO.—The Assessment Commissioner, Mr. Forman, has issued his annual report, which shows that the population of this city is composed as follow:—Anglicans, 137,386; Methodists, 81,484; Presbyterians, 90,888; Roman Catholics, 48,591; Hebrews, 31,392; Baptists, 21,419; Congregationalists, 5,207; Salvation Army, 2,956; Lutherans, 2,279; Disciples of Christ, 1,364; Christian Scientists, 1,244; Unitarians, 451; miscellaneous, 39,044; total, 463,705. The population last year was 470,144 and there was a decrease in 1915 of 6,446. The assessment increased from $565,300,294 to $589,036,294. The total number of buildings in 1914 was 93,245 and in 1915 there were 97,136, an increase of 3,891.

——On December 24 fire destroyed the premises and stock of the Martin Corrugated Box Company, entailing a loss of $100,000, well covered by insurance. The buildings cover an acre of ground on the Grand Trunk tracks, just east of Pape Avenue.

Mr. E. L. Baugh, a real estate agent of Montreal, was on December 23, at the Criminal Sessions, found guilty of conspiring to wrongfully prosecute Colonel G. A. Stimson, broker, of Toronto, and also guilty of stealing certain letter books from Colonel Stimson's office and fabricating evidence. Sentence was deferred, pending an appeal. The case was the outcome of a law-suit between Colonel Stimson and Mr. E. L. Baugh over a mining deal at Porcupine in 1911, in which the former obtained judgment against Baugh for $30,000.

LONDON.—10,000 people witnessed the military funeral of Major A. V. Becher, M.D., Medical Officer of the 33rd Overseas Battalion, who died of pneumonia at Quebec on Christmas Day. Major Becher was a brother of Lieut.-Col. Campbell Becher, who was killed in action at Givenchy on June 15 while serving as second in command of the 1st Battalion.

GUELPH.—The Drummond Cup, given for the best pen of five lambs, has been won for the third time by Col. R. McEwen with a pen of Southdowns, and the cup now becomes his private property. It was given by the late Sir George E. Drummond, K.C.M.G., of Montreal, in 1907, but has never been won three times by the same exhibitor before.

Among the Mayors recently elected for cities and towns in this Province are the following, all by acclamation:—*Almonte*, Mr. W. Aitken; *Arnprior*, Dr. W. A Cameron; *Aurora*, Mr. W. J. Baldwin; *Aylmer*, Mr. F. L. Wagner; *Berlin*, Dr. J. F. Hett (re-elected); *Carleton-Place*, Mr. D. Smythe; *Chesley*, Mr. C. J. Halliday (re-elected); *Cobourg*, Mr. C. A. Duncan; *Dunnville*, Mr. W. R. Jackson; *Ford*, Mr. C. Montreuil; *Fort William*, Mr. Harry Murphy; *Galt*, Mr. A. M. Edwards; *Gananoque*, Mr. F. J. O'Connor: *Hamilton*, Mr. Chester S. Walters (re-elected); *Harriston*, Dr. S. M. Henry; *Kenora*, Mr. J. P. Earngey (re-elected); *Listowel*, Mr. A. W. Featherstone; *Milton*, Mr. J. W. Blain; *Mount Forest*, Mr. T. Clarke; *Niagara Falls*, Mr. C. N. Clendening (re-elected); *Newmarket*, Mr. H. S. Cane; *Orangeville*, Mr. D. H. Campbell; *Orillia*, Mr. R. Curran; *Ottawa*, Mr. W. D. Porter (re-elected); *Palmerston*, Mr. Seth Mathers; *Parkhill*, Mr. Michael Fenn; *Penetanguishene*, Mr. Wm. F. Beck; *Petrolea*, Mr. R. Stirrett; *Port Hope*, Mr. R. A. Mulholland; *Port Arthur*, Mr. D. J. Cowan; *Ridgetown*, Mr. F. G. Henry; *Sault Ste. Marie*, Mr. J. A. M'Phail (re-elected); *Simcoe*, Mr. G. Williamson; *St. Catharines*, Mr. W. B. Burgoyne; *St. Thomas*, Mr. Wm. Trott; *Steelton*, Mr. Wm. Lethbridge (re-elected); *Sarnia*, Mr. Thos. Doherty; *Tilbury*, Mr. Bruce Richardson; *Whitley*, Mr. F. Warren; *Windsor*, Mr. A. W. Jackson.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—On December 15 the last ocean steamship left this port for Halifax, N.S.: so late a closing of navigation is unusual.

——As a result of the prohibition victory at Three Rivers, eight cities in this Province have now adopted prohibition. They are Westmount, Verdun, Outremont, Lachine, Levis, Frazerville. Thetford Mines, and Three Rivers. On the basis of the census of 1911, there are now 1,098,021 of the population of the Province living in municipalities that have adopted prohibition, and 905,211 living under licence conditions. Only 15 years ago this Province gave a majority of 94,324 against prohibition.

MONTREAL.—Last year 40 miles of pavement were laid, and this city now has 200 miles of paved streets.

——During the season of navigation, which closed November 27. 1,851,731 boxes of cheese and 54,495 packages of butter were shipped from here, of which the bulk went to London—Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow following in the order named. Of eggs, 279,879 cases were shipped to British ports, compared with 112,604 cases in 1914.

On December 29 Mr. Alexander Selkirk Cross, K.C., a leader of the Montreal Bar, died. He was a son of the late Judge Alexander Cross, and was born in 1852.

——Mr. H. Vincent Meredith has resigned the position of Treasurer of the Cartier Centenary Committee, and ex-Mayor H. A. Ekers has accepted the position. The liabilities exceeded the assets by $4,024.

——By a vote of 16 to 8 the City Council has adopted the 1916 Budget. The estimates for 1916 amount to $12,231,492. which sum is divided up as follows.—Interest and sinking fund $4,505,564; school tax, $1,980,000; reserve fund. $366,945, wages, $3,967,346; administration, $1,288,397; loss in collection of revenue, $80,000; pensions, $43,240. In their recommendations the Controllers declare that the full amount required for the estimate of 1916 is $14,147,585, and that the deficit therefore amounts to $1,916,093, which will be dealt with in a supplementary report.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The operation of the Dartmouth to Deans branch of the Government railway system by the I.C.R. commenced on January 3. The trains run from Upper Musquodoboit to Dartmouth, making the run of 70 miles in four hours.

The Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, D.D., of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, gave a lecture in the School for the Blind on January 5. Dr. Taylor has been serving as Chaplain at the Front, and his subject was "Life in the Trenches and Behind Them."

The Directors of Stanfield's Underwear have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the year 1915 on the Common stock of the company, $500,000.

PICTOU.—The new car-ferry steamer, *Prince Edward Island*, is now running between here and Charlottetown, or to Georgetown when ice is too thick for her to make the former port.

LUNENBURG. It has been decided to form a new Board of Trade here, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements. Messrs. William Powers, D. J. Rudolf, James Holland, G. A. Smith, and M. M. Gardner are acting in the matter

NEW BRUNSWICK.

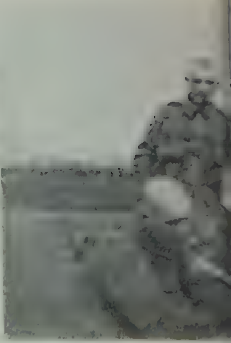
FREDERICTON.—The official statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Province, just published, shows a credit balance of $5,000 in the fiscal year ended October 31 last.

——The Fredericton 1915 exhibition accounts show a surplus of over $2,000.

WASHING, SHAVING, AND CLEANING UP BEHIND THE FIRING-LINE AFTER A SPELL IN THE TRENCHES.

At the Front.

Men of the 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Battalion, C.E.F., photographed during the spring and early summer of last year. There is only a very small percentage of the original Battalion now left at the Front.



ENJOYING A REST FROM
TH

All these men came from Ottawa and
Cornwall's Own Rifles, of that city. No
either killed, prisoners of war, or badly

IN A FRONT-LINE TRENCH DURING ITS BOMBARDMENT BY ENEMY GUNS. AT THE MOMENT THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN A SHELL EXPLODED LESS THAN 15 YARDS AWAY.

THE PRIVATE SEWING IN THE FOREGROUND WAS A WELL-KNOWN AND
FIRST-CLASS SHOT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, AND IN FRANCE W
THE CRACK SNIPER OF THE 2ND BATTALION. UNFORTUNATELY,
HE WAS HIMSELF SHORTLY AFTERWARDS THE VICTIM OF AN ENEMY SNIPE

Photo.

A CANADIAN MILITARY WEDDING AT FOLKESTONE (SEE LAST WEEK'S *CANADA*)—(1) CAPTAIN AND MRS. COSGRAVE LEAVING THE CHURCH AFTER THE CEREMONY.

A GROUP OF SERGEANTS OF THE 3RD PIONEER B
SHORNCLIFFE, ALL OF WHOM JOINED THE BATT

Sitting, left to right: C.Q.M.S. A. Harding (late of London, Eng.), C.S.M
Crabtree (late of Oldham, Lancs.), C.S.M. B. H. Anderson (Victoria, B
C.S.M. V. Blitch (late of King's Lynn), C.Q.M.S. Berkshire (late of Arun

Middle Row: Sergt. F. Buck (late of Ilkley, Yorks), Sergt. R. Springett (
of Hawkhurst, Kent), Sergt. W. Cavett (late of London, Eng.), Sergt

ES AT A BILLET BEHIND
E.
or active service from the 43rd Duke of
now left in the fighting-line ; they are all

In England.

A Group from the 3rd Pioneer Battalion and a Canadian officer's wedding at Folkestone.

TWO OTHERS CLEANING UP AT THEIR FARMYARD BILLET AFTER BEING IN THE TRENCHES.

A LITTLE MENDING: THIS CORPORAL NOW HOLDS A COMMISSION IN THE NEW IMPERIAL ARMY.

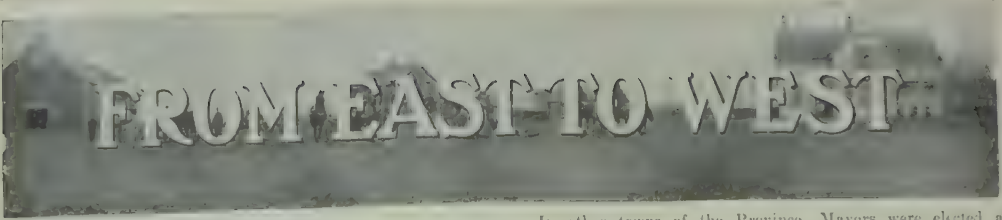
AN *AL FRESCO* BREAKFAST DURING A FOUR DAYS' REST FROM THE TRENCHES AT BILLETS BEHIND THE FIRING-LINE.

HE OLD 48TH B.C. RESERVE BATTALION), C.E.F.,
THE 88TH VICTORIA FUSILIERS, VICTORIA, B.C.
tt (Port Alberni, B.C.), Sergt. A. Gill (late of Latimer, Bucks), Sergt
D. Ro (Courtney, B.C.), Sergt. O. Gurnaert (late of Colchester, Essex),
t. G. Carr (late of London, Eng.)
k Row: Sergt. F. C. Fryer (late of London, Eng.), Sergt. F. Harding
toria, B.C.), Sergt. D. A. Rose (Victoria, B.C.), Sergt. D. Ross (late of
St. Edmunds, Suffolk). *Absent from photograph:* C.S.M. Lewis.

[J. Weston & Son.

(2) THE GUN-CARRIAGE, DRAWN BY SIX GREYS DRIVEN BY BROTHER-OFFICERS, AND CONVEYING CAPTAIN AND MRS. COSGRAVE FROM THE CHURCH AFTER THE CEREMONY, ABOUT TO START FROM GUILDHALL STREET FOR ST. MARTIN'S PLAIN.

FROM EAST TO WEST



NEW BRUNSWICK (*continued*).

ST. JOHN.—A proposal to add 10 per cent. to all tax bills for 1916, the proceeds to be used for grants for patriotic and charitable purposes, was agreed to at a meeting of the Common Council. The city's share of patriotic grants already agreed to by the County Council is $36,000. Additional civic grants are expected, and a great many semi-public institutions look to the city for aid.

——On December 28 Mr. J. A. Belyea, K.C., a prominent resident, died here in his 65th year.

MONCTON.—On his arrival here from London on a visit, Mr. F. W. Sumner, Agent-General for the Province, was welcomed by the Mayor, and escorted to his private residence by a band and a number of citizens.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—That the property in the possession of the wife of a soldier enlisted in this Province for active service is protected during the war from any attempt at foreclosure because of the provisions of the War Relief Act, was the finding of Chief Justice Mathers in the case of Mrs. C. S. Shipman, wife of Capt. C. S. Shipman, versus the Imperial Canadian Trust Company.

——Four thousand troops in training here were released on December 23 on four days' furlough, and a large number of them left the city for their homes at points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

BRANDON.—This city and district is far more prosperous than it was a year ago. The clearing house returns have shown consistent increases.

——Over 200 alien prisoners have been sent from the internment camp here to Banff to be employed on improvements in the Government park there. Over 1,000 prisoners still remain here in charge of Major Creelman.

——Last week 16 men were killed and eight seriously injured in a collision between a heavily laden stock train and a snow-clearing train near here.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The election results were:—Mayor, Dr. W. D. Cowan. Aldermen: Messrs. J. K. McInnis, H. E. Armstrong, H. D. Black, H. Perry, F. G. England, and Gordon Baker. Mr. A. L. Gordon and Dr. Rose were elected School Trustees.

——At the regular quarterly meeting of the Saskatchewan Benchers officers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. F. E. McKenzie, Saskatoon; Vice-President, Mr. R. L. Earle, Battleford; Secretary, Mr. J. Hunter, Regina.

SASKATOON.—On December 27 the Northern Storage Company's building, filled with furniture, etc., stored by private individuals, was burned. The loss was $60,000.

The elections resulted as follows: Mayor, Dr. J. McG. Young; Aldermen, Messrs. S. A. Early, J. W. Wilson, T. W. Fawcett, J. Laycock, W. E. Stepney, G. W. A. Potter, and R. W. Caswell. Dr. Young only had a majority of 33 over Mr. H. B. Bailey, the Labour candidate.

MOOSE JAW.—Mr. Pascoe has been elected Mayor by a majority of 29.

SWIFT CURRENT.—Mr. T. W. Hutcheson has been elected Mayor.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The new Mayor is Mr. Knox; and the Aldermen, Messrs. McLeod, Woodman, MacDonald, and Romeril.

WEYBURN.—Mr. C. P. Moore has been elected Mayor, and the new Aldermen are Messrs. Shoenleben, Harrett, Hosnal, Lithgoe, Crosten, and Staveley.

Mr. Norman Murray, for the past few years City Engineer here, has left for his old home in Scotland to obtain a commission in the Royal Engineers.

GULL LAKE.—On December 24 fire in the business section of this town caused damage estimated at $60,000.

In other towns of the Province, Mayors were elected as follows:—*Rouleau*, Mr. A. E. Westbrook; *Duck Lake*, Mr. H. Mitchell; *Herbert*, Mr. J. F. Funk; *Craik*, Mr. E. A. Parks; *Whitewood*, Mr. J. Wilson; *Scott*, Dr. J. T. Cooper; *Lloydminster*, Mr. H. B. Hall; *Melfort*, Mr. W. W. Mansell; *Melville*, Mr. G. N. Hart; *Biggar*, Mr. S. E. Shaw; *Canora*, Mr. S. Corbin; *Rosetown*, Mr. C. W. Holmes; *Wilkie*, Mr. E. H. Dulmage; *Battleford*, Mr. W. Laurie, *Kerrobert*, Mr. Chas. Dixon; *Fleming*, Mr. Shillington; *Wadena*, Mr. F. E. Vatnesdale; *Raddison*, Mr. A. N. Boyd; *Alsask*, Mr. J. H. Puley; *Hanley*, Mr. A. E. Cantolen; *Watrous*, Mr. W. Elliott; *Humboldt*, Mr. J. E. Woerjer; *Alameda*, Mr. T. H. Truscott; *Kindersley*, Mr. W. R. Phillips; *Wapella*, Mr. James Embrey; *Lanigan*, Mr. G. A. Calvert; *Langham*, Mr. W. J. Forsythe; *Govan*, Mr. J. A. Clarke; *Assiniboia*, Mr. W. E. Dennison; *Indian Head*, Mr. W. Davidson; *Broadview*, Dr. Altingham; *Saltcoats*, Mr. J. W. Gibson; *Northlands*, Mr. F. H. Stimson; *Estevan*, Mr. P. C. Duncan; *Carnduff*, Mr. A. A. Johnson; *Balgonie*, Mr. A. G. Gebbie; *Grenfell*, Dr. A. W. Argue; *Morse*, Mr. G. L. Dewey.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Provincial Secretary, Mr. J. E. Baxter, of the Boy Scouts' Association of Alberta, has received the following message from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Chief Scout:—"Thank you, Boy Scouts, each and all, for all that you have done and are doing. The inspiration of your youthful example means to many of us seniors more than you yourselves know."

There has been on display in the market one of the largest moose ever seen here. It weighs 950 pounds, and was shot by Mr. J. Millar at Rochester, 70 miles north of Edmonton. The head has points indicating 18 years of age.

CALGARY.—The fourth annual report of the Western Canada Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company shows net earnings of $186,871. The total net sum of $914,311 was obtained last year from all sales of gas, as against $951,292 the previous year, or a loss of $36,981. The report states that the rate per 1,000 cubic feet last year was for domestic consumption 32.1 cents, and for industrial use 15.65 cents.

—Major Coulthard, mining engineer, of this city, is raising a Tunnelling Company, which is to mobilise here. The company will have a strength of 340 officers and men, and be attached to the Royal Engineers: the men sought are miners and men used to underground work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—There were on service here last month, including all ranks and branches and the ambulance section, a total of 3,576. This is the largest number of soldiers ever mobilised in this city. With the additions of the 103rd Battalion and the 143rd Battalion and the British Columbia Bantams the aggregate will be materially swelled.

Recruits from British Columbia and the Yukon since the beginning of the war up to December 31 total 19,545, exclusive of officers.

A despatch from the Colonial Office in regard to the Provincial gift of salmon states that 10,000 cases, forming part of this gift, were placed at the disposal of the War Office by the British Local Government Board.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. P. McConnell, former editor of the *Sun*, announces that he has purchased the weekly paper plan of the *Western Call*, hitherto conducted by Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., and would commence the issue of a new weekly paper to be known as *J. P.'s Weekly* this month.

Mr. F. Bryan Williams, the Provincial Game Warden, declares that deer are becoming more plentiful instead of diminishing, in spite of the large number of hunters. This is in part due to the stringent game laws, the patrol by game wardens, and the decrease of cougars. Last season is said to have been a particularly good one in all branches of hunting

"**Canada**" *is the authority most widely read and consulted by British investors interested in Canadian affairs.*

INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 117.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

MORTGAGE LOANS IN WESTERN CANADA.

Their Attraction for the Investment of Capital.

The following are the chief passages in a paper read by Mr. E. M. Saunders, Treasurer of the Canada Life Assurance Company, before the Life Assurance Presidents' Association at New York last month.

UNTIL about twenty years ago, the Eastern half of Canada was the only reliable Canadian field for investments in farm mortgage loans, but owing to the prosperity of the farmers in this part of Canada, the loan and insurance companies were about that time compelled to turn their attention westward for this class of investments.

The Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, bounded on the east by the Great Lakes and on the west by the Rocky Mountains, were being rapidly settled by Eastern Canadians and immigrants from all over the world, and offered excellent inducements for the investment of moneys in farm mortgages.

In the early days, this section of the country was settled by all kinds of settlers, many of whom had little or no experience in farming operations. This latter class is now very much in the minority, and at the present time most of our Western farms are being worked by experienced farmers thoroughly acquainted with local conditions, with the result that the field is more attractive for farm mortgage investments.

The life insurance companies, by investing in mortgage loans and municipal debentures, have played no small part in helping to develop this Western country. For many years they have been lending money in the West, and some of them have now loaning offices located at central points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. These offices, which are in charge of salaried officers, devote most of their attention to mortgage investments, a large proportion of which are farm mortgage loans, yielding an average rate of interest of about 8 per cent., and made on low valuations. These advances, made on the security of improved farm lands, are on an average basis of about $10 an acre.

Trust Companies as Investment Agents.

We feel inclined to make the statement that no company or corporation would be well advised to take up these farm mortgage investments unless they had a good organisation to handle them or unless they arranged to place them through the medium of some reputable trust companies who will invest their funds either as agent, or directly, under a guarantee. When the trust companies act as investing agents, they usually make a charge of 2 per cent. the first year the investment is placed, and 1 per cent. for each succeeding year for the period for which the mortgage is drawn. When the investments carry the guarantee of the trust company, a separate ledger account is kept for the investing company, so that their particular loans can always be identified. The yield rate is not quite so high in this case, but will average as high a rate, if not a little higher, than the returns on municipal debentures. When recently talking on this subject with the manager of one of our largest and most responsible trust companies, having a good loaning organisation in Western Canada, he drew my attention to the fact that there was now a good opening in the Western field for American capital, owing to the fact that, since the declaration of war, a large number of English, French, Belgian and Holland companies have discontinued for the present sending funds to our trust companies for investment in mortgage loans.

Since European capital, especially English, has ceased to seek investment in Canada, owing to the war, your own investors have been more liberal in their purchases of Canadian securities, as is evidenced by the following figures representing the sales of Canadian bonds from January 1, 1915, to November 25, 1915, as compared with sales for 1913 and 1914:–

Sold in	1913	1914	*1915
Canada	45,603,753	32,999,860	144,289,815
Great Britain	255,084,114	185,990,659	40,236,999
United States	50,720,762	53,944,548	137,046,696
	$351,408,629	$272,935,067	$321,572,410

*January 1 to November 26.

These figures indicate that for the eleven months ending in November this year, the United States was the purchaser of about 43 per cent. of our total bonds sold, and exceeded their total purchases for the two previous years by $32,000,000.

This, we think, is the best evidence we can produce of the faith your investors have in Canadian securities, and we feel sure that you will agree with us that the making of these larger investments will tend to strengthen the bond of friendship that exists between the United States and Canada. The purchase of these bonds by your investment houses, a large proportion of which are Western issues, should also serve to dispel from the minds of some of your people a false impression they seem to have received that Western Canada is suffering from a general depression, caused by over-speculation. While we are prepared to admit that there has been some extravagance in the past on the part of individuals and municipalities in some of their undertakings, which usually occur in the development of new districts, these extravagances have not been carried to the extreme of injuring the general credit of the country. I feel certain in making the statement that the experience of the loaning companies in this Western field goes to prove that the credit of this part of Canada is still in good standing. The Western Provincial Governments are now taking extra precautions to prevent any extravagance on the part of municipalities, having appointed commissions which supervise all municipal money by-laws, and will not pass them until they are satisfied that the expenditures are warranted, and that the municipality issuing the debentures will be able to retire them at maturity.

United States and Canadian Capital.

While the United States has supplied us with a large amount of capital during the past three years by purchasing our securities, on the other hand you have, during the same period, drawn a very much larger amount of capital from Canada, as is evidenced by the following trade and commerce figures for 1912, 1913 and 1914:—

U.S.	1912 $	1913 $	1914 $
Imports from	330,428,502	435,769,050	395,565,328
Exports to	102,041,222	139,725,953	163,372,825
	$228,387,300	$296,043,097	$232,192,503

A reference is made in the advance notice of the convention to the agitation of the enactment of rural credit legislation in the United States. This question has received very little attention in Canada, owing to the fact that our farmers and Provincial legislators seem satisfied that the financial corporations are meeting the legitimate demands of the farmers for funds to assist them in carrying on their farming operations, and, for the same reason, we think there should be no need for such legislation in the United States.

A comparison of investments by life insurance companies in the mortgage loans in Canada as on December 31, 1904 and 1914, would indicate that these securities are now regarded more favourably than they were ten years ago:

	Assets of Life Companies	Mortgage Loans	Loans to Assets.
December 31, 1914 ..	$397,837,322	$127,488,549	32 per cent.
December 31, 1904 ..	166,348,109	35,200,235	21 per cent.
Inc. in 10 Yrs.	$231,489,213	$92,288,314	11 per cent.

In conclusion, I feel quite safe in making the statement that Western Canada offers a good field for investment in loans on farm properties at conservative valuations and that these farm valuations will, in the course of a few years, considerably appreciate, and thereby improve the value of these investments. The same might be said with regard to the purchase of our Government and municipal debentures, which can now be secured at most remunerative rates, with every prospect that the values of these securities will appreciate when conditions become more normal.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Reports from East to West.

Halifax.—The total building for 1915 up to the end of November was $936,857, as against $801,540 for the same period of 1914, so that the indications are that 1915 building will considerably exceed that of 1914. It is calculated that the railway and military work done here during 1915 will add at least $1,000,000 to the figures. The fine Dalhousie University buildings at Studley were finished early in 1915. In one block alone three fine permanent structures were erected, and in course of construction are the block bounded by Barrington, Sackville, Argyle and Blowers Streets, the Strand Theatre, another concrete building fronting on Sackville Street and St. Mary's Hall, and a four-storey extension of brick and concrete, facing on Argyle Street.

St. John.—The building permits issued in this city during the year 1915 totalled $346,275, compared with permits of the value of $515,300 in 1914.

Montreal.—Among recent sales and transfers has been that of the apartment-house, 42, Fort Street, for $72,500; it included lots measuring 53 feet by 114 feet. A vacant land area of 9,195 feet on the Côte des Neiges and St. Mary's Roads has sold for $12,873. In Verdun lots fronting on Rockland, Rielle, Gordon and Galt Avenues, area 26,275 feet, sold for $33,000.

A NEW TORONTO OFFICE BUILDING.

The Imperial Oil Building, which is being constructed on Church and Court Streets.

Mr. A. F. Gault, of the A. F. Gault Trust Co., expresses the opinion that capital and investment funds must shortly again be attracted to Montreal and adjoining properties. "When the stock market reaches normal," he says, "much of the large profits recently made thereon will naturally go into real estate, particularly as the population of Montreal, after the war, is certain to increase rapidly." The Cradock Simpson *Real Estate Record* says the building compares very well with a year ago, and there was some improvement in the renting situation, a number of houses and flats which have been empty since May last being occupied. There appears to be little or no change in the conditions concerning mortgage loans. There seems to be plenty of money for the best class of propositions, but a scarcity of really good applications with ample margins; interest rates continue firm at 6½ to 7 per cent.

Toronto. Some good sales have been put through recently. The Dovercourt Land, Buildings and Savings Company, Limited, has completed a number of property transactions. How the assessment of the city has progressed is shown by the following figures: 1880, $50,166,939; 1890, $136,889,328; 1900, $124,992,959; 1910, $269,866,219; 1916, $589,036,455. According to the Assessment Department no substantial increase in land values has been made. The rise in the figures is ascribed mainly to the increase in the railway assessment made every five years, and last taken in 1915; the expiry of the first assessment on the new Union Station site of $500,000, which has been increased by a little over half a million, and new buildings and buildings not finished in 1914. The Royal Bank property at the corner of King and Yonge Streets is assessed at $1,626,625, land being $676,625 and building $950,000. The 1914 assessment was $1,176,625. The change is accounted for by a rise of $450,000 in the building. The Traders' Bank, on Yonge and Melinda Streets, is assessed at $314,125 for the land and $585,000 for the building; while in the case of the Dominion Bank land is put at $932,625 and building at $900,000.

Regina.—With an estimate of $200 for the month of December, the building permits issued in Regina during 1915 totalled $463,865. This amount is a little over one-fourth of the total reported in 1914, and about one-twentieth of the figures for the record year in the city, 1912, when permits amounting to $8,047,309 were taken out. The greater proportion of this year's total is made up of permits for residences, and but very few large permits were taken out for blocks, outside of the Simpson building, which permit was issued in August, sending the total for that month to $354,185. During the last five years building permits in the city have amounted to $20,922,239, making an average for each year of $4,184,448.

Vancouver.—Granville Street property south of Robson Street was reduced in assessment in 1915 by the City Assessment Commissioner, and changes outlined in the valuation of business property in Ward 2 indicate that there will be a net drop in the total assessment of the city. In the district to the east of Granville Street and south of Pender Street, which is semi-business in character, reductions have been agreed upon as to corners, although inside property will, it is expected, remain practically at the figures of 1914. Throughout the other sections of the city, both residential and business, no reductions or increases of consequence are believed to be in contemplation. As compared with the 1914 drop of more than $5,000,000, the reduction will be slight.

Point Grey.—Property known as the Royal Nurseries, viz., 40 acres in the heart of Kerrisdale, has passed into the hands of the Royal Bank of Canada. It was mortgaged by Mr. W. D. S. Rorison some time ago to Mr. C. F. Todd for $45,000. During the boom Point Grey real estate was fetching about $10,000 an acre, and a great rise in present sale prices is confidently expected by the best authorities here.

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TESTING TIME IN THE WEST.

Addressing a meeting of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association at Winnipeg, Mayor Waugh spoke of the time as the beginning of a new period of sane, productive development of their great natural resources and possibilities.

The acid test for stability and fortitude had been applied to them all, he said, but he ventured the opinion that in Western Canada they had passed through the critical period in the great crisis which the world was experiencing. The magnificently bountiful crop had steadied everything, and with continued care they would emerge from the great testing time with experience and confidence in the future. He thought there was every reason to look for a substantial business revival, and it was now their duty to look about and plan for the new era of prosperity that would be theirs in a large measure.

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PROSPEROUS SASKATOON.

Mr. F. Maclure Sclanders, Commissioner of the Saskatoon Board of Trade, writes:—

"Things get better and better here. Our civic finances are in better shape than they have ever been. Our bank clearings, postal and Customs figures have recently shown the most astonishing increases, and in the case of postal figures are far the best we ever had. Business, wholesale and retail, is simply splendid. There is practically no unemployment; the city is giving out no charity. The streets are crowded; the stores are filled. There is all the former bustle and life, vigour and go of our brightest days—and it is all solid. Our splendid bank clearings do not include one cent in the form of realty transactions. They represent actual, legitimate trading.

"The demand for land, although fair, is still largely local. Many farmers in the United States, who wish to come here, are not yet certain that this country will remain British. This is literally so. Were it not for the war, our land business would be wonderfully brisk. A big crop has always so resulted; and when was there so large a crop as this season's?

"It is my opinion that the dearest lands in the future will be the park lands, where there is grass, water, and tree clumps; in fact, the land which in the past has been cheapest. Such land is specially adapted for diversified operations, which are destined to become the order of the day. In proof of this I annex Dominion Live Stock Figures, which show how this young Province is progressing. Is it not wonderful!"

SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

Interview with Mr. W. E. Stavert.

Mr. W. E. Stavert, President of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, which company, it may be remembered, acquired control of the Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, through the purchase of the whole of its capital, so that the interests of the two companies are now identical, is at present in England, and has been interviewed by a representative of *Canada*. Seen at the warehouse of the Canadian Red Cross in Tooley Street, where he has temporarily enlisted as a voluntary worker in sending off comforts to the prisoners of war in Germany, Mr. Stavert, in the intervals of his labours at the packing table, said:—

"The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, by which is, of course, to be understood also the Lake Superior Paper Company, has, of late, been doing much better. This result—by no means arising, as might be wrongly conjectured, out of any increase in the price of the company's products—has been achieved solely by the introduction of improved conditions in the matter of getting out logs and providing for a better and more efficient supply of water. With the improvement in the financial condition of the company, we have been able simultaneously to effect reductions in our working costs, the prime feature of which has been, as has been said, mainly in the matter of bettered water conditions.

The Export of Paper.

"One of the effects of the war has been to create a scarcity in the supply of paper and a consequent rise in the price of same—effects which embrace Great Britain and other countries beyond the scope of our activities. The result of this has been materially to increase the export trade both in Canada and America; and while the Spanish River Company is, itself, too far west to become in any wise an exporter, the large exports of other companies better situated to command this trade has served very materially to increase the home demand of our product. This increase, while in part resulting from the drain on the exporting capacity of manufacturers, is largely dependent for its continuance, so far as we are concerned, on the maintenance of general prosperity. We manufacture exclusively 'news print,' and the demand for this rests in the ultimate resort upon the amount of advertising which newspapers carry. Increased advertising is not, perhaps, so much a symptom of prosperous trade conditions as of a state of affairs in which manufacturers, having on hand large supplies, exert themselves to create a demand. Nevertheless, the basic prosperity must be there.

"There is great prosperity at the moment in the steel trade, both in the United States and Eastern Canada, and it has been found by experience that when business is good in this industry, the effects ramify throughout the whole community. The bulk of our product is sold in the United States, and while things continue good there, as there is every likelihood of their so doing, our sales should continue on the upward grade."

In reply to an enquiry as to the activities of the Algoma Steel Company, Mr. Stavert stated that the company was busily and profitably engaged in turning out shell steel, but were not themselves manufacturing war munitions. This was being carried on by other firms at Sault Ste. Marie.

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CANADA'S WHEAT CROP.

Seventy per Cent. Marketed.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

Seventy per cent. of the wheat crop of Canada has now been marketed.

The estimated value of grains, dairy produce and that portion of live stock for which figures are available, produced in the Western Provinces of Canada last year, is $235,000,000. More than $200,000,000 of this amount is credited to grain.

The Customs revenue of the Dominion for the concluding months of last year shows a large increase over the figures for the corresponding period of 1914. The receipts for December totalled more than $9,000,000, which is over $4,000,000, or 100 per cent., in excess of the revenue for December, 1914. At the present rate of increase the Customs revenue for the complete fiscal year ending March 31 next is likely to show an increase of more than $20,000,000.

The value of the mineral production in the Province of Alberta last year was more than $15,000,000, an increase over the figures for 1914 of nearly 15 per cent.

Five years' work and an expenditure of $10,000,000 are represented by the Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs through the heart of British Columbia. The line touches many promising settlements, including the fruit-growing districts.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES.

Interview with Mr. J. W. Norcross.

Mr. J. W. Norcross, the Managing Director of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., who has been paying a fleeting visit to England, and who returned to Canada last week per the s.s. *Noordam*, was seen by a representative of *Canada* on the eve of his departure.

MR. J. W. NORCROSS,
Managing Director of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.

With that pleasing monotony of confidence and satisfaction which now so invariably characterises the utterances of prominent Canadians fresh from the industrial prosperity which the Eastern Provinces are enjoying, Mr. Norcross spoke of the excellent conditions prevailing throughout the manufacturing centres of the Dominion. He referred to the fact that despite the poor tourist traffic of the past season and the inevitable disorganisation of their regular business consequent upon the war, the Canada Steamship Lines had done considerably better than the Directors had expected. Indeed, for the latter part of the year their business had been something more than fairly good. This result, Mr. Norcross pointed out, arose directly out of the record grain crops, since the trade of the Canada Steamship Lines was based solidly on their grain freighters, and was not in any way related to those huge war munition contracts which bulked so importantly in the general industrial prosperity. Increase in traffic on the Lakes, together with the high freights earned by their small freighters on the Atlantic, had combined to make a good showing, and there was every prospect that these results would be maintained in the year before them.

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INDUSTRY AND LABOUR IN CANADA.

Active Winter Conditions.

During November, says the December issue of the official *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, employment on the whole maintained the high level noted for October. Fine open weather for the most part of the month in nearly all parts of the Dominion facilitated the continuation of outside building and general construction work, and also prolonged activity in threshing and other agricultural operations. Although war orders continued to furnish the bulk of activity in large industrial centres, the effect of movement and marketing of the large Western grain crop was also beginning to be felt, and a number of industries which depend for business chiefly on Western orders were resuming operations on practically a normal basis.

Threshing continued in many localities of the West, though in a number of districts outfits were being taken out and employees discharged. These men were either returning to their homes in the East, or were finding employment in the lumbering districts of Northern Saskatchewan. Fishing on the Atlantic coast was poor, owing chiefly to rough weather. Activity was noticeable at some points on the Lakes, but in British Columbia conditions were quieter. The lumbering industry also was not so active on account of many saw mills closing down for the winter, but this condition was offset in many localities by the engagement of men for the woods. Coal mining continued very active in all coal-producing fields of the Dominion. Metal mining also showed no falling off from the activity of the previous month.

There was little change in manufacturing conditions, a marked activity being evident in a great number of lines, with dulness in some others. Railway construction continued quiet on the whole, but railway traffic, owing to heavy shipments of grain and, in some localities, to the shipment of war orders, was very active. Water transportation showed a falling off towards the end of the month, traffic on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence having practically ceased. Commercial conditions were improved with the movement and marketing of the crops.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Granville Mining.—Canadian Klondyke Mining Company's output for the week ended January 8, 472 oz.

Sao Paulo Tram, Light and Power.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the issued Common stock, payable on February 1 to all shareholders of record on the 15th inst.

International Nickel. — A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable February 1 to Preferred shareholders of record at the close of business, January 15

Bank of Ottawa.—The 41st annual report, for the year ended November 30, 1915, shows net profits amounting to $531,268. After payment of dividends and war tax on note circulation, a balance is carried forward of $246,304, against $228,299 in 1914.

Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust. The Directors recommend dividends for the half-year to January 10 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the Preferred stock and at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (making 6 per cent. for the year) upon the Deferred stock, carrying forward £32,068.

Cities Service.—Dealings have been specially allowed by the Committee of the Stock Exchange in the dividend warrants for $2,355,158 5 per Cent. Convertible Debentures in respect of Preferred Stock; and $1,324,654 5 per Cent. Convertible Debentures in respect of Common Stock, when duly endorsed.

White Pass and Yukon Railway.—A general meeting of the holders of the 5 per Cent. Consolidated First Mortgage Debenture Stock and 6 per Cent. Debentures will be held on February 16 for the purpose of sanctioning and adopting a provisional agreement, dated January 11, 1916, by which holders will: (a) Accept 5 per Cent. Income Debenture Stock (redeemable on December 31, 1930) at par in satisfaction of their interest (except in so far as it may be possible for the company to pay the same in cash) during the period commencing July 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1918; and (b) assent to certain other modifications being made in their rights.

Canada Company.—A Bill has been deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons for staying the winding-up of the Canada Company and to enable the company to issue further capital to the shareholders. The Bill provides that from the date of the passing of the Act the winding-up of the company shall be stayed and the company shall carry on its business as a going concern as if the resolution for winding-up had not been passed. At the date of the passing of the Act the issued share capital is to be deemed to consist of 8,319 £1 fully-paid shares, and the Directors are to be empowered to allot in respect of each £1 share nine new fully-paid £1 shares, forming part of the original capital of £1,000,000, which for the purposes of this and of any future issue shall be deemed to be divided into 1,000,000 £1 shares. The Bill also confers powers on the Directors to issue the balance of the unissued shares "with special rights," and provision is made for the formation of a capital recoupment fund by setting aside one-third part of the proceeds of all sales. The fund is to accumulate until the amount standing to its credit shall be equal to the paid-up capital, exclusive of any capital issued after the passing of this Act. The Bill also empowers the borrowing on mortgage of not more than £200,000.

Rio Tram, Light and Power.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on February 1 to stockholders of record on the 15th inst.

North Coast Land.—An extraordinary general meeting is to be held in Vancouver on February 15 for the purpose of considering a resolution relinquishing, surrendering, and abandoning rights to engage in trust business.

Port Arthur Lands.—The report states that the inactivity in real estate in Canada arising out of the war has continued during the past year, and it has, therefore, been found impossible to effect any sales of land. With a view to increasing the accessibility of a considerable portion of the land, and, therefore, augmenting its value, negotiations were entered into with the adjoining municipality of Shuniah, requesting them to construct a road linking up Central Avenue and Oliver Road. Although conditions were not propitious to the successful outcome of the negotiations, the Canadian Director, Mr. F. L. Hammond, ultimately succeeded in getting the municipality to undertake the work at its own expense, and the construction of the road is now being carried out. The road when completed will afford a considerably more direct route to Fort William than heretofore, and it will be readily appreciated that the traffic thus attracted to this point will give our property a greater prominence and increased value. The accounts show a loss for the year of £1,095, increasing the debit balance to £1,582.

Canadian Iron Foundries.—Details of a new company formed in Canada under the title of the Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd., under the scheme of reorganisation of the Canada Iron Corporation, Ltd., have been issued to holders of the 6 per Cent. First Mortgage bonds of the latter undertaking. The scheme provides for the exchange of bonds for an equal nominal amount of 6 per Cent. "B" debenture stock in the new company, plus 10 per cent. of that amount in fully-paid ordinary shares, and bonds are to be deposited for that purpose with the Montreal Trust Company. The new company has an authorised capital of $4,500,000, in $2,500,000 6 per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference shares and $2,000,000 ordinary shares. Debenture stocks have been created, comprising $1,000,000 6 per Cent. "A" Debentures, of which $600,000 has been subscribed in cash at 95 per cent., and 6 per Cent. "B" Debentures for £800,000, of which £600,000 will be issued as fully-paid under the scheme in exchange for an equal nominal amount of 6 per Cent. bonds of the Canada Iron Corporation. Of the authorised share capital of the new company $2,200,000 Preference and $1,800,000 Ordinary shares will be issued as fully-paid in satisfaction of the claims of the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds and ordinary creditors of the Canada Iron Corporation.

*

A decree has been signed reducing the import duties on various North American products, says Reuter's Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) correspondent.

Mr. E. J. Wearing, who has been associated with the Liverpool offices of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. for the past 28 years, has been appointed to be General Agent at Liverpool for the Grand Trunk Railway, Central Vermont Railway, and Canadian Express Co., in succession to the late Mr. William Cuthbertson.

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS YEAR-BOOK.

A Useful and Interesting Publication.

As previously with their "War Facts and Figures," the new Year-Book of the British Dominions General Insurance Co. is again devoted to the war in all its many aspects. The major part of the present volume is made up of a series of specially contributed articles, some of which embody items of information that have not previously been made public. Notable, for instance, is the statement of Mr. Fred T. Jane, in his article on "The Imperial Navy," that, "when we declared war on Germany the British Fleet was off the German coast within two hours of the declaration of hostilities, and . . . encountered a number of German transports destined to invade our shores." Among the many articles that will be found of interest and value to the business man and general reader alike may be mentioned: "The Cost of the War," by Mr. Edgar Crammond; "Business Opportunities in Russia," by Mr. Louis A. Rojansky; "The Economic Outlook for Germany," by Mr. J. Ellis Barker, and "A Business-Like Empire," by Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P. Mr. C. G. Grey writes on "Aircraft as Belligerents," Mr. H. Massac Buist tells "What the Motor Vehicle Has Done," while Mr. E. M. Mountain, the Managing Director of the British Dominions General Insurance Company, contributes a brief historical sketch of Marine Insurance. As showing the comprehensive character of the Year-Book, the article on "How the Banks Met an Unprecedented Crisis," by Mr. Richard Keegan, contains an excellent summary of the methods adopted by the Dominion Government and the Canadian banks to meet the conditions suddenly thrust upon them.

The editors, Mr. Edward Salmon and Mr. James Worsfold, are to be congratulated on the production of a useful and highly-interesting volume. The Year-Book may be obtained free on application to the British Dominions General Insurance Company, 1, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.

*

Mr. J. McEachern, Superintendent of central branches of the Bank of British North America, has arrived in London, and is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

Cable advices report that it has been found advisable to withdraw the Anglo-French Loan from the Montreal Stock Exchange, as business in it interfered with transactions in the Dominion Internal Loan.

The steamer *Dunelm*, long overdue, has now been posted at Lloyd's as missing. She left Sydney, Cape Breton, with steel products, for Manchester, on October 16, and passed Cape Race next day. She was 2,319 tons gross, and was built in 1907 at Sunderland for the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited.

The Lord Mayor is calling a meeting at the Guildhall at 3 p.m. on January 31 on the subject of trade and employment after the war. It is being organised by a joint committee of the National Patriotic Association and the London Chamber of Commerce. All interested are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secretary at the Mansion House.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power. The Directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the paid-up capital stock for the quarter to January 31.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared on the issued Ordinary Capital Stock, payable March 1.

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

From Regina comes what may be regarded as an echo of the speculative mania which obsessed the West two or three years ago. The Board of Trade of Regina proposes to ask the Provincial Legislature to introduce legislation amending agreements for sale and mortgages so as to suspend, during the period of the war, the personal covenant from these instruments. In other words, the suggestion is to limit the mortgagors' liability to the property specifically named in the mortgage as security for the loan. In the memorial which it is proposed to present to the Legislature, many reasons are adduced in favour of the suggestion. One of the principal of these is that "the knowledge of liability under existing conditions prevents many from using funds in their possession, which would be freed (were the personal covenant removed) to go at once into circulation, so that business conditions would be materially improved."

* * *

It is not our purpose here to enter into any consideration of the wisdom, or otherwise, of the suggestion. We merely mention the matter to lend point to the suggestion that investors should watch closely the trend of legislation in any country in which they are interested. The Board of Trade of Regina is a strong body, which includes many prominent business men of the city. That so drastic a suggestion, affecting legal covenants already in existence, should emanate from such a body tends toward the belief that the effects of the former real estate speculation are still being severely felt.

* * *

Probably the most important legislation which has recently been enacted in Western Canada has been that affecting the sale of alcoholic liquors in Saskatchewan and Alberta. While, in this case also, we do not propose to discuss the merits of the measures, we may point to the recently published financial statement of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co. as showing the effect they must have upon enterprises of this nature. The statement shows that the company's net earnings for the year covered by the report were $132,502, as compared with $486,484 for the previous year. It must be remembered in this connection that the Alberta Act is not yet in force. After July 1, when the Alberta Act will be operative, the company must be even more seriously affected; while, if, as seems quite probable, similar legislation is enacted in B.C., the only market for the company's beers for hundreds of miles in any direction will be the comparatively small sales which may be made to the Governments.

* * *

It is understood that the holders of the company's bonds are sufficiently well secured, as the company's investments alone are stated to bring in sufficient income to provide for the interest charges. The prospect is, however, a serious one for the company's shareholders.

* * *

Nine Canadian banks have now issued their financial statements for last year, and it is noteworthy that while their position has, in each case, been strengthened as regard to liquid assets, the total net profits of the nine institutions only show a decrease of $1,192,000 as compared with the previous year, despite the fact that the whole of the year was within the war period.

* * *

The feature of Canadian stock market business during the past eight or nine months has been the rapid appreciation of the stocks of companies engaged in munition work. Meanwhile the domestic situation in Canada has been steadily improving, and it is suggested now that some of the companies which a year ago were relying almost solely on war orders will have to curtail their activities in this direction in order to take care of the increasing demand for their own legitimate products. In this regard it may be noted that our Toronto correspondent this week suggests that the securities of some of the companies whose business lies in supplying domestic requirements may soon come in for more attention than hitherto.

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INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

December reports from Nova Scotia show that in the principal industrial centres of the Province there is no falling off but rather an increase in their activity.

In Cape Breton the coal trade is brisk, and the output of the Dominion Coal Company at Sydney for November was 120.000 tons better than in November, 1914. Iron and steel industries in the Sydney district maintain their output, with the prospect of being extremely busy all the winter. Shipments of iron ore from Wabana were 600.000 tons against 320.000 tons in 1914, and the steel companies were taking measures to ensure a plentiful supply of iron ore next summer.

NORTH SASKATCHEWAN LAND COMPANY.

Second Report of the Bondholders' Committee.

The last report of the committee of bondholders, dated January 13, places much useful information before the bondholders, but the result of the investigation made on behalf of the receivers is very far from encouraging. The receivers are the National Trust Company of Toronto, who have had the land reported on and valued, and the report states that although the receivers have not yet submitted a valuation of the lands they indicate that the quality as a whole is disappointing, and that the bondholders must expect to sustain considerable loss on their investment. Certain sums of money are due in payment of overdue taxes, and the British Treasury being unwilling to permit the issue of receivers' certificates, and it being found impossible to find the money in Canada, the committee have been advised to allow the lands to be put up for sale in default of payment of taxes. The company will have the right of redemption within two years of the date of the sale, and the committee in their report express the opinion that the fines and charges payable upon redemption of the lands will probably compare not unfavourably with the rates of interest and charges which would have had to be paid under present conditions by the bondholders or others who might have found the money.

Character of the Land.

Extracts from the report made on the lands are included, and, judging from these, there seems no doubt that much of the land is stony and poor, and in many parts is spongy.

The North Saskatchewan Land Company was formed in 1911, just at the height of the Canadian land boom, with an authorised share capital of $5,000,000, of which $2,250,000 was issued. Six per Cent. Bonds to the value of £475.000, part of a total of an authorised issue of £1,000,000, were offered at 97½, with a bonus of 30s. of Common stock. The chief feature of the prospectus was a letter from Mr. John F. Hanson, General Manager of the company, who stated that he had personally examined every section of the 146,000 acres of land which the company had agreed to purchase. The company had the right of selection, and Mr. Hanson stated that this right of selection had enabled him to secure on the company's behalf land of very high quality, and he confined the selection to districts served by good roads and where all the surrounding land was already occupied by a good and progressive class of farmer. If this statement is read in connection with the comments on the land contained in this report of January 13, we must conclude either that Mr. Hanson's personal examination was of the most cursory description, or else that his opinion of good land and good roads and the progressive class of farmer is very different from that of the valuers employed by the National Trust Company of Toronto.

Grossly Over-Capitalised.

It is obvious that the North Saskatchewan Land Company was grossly over-capitalised, as were so many land or real estate companies that were floated in those boom times. It is now apparent that there was no equity behind the $2.250.000 of Common stock, and that the £475,000 of bonds considerably exceeded the total value of the land. The original purchase-price of the land averaged under $12 an acre. This was not an excessive price if the land had been carefully selected and was suitable for farming, but, judging from the report of the valuers, one is forced to the conclusion that some portion of the land at least was quite undesirable for farming purposes, and this, of course, raised the price which had to be obtained on the useful land in order to clear the company from loss. It will be interesting to see the valuation of the lands which is promised by the receivers, but enough has been disclosed to show that a grave responsibility rests on the General Manager, Mr. John F. Hanson, and also on the Directors of the company, who accepted his statements and signed the prospectus.

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THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

Further Subscriptions up to January 17.

Mrs. G. K. Gates (4th and additional donation), £63 8s. 9d.; Belgrave (Ontario) Patriotic Society, £20 16s. 7d.; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Central Butte (3rd and additional donation), £18 7s. 4d.; Sir William Osler, Bart., F.R.S. (17th monthly contribution), £10; Mrs. L. K. Campbell (2nd and additional contribution), £5 4s. 2d.; Mrs. Florence Lewes (6th and additional donation), £5; J. M. Greata (6th and additional contribution), £5; I.O.D.E., Vancouver (2nd and additional donation), £3 16s. 7d.; Canadian Yukon Patriotic Fund of Dawson, Yukon (2nd and additional donation), £2 10s.; proceeds of sale of copies of "List of 1st Canadian Expeditionary Force," £2 6s.; W. W. L., £2 2s.; Otis H. Cutler, New York, £2; D. M. Farmer (14th and additional donation), £1; E. H. Stewart (16th donation), 10s.; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Lloydminster, Sask. (2nd and additional collection), 8s. 2d.; Anon., 1s. 6d.

Total amount of subscriptions received and promised to date, £35,350.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865. Head Office -WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - - $3,600,000.
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Authorised Capital	$1,000,000
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All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Estates a speciality. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities to yield about 7% net.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £620,000
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Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

Current Accounts opened.
Coupons purchased.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE CANADIAN BOND SITUATION.

A Review of 1915.

The following review of the Canadian bond situation is furnished to the *Financial Times*, of Montreal, by C. H. Stimson and Co., Toronto:—

After the turn of the New Year of 1915 the local market for our Canadian Government and municipal debentures began to improve until prices reached a point that compared rather favourably with what obtained before the war. This improvement was probably helped to some extent by the fact that many of our public borrowers refrained as far as possible from committing themselves to fresh liabilities. Besides this, some of our larger cities did a good deal of financing in the United States by way of borrowing on short term notes, sometimes in anticipation of taxes, but quite frequently to pay for local improvements and public works generally.

A favourable feature, so far as helping the bond situation, was the fact that a great deal of the financing done in the United States was in the nature of banking loans, so that the loans were not offered about the street.

The American Market.

As a matter of fact, the American market for some little time seemed to have no appetite for our long term bonds or debentures, owing probably to the feeling of uneasiness over the situation generally, so that the shrewd American banking houses preferred to invest their funds in such a way that they could sell their investments at, if necessary, a rate of interest which would yield the buyer a great deal more than they were yielding the original purchaser. Or if they did not wish to do this, they would at the worst only have to wait a few months before the loan fell due and was paid off by the borrower.

As an example, if one purchased a note bearing 5 per cent. interest, and payable at the end of one year, and for which he paid par, and if he were obliged to sell that note at the end of six months' time at a rate to yield 6 per cent., he would only lose about ½ of 1 per cent. of his principal, and in the meantime he would have had an investment yielding him 5 per cent. On the other hand, if he purchased a twenty year 5 per cent. bond at par, and was forced to sell at the end of six months at a rate to yield 6 per cent., he would lose between 11 and 12 per cent. of his capital.

It may be of interest to some to know that owing to the fact that sterling exchange dropped from $4.86 or $4.87 in the pound (which would be about the value of a pound sterling in normal times) to between $4.65 and $4.73, many of our governments and municipalities who had obligations maturing in England took advantage of this condition and borrowed money in America, mostly in the United States, for the purpose of paying off these obligations.

For example, the borrower in Canada, securing a loan in England of £1.000.000 some time before the war when sterling exchange was normal, would receive about $4,865.000, whereas by borrowing his money in America any time during the past few months to repay this loan it was only necessary for him to remit somewhere in the neighbourhood of $4.700.000 (a fair average) to repay the £1,000,000 borrowed. So it will be seen that on an amount of £1,000.000 the borrower, by taking advantage of the recent low rate of exchange, has gained $165,000, which would be equal to nearly 3½ per cent. on the amount originally borrowed.

Purchase of Long-Term Securities

However, beginning with about the latter half of the year, the American banking houses began to show more disposition to purchase our long-term securities. This was probably owing partly to the fact that a very great demand developed in the United States for long-term investments in their own securities, which was really greater than the supply. The banking houses and bond dealers then had to turn to some other class of security to present to their clients, and naturally they looked for Canadian issues.

The prices, however, of our municipal and Government long-term bonds and debentures did not rise to any appreciable extent after they had fallen to the new low levels. This may have been due, to a certain extent, to the placing of the $500.000.000 Anglo-French 5-year 5 per Cent. War Loan, which was sold at a price to yield the investor 5½ per cent.

The investment demand in Canada during the past year has been almost entirely for the most gilt-edged securities that is, Government and municipal debentures although there was at the same time a great deal of speculation in what we generally term "War Stocks" indulged in. That is, people went to extremes, which is not an uncommon thing in times such as we have been passing through.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, February 2.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Jan. 25.	Wed, Jan. 26.	Thurs., Jan. 27.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange have been steady but slow.

Among Canadian issues there have been no signs of sustained activity. The gilt-edged securities of the Dominion preserve a steady front. The Old Fours hold at 92, and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, after being higher, is also unchanged at $96\frac{3}{4}$.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have moved in sympathy with Wall Street and a downward tendency has predominated, the stock at $186\frac{3}{4}$ being nearly 2 lower. Current earnings remain below the recent best level. Quotations among Grand Trunk securities mark several advances averaging $\frac{1}{2}$, while the Guaranteed Fours at $63\frac{1}{2}$ are a point to the good. The Ordinary, however, at $12\frac{1}{8}$ has lost the turn. Canadian Northern issues have see-sawed a little, but show no net change of importance.

As regards land shares, Hudson's Bays were slightly weaker at one time on realising, and business has not been on an important scale, but the quotation has now recovered to $6\frac{11}{16}$, and is slightly higher on balance at that level. Southern Albertas have fallen 6d. to 2s. 9d.

In the industrial section Canadian Cars have been rather nominal around 80. The Preferred, however, has recovered $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $102\frac{1}{2}$. Steel Company of Canada shares have added $\frac{1}{2}$ at 39, but Dominion Steels have fallen that fraction to $48\frac{1}{2}$. Lake Superiors at 9 are rather better.

South American tractions have been irregular. The Mexican group has been unsettled by the further outrages in Mexico against American citizens, but Brazilian Tractions have rebounded to 51 after some show of weakness, the declaration of a 1 per cent. dividend being helpful.

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OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, December 30, 1915.

Business on the Exchanges has continued in general to be dull, but an undertone of strength is apparent as the stocks that have been offered have been easily absorbed. The markets are rather inclined to regard this evidence of strength as a good omen for a resumption of activity in January. It is suggested, by the way, that, now that the probabilities in regard to the war stocks have been fairly well discounted by price advances, interest is quite likely to be evidenced next in the stocks of companies whose business lies in supplying domestic requirements.

During the past week there has been no outstanding price movement to record. It seems that the prospects in connection with the Steel Company of Canada had been sufficiently discounted, as on the recent favourable dividend announcement the stocks of the company simply held firm at 40 and 93 respectively for the Common and the Preferred. Canadian Car has rallied a bit from the low point to which, as a result of rumoured difficulty in financing the business represented by its present immense orders, it broke last week. It is now announced that the company has secured another huge order, this being for some 2,000 freight cars for the French Government, the total value of the order running to about $2,000,000. It is stated also that Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., which is a subsidiary of the Car Company, and whose 6 per cent. bonds were issued in London several years ago, is working to capacity on steel castings. The Directors of the Car Company are expected to meet in January to deal with the question of dividends.

Scotia has well maintained its strength, being dealt in recently at above par. Another strong spot has been Canadian Locomotives, which were dealt in recently at 63. This company has received an order from the Dominion Government for 25 locomotives for the National Transcontinental Railway. The present condition of the company, by the way, presents a remarkable contrast to that in the early months of the war. Then its plants were closed down; now it is employing over 1,000 men and, as the order just mentioned is for delivery in May, it will have to increase this number largely forthwith.

THE HON. A. C. FLUMERFELT,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture in the new British Columbia Cabinet; a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Dominion Steel Corporation shares also continue to show strength. According to a recent statement by Sir Henry Pellatt, the company's net earnings are now running at $500,000 a month, or at the rate of $6,000,000 a year, and, while the current year is the best the company has ever known, the prospects for next year are even better. While the question of paying off arrears of Preference dividends has not yet been discussed by the Directors, they may, however, be expected to take the matter into consideration very soon. It is rumoured that Mr. F. P. Jones has been offered a Directorship of the Corporation, and that he may become its Vice-President.

Dividend rumours are busy in connection with Canada Steamships. It is stated that, under the company's by laws, if the Preference shareholders go without dividends for two full years the Preferred stock automatically acquires the same voting power as the ordinary shares. It is pointed out that such a development might result in a change of control, which is now understood to be held in England through ownership of the Common shares. It is suggested, however, that in view of its large surplus the company would have no difficulty in making, at any rate, one quarterly dividend payment.

You will be interested to hear that Mr. I. W. Killam, who was for some years in charge of the London office of the Royal Securities Corporation, has now been elected President in succession to Sir William Max Aitken, who retires.

Some current prices of interest are: Canadian Car, 88; Canada Cement, $39\frac{3}{4}$; Canada Steamship Lines, 16; Canadian General Electric, 113; Canadian Locomotive, $62\frac{3}{4}$; Dominion Bridge, 230; Dominion Steel Corporation, $49\frac{1}{4}$; Nova Scotia Steel, $101\frac{1}{2}$; Steel Company of Canada, 40; Ames-Holden Common, $20\frac{1}{2}$, Preferred $70\frac{1}{2}$; Dominion Textile, $74\frac{1}{2}$. In Toronto, Sawyer-Massey Common is quoted at $27\frac{1}{2}$ and Preferred at $74\frac{1}{2}$; Russell Motor, 43; National Steel Car, 46. Dominion Foundries and Forgings has remained practically quiescent, the latest transaction taking place at 206 a few days ago. The Power Group has been quiet. Shawinigan is 137; Laurentide $187\frac{3}{4}$. Ogilvie is at 135, and Maple Leaf Milling, in which there has been a certain amount of dealing in Toronto, is quoted at 65 asked 60 bid.

The Toronto mining markets have maintained their activity, the recurrence of which was noted just before Christmas. The upward movement in the price of silver has again stimulated interest in some of the Cobalt issues. There was heavy dealing the other day in Chambers-Ferland at 29 and in Beaver at 41. Nipissing remains quiet at $7.95; Temiskaming is quoted at 66. In the Porcupine group, Hollinger has been strong at $29. Dome Mines has been more quiet, but the quotation is about the same as Hollinger. McIntyre, after declining, has again risen to 106; Jupiter, which has attracted a good deal of interest during the last few days, is now quoted at 21, which is the highest point it has reached during the last two years. The Hollinger statement for the four weeks ended December 22 constitutes a record, as it shows that the company during that period earned a gross profit of $210,558. This is the largest profit that has yet been made by the company in any four-weekly period. During the four weeks 29,448 tons of ore were milled.

*

Mr. H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent of the Grand Trunk System, writes on "Advertising Canada Aboard" in *Economic Advertising* (Toronto), laying stress on the important part which advertising at international exhibitions plays in attracting new citizens to Canada.

Export Association of Canada, Ltd.—Particulars filed January 13, 1916:—Capital stock, $100,000, in shares of $100 each. Registered in Canada on September 22, 1915. British address: 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W., where F. C. Armstrong is authorised to accept service. Directors: W. F. Chipman (President), W. R. L. Shanks (Vice-President), J. H. Sharrard, R. H. M'Master, R. M. Davy, S. D. Joubert, J. H. A. Acer and D. R. Arnold, all of Quebec; and H. J. Waddie and J. M. Taylor, of Ontario.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£513,698
PAID UP	359,589
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..	376,888
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	2,178,125

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government.

Canada 3½ %, 1914 19	95½
" C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938	85½
" 4½ %, 1920-25	97
" 3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	85½
" 3½ % " " 1930-50	82¼
" 4 % " " 1940-60	92
" 3 %, 1938	83
" 3½ % C. P. R.	85½
Alberta 4 %, 1922	91½
" 4 %, 1938	83½
" 4½ %, 1924	96
" 4½ % Registered	91½
British Columbia 4½ %	99¾
" " 4½ % Registered, 1941	94⅞
" " 3 % " "	76
Manitoba 4 %, 1917	87
" 4 %, 1928	87½
" 4 %, 1949	90
" 5 %, 1888	97½
" 4 % Registered	87
" 4½ % "	95½
New Brunswick 4 %	87½
Newfoundland 3½ %	82½
" 3 %	73
" 4 % Registered, 1913-38	94½
" 4 % " 1895	96
" 4 % " 1896	94½
" 3½ % " 1905	83½
" 3½ % " 1910	83⅞
" 3½ % " 1912	83½
Nova Scotia 4½ %	79½
" 3½ % Registered	78½
" 4½ % "	93½
Ontario 3½ % Registered	80½
" 4 % "	89
" 4½ % "	92½
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	95¾
" 4 %, 1934	91½
" 4 %, 1888	92½
" 4½ % Registered	94
" 3 % "	77
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	96½
" 4 %, 1923	91
" 4 %, 1949	84
" 4 % Registered	83
" 4½ % "	89½

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	80½
" 4½ %, 1928-37	92
" 5 %	87½
" 5 %, 1934-1944	97½
Edmonton 5 %	84
" 5 %, 1923-53	89½
" 5 %, 1923-33	90½
" 5 %, 1953	86⅝
" 4½ %, 1932-52	78¼
" 4½ %, 1918-51	81½
Fort William 4½ %	85
Hamilton 4½ %	85
" 4 %, 1930-40	86
Maisonneuve 5 %	88
Medicine Hat 5 %	80
Moncton 4 %	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	83 3/16
" 4 %, 1948-50	80½
" 3 %	60
" 3½ %, 1942	71¾
" 4½ %, 1951-63	89½
Moose Jaw 5 %	85¼
" 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943-63	80
" 4½ %	86½
N. Vancouver 5 %,	86½
" 4½ % 1931	81
Ottawa 4½ %	91
Point Grey 4½ %	80
" " 5 %	85
Port Arthur 4½ %	86
" 5 %	89
Prince Albert 5 %	81
" 4½ %	70
Quebec 3½ %	74
" 4 %, 1923	91
" 4 %, 1961	86
" 4½ %, 1963	83½
Regina 5 % Stock	89
" 4½ %	81
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	91
" 5 %, 1941-61	86
South Vancouver 5 %	78
" " 4 %	61⅞
St. John 4 %, 1934	86
" 4 % 1916 51	75
Sherbrooke 4½ %	85
Toronto 3½ %	78½
" 4 %, 1944-8	77¾
" 4 %, 1936	86½
" 4 %, 1922-8	98½
" 4 %, 1919-21	91½
" 4½ %	86½
" 5 %	97½
Vancouver 4 %, 1960-1-2	72½
" 4 %, 1931	77
" 4 %, 1947 9	70½
" 4 %, 1926 47	70
" 4½ %, 1923-33	92½
" 4½ %, 1953	81
Vancouver 6 %, 1927	100
" and District Joint Sewers	78¾
Victoria 4½ %	69¾
" 4 %, 1962	81

Municipal—continued.

Winnipeg 4 %, 1940	78⅞
" 4 %, 1940-1960	75½
" 4 %, 1916-36	[illegible]
" 4½ %, 1943-63	84¾
" 4½ %, 1940	97⅞

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5 % 1st Bonds	87½
Algoma Central & H. 5 % Bonds	65
" Central Term. 5 % Bonds	50
" " " Scrip	55
" Eastern 5 % Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5 % Bonds	99¾
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	108½
Calgary and Edmonton 4 % Debentures	79½
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	69½
Can. N. Alberta 3½ % Debentures	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4 % Debentures	61
" " 3½ " 1961	78½
" " 3½ " 1938	79
" Quebec 4 % "	82
Can. N. Pacific 4 % "	86
" " Terminal Debentures	84½
Can. Northern 4 % Perpetual Debentures	63½
" " 4 % Debenture Bonds	92⅝
" " 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	80
" " 4 % Guaranteed Debenture	88½
" " 3 % Debentures	65
" " 4 % Land Grant Bonds	89¼
" " 4 % Alberta Debentures	82
" " 4 % Saskatchewan Debentures	82
" " 4 % Manitoba Debentures	89½
" " 4 % Ontario Div. Debentures	79¼
" " 5 % Land Mortgage Debentures	79
" " Income Debentures	60
" " 5 % Secured Notes, 1919	91
" " 5 % " " 1918	92½
Can. Northern Western 4½ % Debentures	89¼
Can. Pacific Com.	187½
" " Preference	82
" " 4 % Debentures	83⅝
" " 5 % "	101½
" " 5 % Algoma Bonds	98
" " 6 % Notes	103
Central Ontario 5 % Bonds	93½
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	82
" " 2nd "	80
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4 % Debentures	62½
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4 % "	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	71⅞
" " 4 % Bonds A	60½
" " 4 % Bonds B	67
" " 4 % Debentures	64
" Branch 4 % Bonds (Sask.)	81
" " " 4 % " (Alberta)	81½
" " " 4 % " (L. Superior)	79½
" " 5 % Notes	91½
Grand Trunk Common	12 3/32
" Guaranteed	68½
" 1st Pref.	67⅞
" 2nd Pref.	58⅝
" 3rd Pref.	28
" 5 % Debentures	93⅝
" 4 % Perp. Debentures	71⅝
" Junction 5 % Bonds	98½
" 2nd Equipment Bonds 6 %	100½
" 5½ % 3 Year Notes	99⅝
" 5½ % Notes, 1920	97½
" 5 % Notes, 1918	96½
Manitoba S.W. 5 % Bonds	100½
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	97½
" " 2nd Mortgage	89¾
" " 4 % Leased Line	79
Nakusp and Slocan 4 % Bonds	96½
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	101½
" 4 % Debentures	81
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	110½
" " 5 % Debentures	100
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	93½
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	81½
" 3½ % 2nd Debentures	67½
" 5 % 3rd Bonds	99¼
" Capital Stock	95½
Quebec and Lake St. John 4 % 1st Mort.	60½
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	78
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures	100 3/16
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	82

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	62½
Can. Bank of Commerce	39 3/16
Royal Bank of Canada	45/6/-

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	115½
" " Preference	115½
Cedars Rapids	80
" 5 % Bonds	88 3/16
Calgary Power Bonds	80½
Cities Service Com.	125⅞
" Preferred	79½
" 7 % Notes	102⅝
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	89½
Kaministiquia	122½
Kaministiquia Bonds	98½
Montreal L., H. and Power	240
" 4½ % 1st Bonds	94
Shawinigan	138½
" Bonds	103⅝
Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures	85½
Toronto Debentures 1918	95½
" Consolidated Debentures	80½
Vancouver Power 4½ % Guar. Debentures	64

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	18/-
" " " Preference	16/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	7/3
Canada Co.	16½
Canada Wheat Lands	2/9
Canada N.W. Land	50
Can. Northern Prairie	29/3
Calgary and Edmonton	12/9
Hudson's Bay	6⅞
" " Preference	95 7½
Investment Corporation of Canada	84½
San Antonio Bonds	11
Southern Alberta	2/6
" 6 % "A" Debentures	20½
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4 % Debentures	95
" " " £5 Paid	5 5/16
" " " £1 Paid	18/9
Western Canada Land Debentures	46
" Common	2/9
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	56½
" " Preference	90
B.C. Electric Preference	60
" Deferred	35
" Preferred	40
" 1st Debentures	85½
" Perpetual Debentures	64½
" Vancouver Deb.	94½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	94½
" " " " 1922	93½
Montreal Trams Common	36
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	78

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	7/
" " Pref.	11/
Canadian Mining	11/6
Casey Cobalt	4/3
Kirkland Lake Prop.	28/7
" " Explor.	28/9
" " Goldfields	2/6
Le Roi No. 2	11/3
Mond Nickel	60/
" Cum. Preference	23/
" Non. Cum. Pref.	21/6
" 1st Debentures	102
" 5 % Debentures	97½
" 6 % Debentures	102
Tough Oakes	7/3

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	60⅛
" " Funding Scrip. Certs.	50
Canada Steel Bonds	91
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds	97½
Dominion Steel Corp.	50
" " " Preference	76
" " " 6 % Notes	95½
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	73½
Lake Superior	9½
" " Bonds	60
" " Income Bonds	28
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	105½
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	80¼
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	92½
" " Pref.	91½
" " Common	38

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	102½
" " " Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
" " Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	7/-

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5 % Bonds	66⅛
Canada Cement Bonds	93½
" " Pref.	93
" " Common	60½
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	98½
" " Preference	100
" " Common	99¾
Canadian Cottons Bonds	75½
" " Preferred	72
Canadian Locomotive Common	9
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	38½
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	57½
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	75
Cockshutt Plow Preference	67½
Dominion Canners 6 % 1st Bonds	91½
Dominion Cotton 4½ % 1st Mortgage	98½
Dominion Glass Preference	80
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	20
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	20/6
" " " Ordinary	17/
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	47½
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	111½
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	90½
Montreal Cottons Debentures	93½
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	145½
" " " 6 % C Debentures	106
" " " 7 % Pref.	101
Penmans' Preferred	75
" Bonds	93
Price Bros. Bonds	70½

The Dominion Government has raised the embargo which was placed last April on the exportation of horses to countries other than British.

The British Columbia Manufacturers' Association is about to form a joint stock company to carry on shipbuilding. It is proposed that fifteen ships shall be constructed at once at shipyards in Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert. Assistance will be asked for from both the Dominion Government and the British Columbia Government.

Writing to a friend at Ashford (Kent), Trooper Jack Moulding, of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, expresses sorrow that his two particular chums (brothers) were killed in a German bombardment of the British trenches, making seven brothers killed in the one family.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). **RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).**

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

375 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
Highland
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Laird
Lke. Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monarch
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepawa
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Costicook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC *continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
Montreal (7 offices)
Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port McNicoll
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St. Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St. Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St. John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C.B.
Truro
Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y.
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { **C. CAMBIE. Manager,**
A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA. Special banking facilities afforded settlers and others going out to the Western Provinces.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $77,400,000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up £7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00
Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND**, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Bryson, *President.* John B. Fraser, *Vice-President.*
Sir Henry N. Bate. David Maclaren.
Russell Blackburn. Denis Murphy.
Sir Henry K. Egan. Hon. Sir George H. Perley.
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager.*
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,252,864.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., *President.*

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
Hon. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
Sir THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - - { Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.* A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address, "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, *President.* Sir H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *Vice-President.*

R. B. ANGUS.
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Hon. Sir LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.

E. B. GREENSHIELDS.
C. R. HOSMER.
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Hon R. MACKAY.
HERBERT MOLSON.
Sir T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.

A. E. HOLT, *Manager.*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid .. $1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... $1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, $185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—**Antigua:** St. John's. **Bahamas:** Nassau. **Barbados:** Bridgetown. **Dominica:** Roseau. **Grenada:** St. George's. **Jamaica:** Kingston. **St. Kitts:** Basseterre. **Trinidad:** Port of Spain; San Fernando. BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES & J. R. BRUCE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, **$7,000,000 (£1,438,356).** Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, **$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).**

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuble hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Canada's Dividend Record in 1915.

We are indebted to the *Financial Times* of Montreal for a very interesting record giving the Canadian dividend changes for the year 1915 to the beginning of December. Our contemporary's table shows that by reductions in dividends in the period named investors have suffered a loss of income aggregating $3,700,872, whilst the sum involved in dividends passed—largely due to the disturbance caused by the war—amounts to $6,748,428. To these two totals must be added the amount representing the interest on bonds passed during the eleven months—$3,537,388. These three totals aggregate $13,986,688, which represents the loss to investors, due almost entirely to the war. Against this total has to be set initial dividends declared during the year, $946,300; increased distributions, $1,628,125; interim dividends, $167,900; and dividends resumed, $1,565,491. These together amount to the respectable sum of $4,307,816, making the net loss in dividends for the period covered by the record $9,678,872, which, although by no means a negligible quantity, is not large enough to cause misgivings to holders of Canadian securities when compared with the total disbursements of the Government, Provinces, Municipalities, and Canadian Corporations. The outstanding fact in this connection upon which Canada can justifiably congratulate itself is that, in spite of the financial dislocation caused by the war and the closing of the London market to the Dominion since August, 1914, not one single Municipality known to the London market has failed to keep its engagements with its bondholders. This is a record of which the Dominion may well be proud.

* * *

Recovery in Canadian Security Markets.

How remarkable has been the recovery in the Canadian security markets of recent months will have been apparent to those who read the letters of our well-informed Toronto correspondent. Some idea of the expansion in the latter part of the year may be gauged from the fact that whilst at Montreal the average sales for the first three months of 1915 was only 8,690 shares, in August the total turnover reached 222,058; whilst in November it was up to 337,630, or the heaviest total ever recorded for a single month's business in a Canadian Exchange. The increase in the sale of mining shares was much less pronounced, November's turnover of 27,893 comparing with 9,252 in January. Bond sales have fluctuated considerably, January's total of $178,300 being quite eclipsed by April's jump to $765,180. In July there was a decline to $171,400, followed by a recovery to $343,020 in October, and a sharp setback in the following month to $222,500, November's business in bonds being completely overshadowed by the marked activity in shares. Dominion Steel Corporation, with sales aggregating 233,705 for January-November, was an easy first in order of magnitude of share transactions at Montreal.

* * *

Joint Stock Enterprise in the Dominion.

Although the formation of joint stock enterprises in Great Britain has been practically at a standstill since the beginning of the war, new incorporations in Canada continue more or less on normal lines. The most recent registrations include 24 in the Province of Ontario, with an aggregate capitalisation of $2,760,000; 16 in Quebec, with $2,764,000; 8 in Alberta, with $1,750,000; 9 in B.C., with $370,000; and a dozen in Saskatchewan, with $726,000. The total capitalisation of 77 new companies amounts to $8,532,000, or an average of $110,805. The two most important concerns in this list of new incorporations are the Edmonton Cement Co., which has a capital of $1,500,000, with its head office at Edmonton; and the International Exploration Co., which has a capitalisation of $2,000,000; and the Canadian-American Corporation, with $300,000, both being located at Montreal. The Miller Independence Mines of Swastika, Ontario, is capitalised at $500,000. Toronto registrations include International Steel Corporation, $100,000; Barrymore Cloth Co., $250,000; Canadian Steel and Brass Products, $500,000; Three-O-System Co., $250,000; and Hay River Coal, Wood Products, International Steel, and Wellington Building Co.'s, $100,000 each. Among the B.C. incorporations is the Gulf of Georgia Canning Co., with a capital of $125,000, and head office at Victoria; whilst the principal Saskatchewan incorporations include Sherwood, Ltd., $300,000, and Province Publishers, $200,000, both with their head offices at Regina.

* * *

Canadian Brokers' Seasonable Greetings.

It would come as a shock to the British investor to be greeted in felicitous terms by his broker in his financial newspaper on Christmas morning. Yet such a means of conveying good wishes on the part of brokers to their clients is by no means uncommon. In one of our exchanges just to hand a Toronto firm, in conveying seasonable greetings to its clients and correspondents, "trusts that when this season of good wishes again comes round it will find us all even more prosperous and contented in our lot, whatever that lot may now be." Another breaks into poetry. Even our esteemed contemporary the *Monetary Times* devoted an article to Santa Claus. It is all very festive and charming, but a little unconventional to those who are unaccustomed to read such expressions in the financial pages of the daily Press. Whether the trend of recent events will ever break down the cast-iron rules of the London Stock Exchange in the matter of advertising is doubtful, in spite of periodical suggestions that such a change would be in the best interests of the Throgmorton Street institution. The London Exchange is, however, such an eminently conservative body that it is certain that such a far-sweeping innovation would be fiercely contested by those who have always contended that the absence of advertising on the part of the members is one of its greatest safeguards against the insidious allurements of the unscrupulous section of the outside broking element. Fortunately, the decay of speculation, on which the latter gentry thrive, and which must comprise quite nine-tenths of their business, must have led to the elimination of three-quarters at least of their number, and rendered the remaining quarter comparatively innocuous.

* * *

British Banks' Conservative Policy.

A preliminary survey of the results achieved by the British banks in 1915 will doubtless prove of interest in the Dominion, where bankers have also had to contend with ultra-abnormal conditions. The profits so far announced show that the banks in this country have done very well indeed in the past year; but although in the great majority of cases their net earnings are well up as compared with 1914, and indeed in a number of instances attain record dimensions, the shareholders only indirectly benefit. Instead of distributing increased dividends, the Directors of the various institutions have adopted the course of again writing down the values of their securities in a very liberal spirit. One institution, indeed, has sacrificed 3¼ per cent. of dividend—the return being 18 per cent., against 21¼ per cent. a year ago—to this object. So many of the investments held by the British banks are still covered by minimum prices, which are, of course, in most cases absolutely unreliable as a guide to their actual present valuation, that it is obviously sound finance, and only what could have been expected from bankers, that heroic measures should again be resorted to this year. One joint stock bank has written down its investments in two years by no less than £808,000, a second £660,000, and a third £647,000. How cautious has been the policy of the banks is clearly evidenced by the decision of one institution, in the face of an increase in its profits of £90,000, to reduce its dividend by 1 per cent. and write down its securities by as much as £265,000, in addition to the £100,000 devoted to this purpose last year. The average dividends declared for 1915 on eight representative London banks is 16.14 per cent., against 16.79 per cent. for 1914; whilst that on a group of country banks is 13.16 per cent., as compared with 13.47 per cent. a year ago.

* * *

Two Important Directorial Appointments.

Two important changes in Canadian railway directorates, announced in last week's *Canada*, should both give satisfaction to the shareholders affected. In the first, the Grand Trunk Railway gets the valuable assistance of Sir Arthur Yorke, who succeeds Lord Welby, and whose ripened experience as an ex-Chief Inspector of Railways in this country, and as a Director of the Great Western and South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Companies should be a valuable asset to the important Canadian undertaking with which he has now become associated in a Directorial capacity. It should be noted that in his former capacity as Chief Inspector of Railways in Great Britain, Sir Arthur was responsible for enquiries into accidents and their causes and various important developments in connection with the British railway system. The second announcement is to the effect that Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., Vice-President and General Counsel of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been elected a Director of the company in succession to Mr. David McNicoll. This is another appointment which should prove beneficial, for the experience gained by Mr. Beatty as the company's counsel should make his opinions invaluable as a member of the Directorate.

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In the Okanagan Valley, B.C., this season 400,000 fruit and vegetable boxes were used in the marketing of the great apple crop. The fruit crop averages about three thousand carloads

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is pre-paid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

BONDHOLDER.—We were informed some few weeks ago that the company was earning a little more than its bond interest. We understand that its business is gradually improving, but, in the absence of any official statement, we are without any definite figures as to its progress.

C. P. D. (Ealing).—Even without allowing for the time necessary for the enquiries, there has not yet been time to receive a reply from our correspondent. It is probable also that some delay may be entailed by the difficulty to which we alluded when acknowledging your former letter. As soon as we receive the desired information we will at once forward it to you

ALPHA.—It is impossible to reply definitely to your enquiry without very much more information than you provide. In general terms we may, however, state our belief that when times are again normal, when immigration is again taking place in considerable volume, and when general progress is again resumed, good inside city property will again be saleable at reasonable prices.

STOCK.—The stock cannot be classed as gilt-edged by any means. We should prefer to regard it as a good, businessman's investment. We see no reason to doubt the company's ability to continue paying its regular dividends at the present rate. The profits from its war contracts should still further strengthen the position of the Common stock. In normal times the company is kept fully employed with orders from domestic sources, and its strong connections and excellent reputation are a great source of strength in this regard.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN.—Just at present the property will probably be difficult to sell. From your description it appears that it cannot be readily made productive, and, owing both to local conditions and to the war, there are probably fewer people in the neighbourhood at present who would care to purchase it for use as a summer cottage. You can, of course, list it for sale with a local firm, and probably, even if it does not sell, you can pay for the upkeep of the house by renting it for several months in the summer. When the war is over, and when local conditions improve, you will probably be able to sell it to good advantage

J. B. (Leeds). (1) The price is merely a nominal one We do not think that any transactions have occurred for some months at anything like the quotation mentioned. The stock is not dealt in in Great Britain; but, no doubt, any Montreal or Toronto broker could obtain an approximate price for you with little difficulty. (2) We understand that the improvement which commenced a month or two ago is continuing, and it seems probable that the company passed the nadir of its difficulties last summer. (3) The exchange which you suggest seems an advantageous one. Both stocks are of a speculative character, but the possibilities and prospects of No. 2 have, perhaps, not been so fully discounted as those of No 1

A. T. (Birkenhead). — (1) Penmans Common stock has been on a 4 per cent. per annum dividend basis for a good many years, the dividend being paid regularly each quarter. The stock has fluctuated comparatively little in price. The latest quotation is about 60. In November last it was quoted at 62, which was its highest price since 1912, when it reached 61½. In 1914 it declined to 48, since when the recovery has been steady though gradual. (2) Dividends have been paid on Dominion Textile Common at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for 1913-14-15. In 1911, 5 per cent. was paid, and in 1912 5½ per cent. The quotation at the end of December was 75. (3) Both companies enjoy a large domestic market for their products, and both are understood to be working to their full capacity just now.

M. B. R. (Peterborough).—We understand that the company has increased its plant so as to be able to handle the large orders which it has on its books. It is stated also that, even so, its output for several months ahead is so fully contracted for that it has been unable to accept all the business that has been offered. It is justifiable, therefore, to anticipate that this year's results will be considerably better than last year's. Whether an early resumption of dividend payments may be expected is, however, quite another matter. Manufacturing costs, etc., have a way of sadly diminishing profits, and also, it will not be surprising if the Directors prefer to place the company in a strong financial position now that they seem likely to have a chance of doing so. The company is not by any means dependent upon war business, though this is undoubtedly increasing its activity at present. It has a satisfactory and well-organised domestic trade from which, in normal times, it should be able to earn its Preferred dividends at least. Since the company was able to weather the severe difficulties it experienced in 1913-14, and is now operating to capacity, we are inclined to think that it should steadily improve its position from now onwards.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

CONSTITUTIONALIST.—There is no clause in the British North America Act declaring that the Governor-General must be a Peer, or otherwise limiting the discretion of the Sovereign.

G. B. (Cumberland). In New Brunswick, *Standard* (Con.) and *Telegraph* (Lib.), published at St. John. In Nova Scotia, *Chronicle* (Lib.) and *Herald* (Con.), at Halifax. In Quebec, the *Gazette* (Con.), *Family Herald* and *Star* (weekly), at Montreal. In Ontario, *Star* (Lib.) and *Mail and Empire* (Con.), at Toronto. In Manitoba, *Free Press* (Lib.) and *Telegram* (Con.), at Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan, *Leader* (Lib.) and *Province* (Con.), at Regina. In Alberta, *Bulletin* (Lib.) and *Journal* (Con.), at Edmonton; *Herald* and *Telegram* at Calgary. In British Columbia, *Colonist* (Con.), Victoria; *Province* (Con.) and *World* (Ind.), Vancouver

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—(Advt.)

Two pictures being exhibited in the Royal Canadian Academy at Montreal are by H.R.H. the Princess Patricia. One is "The Ottawa River at Sunset," and the other, a still life, is "Lilies and Silver."

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society, of which the king is patron, gratefully acknowledges the generous gifts of £100 from Mr. J. E. A. Macleod, Calgary, and £25 from the Saskatchewan Government. For nearly 100 years the sailor, both afloat and ashore, has been tended by the Society, whose present headquarters are the Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, London, E.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON—

P G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegler Building. Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—

SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building. 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.

McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Novia Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No 524 Jan. 22. 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

RUSSIAN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Address by Mr. C. F. Just.

At the fortnightly gathering of the Canadian Exporters' Lunch Club on Thursday of last week, held at the Hotel Cecil, Mr. C. F. Just, the newly-appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner, resident in Petrograd, was the guest, and delivered an instructive address based on his four months' tour in Russia.

Mr. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, who presided, said that though at one time he was a doubter, he had now become convinced that the Canadian Export Association could do useful work by promoting a system of co-operation between Canadian manufacturers and merchants in regard to their export trade. Speaking from his own personal experience in British Columbia, he said the development of the salmon industry in its early days had been ruined by the lack of such co-operation, while, as regards the timber industry, United States shippers had achieved fame for their Oregon pine largely owing to the way in which British Columbia men had cut each other's throats by competition, when co-operation would have been for the good of all.

Germany and Russian Trade.

Mr. Just expressed the conviction that Russia was the one great compensating area for the extension of the trade of the Allied countries, and Canada was one of those Allied countries. Germany up to August, 1914, was responsible for 52 per cent. of the entire imports of Russia. Germany had attained that pre-eminence owing not so much to geographical proximity as to the perfection of a commercial organisation which considered every detail and introduced a banking and credit system and agencies which were all worked in harmony to promote its ends in a commercial sense, as its War Office officials had in a military sense. It had only taken Germany about 25 years to attain a position which war conditions had proved to have made it impossible for Russia to obtain much that was badly needed. The lesson was being well learnt, and after the war Russia would see to it that she was no longer dependent upon Germany for necessaries. But the merchant must know now, not when the war ended, to what extent the Allies could replace Germany. Already Americans and other neutrals were in the field. Canada's possible export was already quite out of proportion to her population, and her manufacturers should look after this market.

Co-operation Essential.

To minimise expense and attain the maximum of success, Mr. Just suggested that manufacturers of correlated articles should group themselves and combine in sending a representative, who in his turn should get in touch with the merchants in the half dozen distributing centres in Russia wherein the market is worked. Mr. Just considered that to rely on individual effort would be disastrous. In Russia longer credit was essential, though in this connection Mr. Just remarked that a representative of the Massey-Harris Co. had told him that he would be well satisfied if farmers in the North-West paid up as promptly as was the average in Russia, viz., one year. Mr. Just spoke well of the honesty of the Russian, who though he might be a slow was a sure payer. The condition of commercial law was, however, unsatisfactory, and a new Bankruptcy Act was before the Duma when war broke out.

As to transportation, Mr. Just expressed the opinion that there was a future before a direct line from Canada via the Mediterranean ports and the Black Sea. The right sort of vessel might also stimulate emigration. At present there was no regular service but only an occasional direct steamer to Baltic ports from Halifax. Transhipment practically meant an increase of 50 per cent. in the transportation charges. From Vancouver to Vladivostock the Russian volunteer fleet was doing good business, and Mr. Just looked forward to big developments in a direct Russian trade from Prince Rupert.

A Trinity of Conditions.

Summing up, Mr. Just said the observance of a trinity of conditions was in his opinion essential, viz., the co-operation of organised groups, attention to the special conditions of credit and finance, and transportation facilities. A Trade Commissioner, he continued, could report as to prospects, and could keep in touch as to varying conditions, but he could not negotiate, he could not take orders, he could not guarantee credit or delivery. Moreover, in a special sense, the Russian individual was a factor to be dealt with personally.

Mr. F. C. Armstrong, the Manager of the Export Association of Canada, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Just, said his address had shown them the lines upon which to work, and all they had to do was to be quick and get busy on those lines.

Those present also included the Agents-General for Ontario and Nova Scotia, and Messrs. J. Obed Smith, Harrison Watson (Canadian Trade Commissioner), J. D. S. Scott (Dominion Iron and Steel Co.), C. H. Sutherland (Nova Scotia Steel Co.), F. L. Summerhayes (Dominion Rubber Co.), G. T. Bell (Dominion Bridge Co.), H. T. Meldrum and T. J. Smith (C.P.R.), F. C. Salter (Grand Trunk System), F. H. Hird (Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association), Percy Hurd, W. Lefroy, S. Pardoe, E. H. Turnbull, P. F. Lawson (Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association).

Mr. Armstrong was to leave yesterday for Montreal by the R.M.S. *Metagama*, viâ St. John.

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TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., during the week ending January 13:—

A London firm of mineral water manufacturers are in the market for glass bottles, and ask for names of Canadian makers.

A London firm of printers, account book makers, etc., are prepared to undertake the representation of a Canadian manufacturer of loose-leaf ledgers, card index and filing cabinets, wooden and metal, and other office specialties.

A Belfast firm ask for the names of Canadian whisky manufacturers.

Enquiry is made by an English engineer for names of Canadian engineering firms open to appoint an agent in London.

A Montreal firm seek agencies for United Kingdom chemical manufacturers wishing to develop business in Canada.

A firm at London, Ontario, are in the market for leather leggings, etc., and ask for names of United Kingdom maker

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:

A London firm seek supplies of Canadian flax fibre and invite offers.

A London firm of chemical manufacturers ask for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of acetone who can fill orders.

A London firm of fish salesmen seek supplies of Canadian frozen halibut and salmon, and invite offers from Canadian shippers

A Glasgow firm wish to ascertain if they can obtain muriate of potash produced in Canada, and invite offers

A Canadian chemical manufacturing company will be in a position to export sodium chlorate in quantity commencing from April, and would be glad to negotiate with United Kingdom buyers.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works ld

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, MR. J. OBED SMITH. 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—MR. J. H. TURNER, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—MR. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—LT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending January 18 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Allen, Geo. Kyrle, Edmonton Hearne House, St. John's Road, Harrow.
Austin, 2nd Lieut. A. McN., Renfrew and Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Barker, D. H., Victoria -Golden Cross Hotel, W.C.
Barron, Colin, Sub. Lieut., R.N., Stratford, Ont.—Loudoun Hotel.
Bawlf, Mr. and Mrs. C. N., Winnipeg—193, St. James' Court, S.W.
Botterell, Lt. E. S., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
Binden, Mr. and Mrs. F. H., Ottawa—74, Esmond Road, Bedford Park, W.
Bloomfield, Mr. and Mrs. E., Vancouver—Norfolk Court, Belsize Park, N.W.
Boultbee, E. L., Vancouver—4, Endsleigh Street, W.C.
Burbidge, Lieut. G. C., Winnipeg -Grand Hotel.
Burton, T. S. A., Port Hope and Shanghai—Strand Palace Hotel.
Charles, Mrs. H. H., Whitby, Ont.—4, Russell Gardens, Golders Green.
Chinn, H., St. Catharines Wallington, Surrey.
Cleghorn, Mrs. E. A., London, Dysart Hotel, Cavendish Square.
Collier, Mr. and Mrs. E., Toronto—London.
Denny, W., Vanguard, Sask.—Mile End, Colchester.
Donovan, Lieut. O. G. (R.A.M.C.), New Germany—Lidworth.
Dunsmore, Lieut. R. L., St. Thomas, Ont.—Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road.
Edger, Mr. and Mrs. W. W., Ottawa—9, Fairview Road, Norbury, S.W.
Edgers, S. A., Toronto—11, Tanza Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Fraser, I. S., Quebec, and Fraser, A. A., North Bay—3, Buckingham Terrace, Ayr, Scotland.
Galloway, Lieut. J. P., Natal—1, Prince's Street, Stirling.
Garratt, Mrs. A. H., Toronto—37, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
Good, J. C., Vancouver Grand Hotel, S.W.
Hanley, Lt. E. Arthur, Ottawa—74, Esmond Road, Bedford Park, W.
Hird, F. H., Hamilton -Carlton Hotel.
Johnson, Capt. H. P., Winnipeg -Canadian Record Office.
Kilgour, Mrs. D. McE., Toronto -Hotel Cecil.
Lacroix, Mr. and Mrs. C. O., Montreal—17, Leinster Gardens, W.
Law, C. C. G., Vancouver 13, Canonbury Park, N.
Macdonald, H. H. R., Toronto -Savoy Hotel.
Maclean, D., jun., Regina and Toronto Strand Palace Hotel.
Mainguy, Lieut. H. L., Ottawa Hollybank, Headley Road, Liphook, Hants.
Mair, H. G., Vancouver 4, Endsleigh Street, W.C.
Mason, Lt. W. R. (R.A.M.C.), Ottawa Regent Palace Hotel.
McBride, Pte. J. S., Calgary—Ravensthorpe, Shoot-up-Hill, N.W.
McCall, E. H. (R.H.A.) 110, Cheyne Walk, S.W.
McKay, 2nd Lieut. E. T. (R.F.C.), Toronto 28, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.
Mitchell, Capt. E. A., Ottawa 7, Millbank.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. B., and Mitchell, Lieut. J. B., Winnipeg Ivanhoe Hotel.
Nelson, J. R., Montreal Savoy Hotel.
Noonan, M. J., Toronto Highcroft House, Erith, Kent.
Outerbridge, Mrs. L. C., Toronto Heather Lodge, Hindhead, Surrey.
Pender, Mrs. Elizabeth South Pender Island, B.C. 19, Bentinck St., W.
Pope, Mrs. J. H., Calgary 46, Woodstock Avenue, Golders Green.
Robins, N. G., Ottawa Hollybank, Headley Road, Liphook, Hants.
Scott, Lieut. C. M. (R.A.M.C.), Ottawa Strand Palace Hotel.
Skelton, 2nd Lieut. R. (R.F.A.), Montreal Hotel Cecil.
Smith, A. J., Vancouver—care of Agent-General, B.C.
Strachy, Mrs. G. B., Toronto 2, Granville Place, W.
Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. H. H., Toronto—Union Bank of Canada.
Tait, V. H., Winnipeg—4, Endsleigh Street, W.C.
Thompson, C. M., Winnipeg—3, Dartmouth Road, Brondesbury.
Tidy, Mrs. P. C., Toronto Brow Cottage, Hindhead, Surrey.
Turner, T. T., Moose Jaw—Queen's Hotel, 11, Craven Street.
Van Allen, Mrs. and Miss, Toronto—39, Cromwell Road (Flat 5).
Vyse, Mr. and Mrs. R., Nelson, B.C.—North Mimms, Hatfield, Herts.
Young, Major F. A., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, January 21.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 22.—S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
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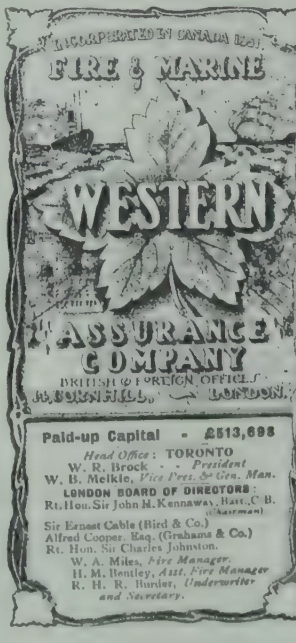

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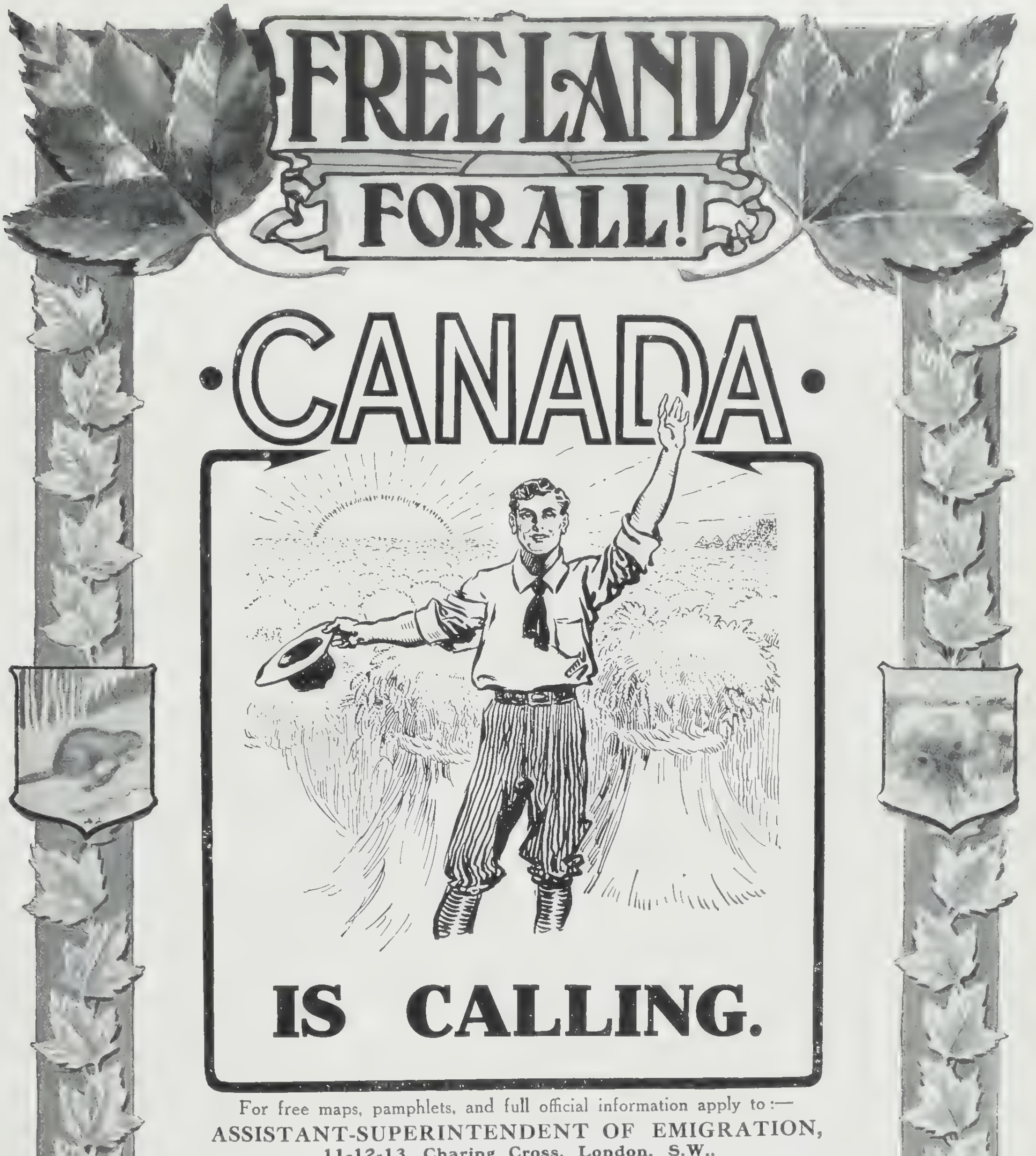

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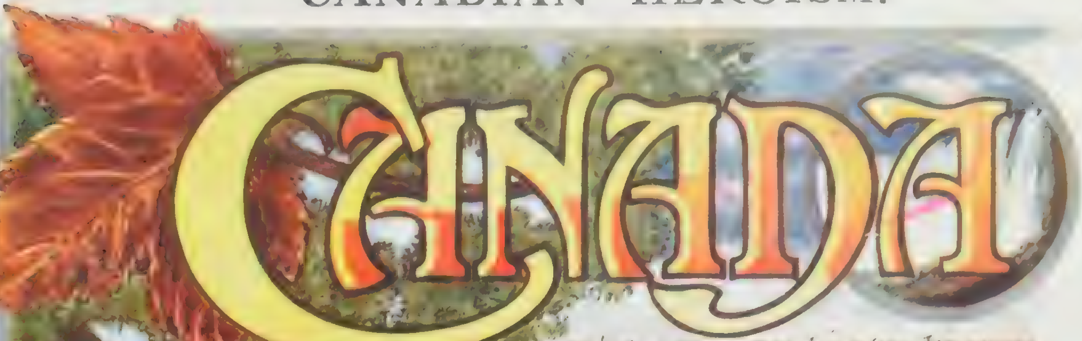

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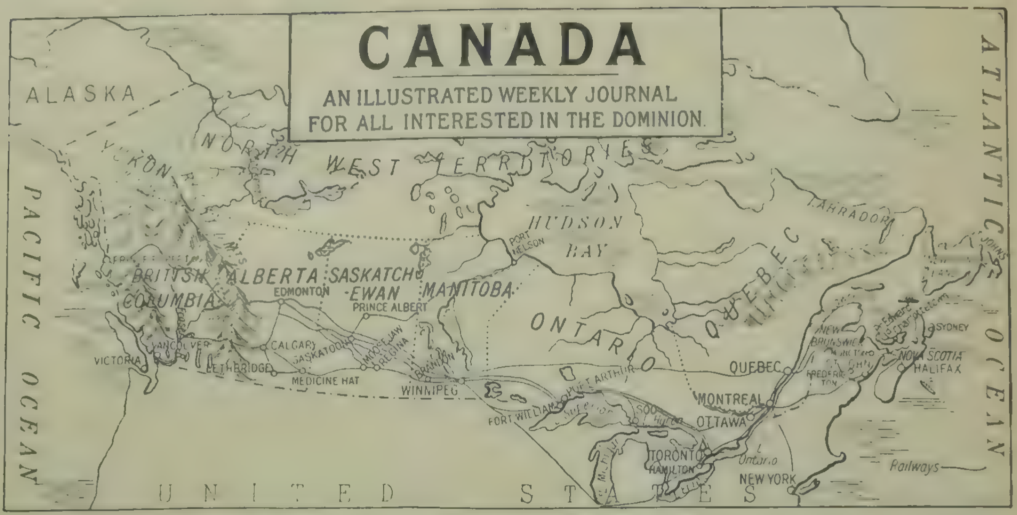

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THE EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE.

IN these days of rapid changes many seek in vain for signs of permanence in human institutions. The war has, indeed, brought about a general upheaval, and it is clear that the end is not yet. What will be the last of it, none can tell. But to those who can look ahead with the statesman's eye there are already promises if not of permanence, at least of substantial advance. There are evidences that so far as the British Empire is concerned, the war is destined to be a factor in its advance and consolidation.

The task of the statesmen of the present day is difficult enough. That of the statesmen of to-morrow, when peace has returned, will be scarcely less onerous. Now, however, even in the midst of our fight for existence, the foundations of future safety and future prosperity must be laid. In various directions steps are being taken in anticipation to put the Imperial House in order. The debate on Imperial trade at Westminster a week or two ago bids fair to inaugurate a new era in our history. The resolution then passed, calling for immediate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions, in order, with their aid, to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against the enemy, has been communicated to the self-governing Dominions, and Mr. Bonar Law says that the whole subject is receiving the earnest consideration of the Government. The imminent arrival in London of the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand will offer an opportunity for closer consultation, and no doubt a Canadian Cabinet Minister will be included in these meetings.

But commerce is only one of the many sides of our national and Imperial life. If there is to be permanent closer unity between the different parts of the Empire, there must be constitutional changes. As Lord Milner pointed out in his address at Leeds University on Monday night, there is a real tendency on the part of the various British States to coalesce into one military and political unity, and only a total failure of statesmanship can check it. His Lordship is one of those who are convinced that the war has brought appreciably nearer the time when arrangements must be made which will enable the great Dominions of the Crown to share with the Mother Country not only the burdens of the war, but the control of policy. He rightly suggests that it would not be a bad thing if we could arrange for a constitutional convention to be held in London soon after the conclusion of the war, at which these matters could be fully considered, along with the further developments of the resources of the Empire within the Empire.

As far as the Dominions are concerned, there is no necessity for preliminary delay. Their leading statesmen have time and again expressed their conviction of the necessity for Imperial Federation. In one of his recent speeches at New York, Sir Robert Borden declared that when the mighty armies from the Dominions and Dependencies arrayed themselves alongside the Mother Country in the battle line, a new and impressive epoch in the Empire's history was marked, and already a new order has been established—"It is realised that the great policies and questions which concern and govern the issues of peace and war cannot in future be assumed by the people of the British Islands alone." It is a hopeful sign that some of the outstanding figures in the present Coalition Cabinet have expressed themselves in the same terms, but it is feared that there are some of their colleagues who still require to be converted. Unless these men change their views they are stumbling blocks in the pathway of progress.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Back to the Old Country. The most remarkable feature of the preliminary official emigration returns for 1915, just issued by the British Board of Trade, is that the arrivals of British subjects in the United Kingdom from the Dominions and elsewhere actually exceeded the number of those emigrating by 15,046. In the twelve months 76,914 persons of British birth are recorded as having left for countries outside Europe, made up of 31,822 men, 32,402 women, and 12,690 children. On the other hand, there arrived from Overseas "to settle in the United Kingdom" 91,960 persons, of whom 44,533 were men, 29,547 women, and 17,880 children. The British Board of Trade table also shows that Canada in 1915 received only 16,765 emigrants from the United Kingdom, while she sent back 38,811.

The record year of immigration, according to the official "Canada Year Book," was 1913, when 402,432 persons arrived, of whom 150,542 came from the United Kingdom and 112,881 from the United States. In 1914 the same authority gives 384,878 as the number of immigrants; but it is to be noted that the official Canadian figures are for the fiscal year, which ends March 31, and consequently do not include any period of the war. In an article recently published by the well-known shipping authority, Mr. William Peterson, F.R.G.S., on the subject of "Transatlantic Emigrant Traffic Before and After the War," he showed that the total British emigration to Canada between January 1, 1900, and December 31, 1914, was 1,121,493.

* * *

Prospects After the War. Turning to the prospects of emigration after the war, the bulk of opinion seems to look for an immediate notable increase in emigration, though its extent and nature will depend greatly upon how long the war lasts. The greater the exhaustion, the less probability will there be of any immediate return of industrial activity; while, on the other hand, much of the increased amount of money earned in the United States—and in Canada—as a result of manufacturing activities and high prices for big crops, will seek employment in developing internal resources, which will need a large amount of immigrant labour. So strong is this opinion in the United States that a recent writer in the *Journal of Commerce* points out that the Government is already being urged to adopt the most stringent measures to ensure that those it admits shall only be the cream of the European countries.

* * *

The Supply of Wood Pulp. There was something like consternation in Fleet Street last week when it was cabled that the Swedish Government had prohibited the export of paper pulp produced from wood. This feeling, however, was considerably abated when it was discovered that the announcement only referred to chemical (sulphate or sulphite) pulp, and not to mechanical pulp. The difference is important, because it is the latter which is used chiefly in the manufacture of newspaper and lower grade ordinary paper, as well as white and brown boards. It is unlikely, therefore, that the public will have to pay more for their daily journals, in spite of the great and increasing difficulties which all newspapers have to face in these times.

One good effect of the embargo has been to direct attention to the potential supplies of wood pulp within our own Empire. Canada's vast forest resources are a great asset in this respect, and Newfoundland also presents a great field for development, which has been tapped in recent years by the enterprise of the Harmsworths. As one Quebec lumber firm puts it, "This is the greatest opportunity that Canada has ever had to boom the pulp and paper industry"; and another: "Canada to-day can take care of Britain with pulp or paper, and will be glad to do so for all time, but the British Government, when seeking additional revenue, will have to protect this trade against her enemies and unfriendly nations like Sweden." The chief difficulty is that Canadian pulp is so much in demand by the neighbouring American market. Of course, the question of freights to England is an important factor to be considered; but what is very much needed in the case of both Canada and Newfoundland is an increase in the amount of British capital invested in these industries.

* * *

The 1915 Canadian Crop. Winnipeg has naturally especially benefited by the extent and quality of the 1915 crop—the final official figures of which are given on another page—and Mayor Waugh, in an address after his re-election, remarked that "out of the exportable balance of our wheat can be found approximately 60,000,000 barrels of the finest flour in the world, which would make over 11,000,000,000 loaves of bread, or enough to feed 30,000,000 people for a year." So much is being said of the record wheat crop raised by Canada last year that Mayor Waugh does well to remind us that both the oat and barley crops were also double those of 1914. The great fact of all for the British investor and prospective emigrant to consider is that these crops, representing a total money value of over $500,000,000 from Western Canadian farms, are the result of the cultivation of only about one-tenth of the available cereal acreage in Western Canada.

* * *

Russian Trade Prospects. Our columns last week bore witness to the interest being shown by Canadian in Russian trade prospects and the desire on the part of the Dominion Government to do all in its power towards fostering closer commercial relationships with our Ally. During the past week the advice of Mr. C. F. Just, the accredited Canadian Trade Commissioner to Petrograd, has received support from both Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Russia, and Mr. J. F. Roberts, the Consul-General in the Odessa district.

In an address to the members of the British colony at the New English Club in Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan urged the necessity of at once preparing to capture the place hitherto held by German trade. If we are to oust the Austro-Germans, he said, our merchants and manufacturers must radically change their methods, study local requirements and tastes, and abandon the old-fashioned idea that what an Englishman likes ought to be good enough for the foreigner; and that they must also be prepared to accord greater credit facilities.

While Mr. Roberts's report is for the year 1914, it emphasises how gravely the great opportunities of increasing British trade in Russia have been neglected. Warning British firms that they must proceed on very different lines from those of the past, the Consul-General says:—"Sending out circulars nearly always in English, and writing to the Consulate for the names of some persons likely to suit them as agents, are of very little use. The business to be had in Russia is enormous, and if it is worth doing it is worth spending a few hundred pounds upon by a principal coming out to look up his agents or to appoint agents and capture the market."

The Mayoralty Elections. The mayoralty elections which take place annually in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces on the eve of the New Year were this time remarkable for the number of re-elections by acclamation. The fact, though doubtless to some extent due to the war, also constitutes an undoubted compliment to the business qualifications of the men so honoured, and provides further evidence of the satisfactory state of municipal affairs in the cities they represent.

* * *

Preparation for Peace. The vital importance of making preparations now to attract the greatest number of desirable emigrants to Canada after the war has been often and strenuously urged in these columns. We are glad to see that the matter is also attracting attention in Canada. There is much sympathy in the Mother Country among Imperial associations and by prominent Imperialists with the movement, and we recently referred to the action taken by the Royal Colonial Institute. The fact that Sir Rider Haggard is starting on a tour of Greater Britain to look into emigration questions has been reported. We realised that Canada was the last and not, as might have been expected, the first point in his itinerary, but made no comment thereon, as it may be remembered that the suggestions he made to Mr. Lyttelton when Colonial Secretary, in a report on Salvation Army Colonies in the United States and at Hadleigh, were the subject of enquiry by a Departmental Committee, who were unable to report favourably on their usefulness.

We attach much more importance to the efforts made by prominent Canadians to get the Government to realise the outstanding importance of prompt and organised activity. Recently Mr. Z. A. Lash, the well-known Toronto K.C., urged the importance of action in an able letter to the Press. There are many important questions to be faced and solved, as he points out, and now is the time to grapple with them, so that directly peace is proclaimed the necessary plans may be ready to be put into operation to secure the results which should be in active preparation to-day.

* * *

Active Australia. Australia is very much awake to the importance of this matter, and great activity is being shown by our sister Dominion. The British Immigration League of Australia has had for more than a year past an active propaganda in full swing, directed specially towards the men set free at the end of the war, and it invites the co-operation of the Imperial Government, which undoubtedly ought to take a prominent part in assisting and controlling the emigration of its citizens. The proper settlement of the unoccupied lands of the British Dominions is a matter of first-rate importance not only to the Dominions themselves, but to the Empire as a whole and to the Mother Country as well. This matter must not be left until the chaos of peace. It should be arranged and organised now.

* * *

Double Income Tax. The undoubted hardship which has fallen on British citizens whose incomes are taxed in one of the Dominions and again in the Mother Country is to-day receiving wider recognition. The heavily increased income taxes have forced those who are twice taxed to make their voices heard. We urged in *Canada* last week that now, seeing that the direct taxation on incomes is so much higher, and that both in the Dominions and the Mother Country it has been raised for war purposes, it is only fair that relief should be granted to those liable to double taxation, such as Canadians or Australians resident in the Mother Country whose income is drawn from overseas. The Agent-General for South Australia dealt with this subject in a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday. He urges the fact we have just mentioned, viz., that the newly increased taxation, which makes the matter so acute, is levied solely to pay the cost of the Empire's war, and therefore one citizen should not be treated differently from another merely because of his place of residence. He also very properly urges on the authorities the Imperial aspect of the question. It is not desirable that Australians or Canadians should be discouraged from returning to reside in the Mother Country, yet the enforcement of heavy additional taxation must have that effect.

Another good argument was that as the Dominions—quite apart from what they have done in this war—have undertaken (in the case of Canada intend to undertake) a more adequate part in the burden of defending the Empire, it is only fair that income earned within those Dominions should be reserved for the Dominion exchequers. The plea of the author of this paper for "one flag, one citizenship, one tax" should receive ready acceptance to-day from any British Chancellor of the Exchequer who is not incapable of "thinking Imperially."

* * *

The Better Watchword. Dr. Parkin—one of the greatest Imperialists known to this generation of Canadians, and now so widely known throughout the Empire and beyond as the administrator of the Rhodes Trust—foretells an even greater destiny for the British Empire through its losses and sacrifices in this war than even he envisaged in the days of peace. In *Canada* also we have tried to draw the picture of the supreme position of our Empire as a moral force and an instrument for good when the Teutonic tyranny is overpassed. In an illuminating speech at Hull, Dr. Parkin recently developed this theme, and after discussing the ideals for which we are fighting showed the glory of the future opening before the British race if we are able to rise to the height of our opportunity. Stronger than ever in our own history, mightier by far than any previous Empire in the world's history, we shall stand out among the nations strengthened and purified by the red fire of war. Controlling one-quarter of the whole land area of the globe and of its inhabitants, we shall have a responsibility never before placed in the hands of one people.

Dr. Parkin has done well to remind his fellow citizens of their vast responsibilities and to remind our statesmen of the necessity of better organising the Empire to enable it to carry out its world-work of peace and security for all peoples. In this speech Dr. Parkin recalled to his audience that "Napoleon tried to inspire his legions for the conquest of the world with the passion for 'Glory.' Nelson and Wellington pitted against this the simple word 'Duty'—and that won." Another point made by Dr. Parkin in his timely and forceful address was:—"If once this great Empire fully realises its responsibility there is no danger about its future."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT.—On January 19, at the Feu House, Blairgowrie, the wife of Lieut. A. P. Bennett, Canadian Artillery—a son.

DYMOND.—On January 19, at 8, Bath Road, Reading, the wife of Henry Ambrose Dymond, of a son (Anthony Newton), who only survived his birth a few hours. (Canadian papers please copy.)

GYSIN.—On January 19, at Taplow House Nursing Home, Taplow, Bucks, the wife of Capt. L. S. Gysin, 8th Canadian Regt., of a son.

RUTHERFORD.—On January 13, at Shrewsbury, the wife of Sapper T. Rutherford, Canadian Engineers (née Gwyladys M. Lewis), of a son.

WILCOX.—On January 20, at Ridge House, Coombs, Vancouver Island, B.C., the wife of W. M. Wilcox, of a daughter.

YERBURGH.—On January 22, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of R. E. V. Yerburgh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRITCHLEY—GALT.—On January 19, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Alfred Cecil Critchley, Staff Captain, 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, eldest son of Capt. Oswald A. Critchley, of Calgary, Alberta, to Maryon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Galt, of Winnipeg, great-granddaughter of John Galt, the Scottish novelist, and granddaughter of the late Sir Alexander Galt, first High Commissioner for Canada.

MONTGOMERY—COLLINS.—On January 20, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Charles Auber Montgomery, 2nd Lieut. P.O. Rifles, to Eleanor Grace, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. L. Collins and Mrs. Collins, of Edmonds, B.C.

SMITH—BRADLEY.—On January 24, quietly, at Holy Trinity Church, Eltham, by the Rev. H. A. Hall, M.A., Vicar, Chaplain to the Forces, Capt. Stanley Alwyn Smith, D.S.O., C.A.M.C. (late No. 3, Canadian Field Ambulance, now Surgeon-in-Chief, Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate), son of Lieut.-Col. T. J. Smith, V.D., and Mrs. Smith, of Stafford, to Pearl Evangeline, daughter of Mr. N. D. Bradley, of New York, U.S.A. (Winnipeg papers, please copy.)

DEATHS.

KYD.—At the Hospital, Stratford, Ontario, on January 21, Robert J. Kyd, A.M.I.C.E., son of Rev. R. J. Kyd, minister of Stevenston. Result of accident.

LOCKHART.—At North Vancouver, B.C., on January 16, William, beloved husband of Mary Torrence and fifth son of the late James Lockhart, Perth.

NORTON-TAYLOR.—On January 16, at Kingston, Ontario, Harriet Liddell, widow of the late Colonel Duncan Norton-Taylor, Royal Artillery and daughter of the late Sir Hugh William Hoyles, formerly Chief Justice of St. John's, Newfoundland.

PLAYFORD.—On January 11, in Winnipeg, Edgar Playford, late of Addiscombe, Surrey.

STIKEMAN.—On January 19, at his residence, 216, Drummond Street, Montreal, Harry Stikeman, in his 64th year.

ON SERVICE.

AITKEN.—Died of wounds in hospital, in France, on December 31, Private William Aitken, A Company, 4th Battalion, 1st Canadian Contingent, aged 34 years (late of Edmonton), beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Aitken, The Square, Catrine.

BLAIR.—At Kelowna, British Columbia, on January 20, Kenneth Campbell Blair, aged 27, 79th Cameron Highlanders, son of John W. Blair, Winnipeg, and formerly of Griff House, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

CANADIAN HEROISM IN FLANDERS.

Awards of D.S.O., Military Cross, and D.C.M.

THE following awards to Canadians for gallant conduct on the field were announced on Monday :—

D.S.O.

Capt. Malcolm McBean Bell-Irving, R.F.C. (Special Reserve).

For conspicuous and consistent gallantry and skill during a period of nine months in France, notably on December 19, 1915, between Lille and Ypres, when he successfully engaged three hostile machines. The first he drove off, the second he sent to the ground in flames, and the third nose-dived and disappeared. He was then attacked by three other hostile machines from above, but he flew off towards Ypres, and chased a machine he saw in that direction. He overhauled it, and had got to within 100 yards, when he was wounded by a shell, and had to return.

Temp. Capt. Ernest Charles Jackson, 5th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry on December 15, 1915. He commanded the attack on a German advanced barricade on the Messines road with great dash and determination. Previously, on November 7, 1915, he displayed great daring in entering a German sap opposite our trenches on Hill 63, and in withdrawing under heavy fire.

Military Cross.

Lieut. Kenneth Leon Taylor-Campbell, 5th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry on December 15, 1915, during the attack on the advanced German barricade on the Messines road. Also for great gallantry in a previous attack on the German trenches at Hill 63 on November 16, 1915.

D.C.M.

16858 Sergt. H. Ashby, 7th Batt.
16395 L.-Corpl. E. L. Babcock, 7th Batt.
77848 Pte. J. Berry, 7th Batt.
16799 Sergt. W. C. Meyerstein, 7th Batt.
16679 Pte. H. Odlum, 7th Batt.
429729 L.-Corpl. K. Weir, 7th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry on the night of November 16-17, 1915, near Messines. The above two sergeants and scouts worked for four hours in bright moonlight cutting lanes through the wire close to a heavily-manned German trench. They then placed a bridge over the Douve River about sixteen yards from the enemy's parapet, and guided bombing parties through the lanes they had cut. It was largely due to their coolness and resource that the attack was possible and was a success.

10718 C.-S.-M. B. Benton, 4th Batt.
10535 Pte. J. Donaghue, 4th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry at Wulverghem on October 20, 1915, when they volunteered to go out and attempt to rescue a comrade, who had been severely wounded near the enemy's lines. They crawled some 300 yards, found the wounded man in a shell hole, and, after his wounds had been dressed by Company Sergeant-Major Benton, Private Donaghue crawled in with him on his back. One rescue party had already gone out, but failed to locate the wounded man.

A/40677 Pte. R. A. Coles, 5th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry during the attack and capture of the German advanced barricade at Messines road on December 15, 1915.

16297 Corpl. A. K. Curry, 7th Batt.

For conspicuous coolness and courage when in charge of the blocking party during a bombing attack near Messines on the night of November 16-17, 1915.

9902 Pte. G. L. Eastman, 3rd Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry at Wulverghem on October 30, 1915. When on sentry duty in the front line trenches he saw a German bomb coming into the trench. It would have fallen into a dug-out in which were two of his comrades, but he dashed forward, caught the bomb and hurled it over the parapet, when it immediately exploded. Private Eastman's cool daring and presence of mind probably saved the lives of his two comrades.

A/24174 Pte. J. H. Lindsay, 5th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry and good work between December 12 and 14, 1915, in scouting and reconnoitring previous to the attack on the German advanced barricade at Messines road. He was often under heavy fire at close range. Finally he did excellent work in the capture of the barricade.

A/36224 C.-S.-M. J. D. Matheson, 4th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry at Wulverghem on October 20, 1915. When two of his patrol had been wounded, but could not be located owing to the enemy's heavy fire, he led the remainder of his patrol back to our lines in safety, and then went out alone under heavy fire, and crawled along the enemy's wire searching for his wounded comrades.

13200 Sergt. J. S. McGlashan, 5th Batt.

For good, all-round work from December 12 to 15, 1915, scouting, reconnoitring, and preparing for the attack on the Messines road barricade. He accounted for five Germans, who were making for cover.

17163 Sergt. A. Robertson, 7th Batt.

For conspicuous courage and good work during a bombing attack on Petite Douve, near Messines, on the night of November 16-17, 1915.

D.C.M.s for Newfoundlanders.

266 Sergt. W. M. Greene, 1st Batt., 1st Newfoundland Regt.

For conspicuous gallantry on the night of November 4-5, 1915, on the Gallipoli Peninsula. With an officer and six men he led the way out in front of our advanced line, in order to support a party of his regiment which was being heavily attacked, and likely to be surrounded. The enemy were encountered at close range, and, when the officer and two men had been wounded, Sergeant Greene took command, drove off the Turks, and brought in the wounded.

807 Pte. R. E. Hynes, 1st Batt., 1st Newfoundland Regt.

For conspicuous gallantry on the night of November 4-5, 1915, on the Gallipoli Peninsula. With an officer and six other men he attacked superior numbers of Turks, who were attempting to surround a small post. In spite of heavy casualties on our side, Private Hynes kept up rapid fire at close range, which resulted in the Turks abandoning their enterprise and enabled our party to bring in the wounded.

CANADIAN OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

Reports from Two Prison Camps.

Captain David Leeson, Royal Flying Corps (5th Batt., C.E.F.), and Lieut. Charles B. Pitblado, 13th Battalion, C.E.F., are mentioned as being among the 200 officer prisoners at Fürstenburg, Mecklenburg, in a report by Mr. Jackson, of the American Embassy at Berlin. The prisoners are accommodated in a substantial building, formerly used as a convalescent home, to which considerable grounds are attached.

CANADIAN AVIATORS IN TRAINING.

Many Canadian aviators have come to England and secured commissions in the Royal Flying Corps since the closing of the Aviation School near Toronto, where this photograph was taken.

A Russian officer who recently returned home after a period of captivity in Germany has furnished the Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* with a list of his British fellow-prisoners on the island of Dänholm, near the town of Stralsund. It includes the names of Captain Lloyd Owen and Captain G. F. Andrews, both of the 8th Battalion, C.E.F. The Russian officer says the prisoners "are all in good spirits," and adds, "Thanks to the satisfactory attitude of the Commandant of the camp to these officers, one may count—notwithstanding that this is a quarantine, *i.e*, a temporary camp—on their being left, till the end of the war, in this camp."

A CANINE REFUGEE.

A pretty little story comes from a Kingston correspondent.

A wounded Canadian, who has now returned to his old home in Kingston, brought with him a small dog rejoicing in the historic name of "Ypres." As the battalion to which the soldier belonged marched to the front last spring they passed through a Belgian village from which the people were fleeing in great distress and terror. One family, piling their belongings on a cart with feverish haste, said to this lad, who paused to help them, "Will you take our little pet?" and gave him the dog, which was then so small that it was put in his pocket for safe keeping.

The small refugee went through the great battle of Ypres with his master, and dog as well as man was wounded. Now "Ypres" is quite well again, and his master almost so. After so many trying experiences the little Belgian dog is safe in Canada, and in Kingston his history is so well known that he is treated as an honoured resident.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

Buchanan, Lieut. R. H. B., 24th Batt.

Died of Wounds.

Johnson, Lieut. L. A., 2nd Divl. Ammunition Col.
Sale, Major C. E., 18th Batt

Died.

Yates, Lieut.-Col. H. B., A.M.C., No. 3 Canadian General Hospital.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Killed.

Field, Lieut. C. V. G., 4th Batt. (Central Ontario), attd. R. Flying Corps.

Wounded.

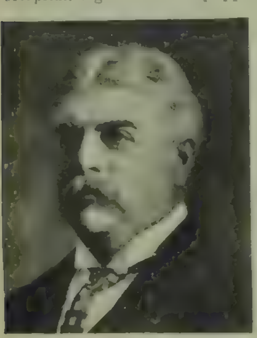
Bingay, Capt. I. W., 8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).
Browne, Capt. J. E., 1st Motor Machine Gun Service.
Chutter, Lieut. T. S., 10th Batt. (Western Canada).
Dubuc, Maj. A. E., 22nd Batt.
Gregory, Lieut. R. H., 49th Batt.
Larocque, Lieut. R., 22nd Batt.
McCoy, Lieut. J. H., 16th Batt. (Can. Scottish).
McLennan, Lieut. W. N., 16th Batt. (Can. Scottish).
Newcombe, Lieut. E. F., Princess Patricia's L.I.
Pattinson, Lieut. A. R. D., 8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).
Wood, Lieut. H. G., 26th Batt.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Major Sale and Lieut. Johnson (both died of wounds) belonged to the 33rd Huron Regiment (Seaforth, Ontario), and the Montreal Siege Company, C.G.A., respectively.

Lieut. R. H. B. Buchanan, 24th Battalion, of Montreal (nephew of Major V. C. Buchanan) was fixing machine-guns in the trenches when he was hit by a bullet in the abdomen, death quickly following. He was the first officer of the 24th to be killed.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. Yates, M.D.



THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. H. B. YATES.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Brydges Yates, M.D., C.A.M.C., who came over as Second in Command of No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, organised and equipped by McGill University, Montreal, died on Saturday last at the Canadian Hospital (Granville Hotel), Ramsgate, in his 51st year. Lieut.-Colonel Yates was invalided home from the front with bronchitis a couple of months ago, due to exposure; recently complications set in, and the cause of death was heart failure. He was one of Montreal's most prominent native-born citizens. Educated at Charterhouse, he took his B.A. at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1888, and qualified as M.D. at McGill University five years later. His connection with the Canadian Militia dated from 1901, when he was appointed Medical Officer of the Victoria Rifles. He was President of the Quebec Provincial Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf (conferred by the King of Norway in 1908). During 1906-1910 Dr. Yates was an Alderman of the City of Montreal. He was President of the British Public School Boys' Association, a Freemason, a keen sportsman, and an ardent Imperialist. His death comes as a shock to a large circle of friends in England and in Canada. In 1896 he married a daughter of the late Mr. C. W. Bunting, of Toronto, and leaves a widow, a son, Dr. C. Montagu Yates, who is serving with No. 3 Stationary Hospital, and a daughter, Miss Emily Yates, all of whom were present at his death.

The body left by the s.s. *Sicilian* yesterday for Montreal, where the interment will take place by his express desire. The C.A.M.C. and his friend Mr. Hugh A. Allan took charge of all the arrangements. Prior to the removal of the body from Ramsgate to Liverpool, a funeral service was conducted by the Rev. E. Langley, rector of Holy Trinity Church, at the Granville Hospital. The Mayor and Corporation of Ramsgate and a large number of convalescent Canadian officers and men attended the service. The funeral procession was headed by the band of the 9th Canadian Brigade, and the coffin was borne on a gun carriage, the men of the 44th Provisional Battalion forming a guard of honour. The pall bearers were Col. Rennie and Lieut. Cols. Wilde, Adami, Wallace Scott, Courtney, and McKee. The chief mourners were Private C. Montagu Yates, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, Lieut. Hugh Allan, Corpl. Bunting, and Mr. W. W. Dobell. No. 3 General Hospital was represented by a number of officers. A memorial service was held on Thursday in St. John's Chapel, Clerkenwell, the headquarters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Second Lieut. A. Ross.

Information has been received in Aberdeen of the death at Catterick, Yorkshire, as the result of an accident, of Second Lieut. Alastair Ross, R.F.C. Mr. Ross, who was 27 years of age, was the eldest son of Mr. R. R. Ross (of Messrs. Barclay, Ross and Tough, Aberdeen), Secretary of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society, and was for some time in the employment of the Harvey Engineering Company, Glasgow. Just over a month ago Second Lieut. Ross came from Canada.

Lieut. Bosworth.

Lieut. P. C. Bosworth and Second Lieut. A. W. Bosworth, of the 8th (Service) Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, who were twin brothers, their home being at Northampton, have both been killed in the same battle. They were formerly employed in a Leicester bank, and were well-known cricket and hockey players in the Midlands. When war broke out one was in Canada and the other in South America. They both came home and joined the Lincolnshire Regiment as privates.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded, Lieut. McLennan has rejoined his unit; Major Dubuc (Corps of Guides, Montreal) is in No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne (slight gunshot wound in hand), as also is Lieut. Newcombe (42nd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa; severe gunshot wound in neck); Captain Bingay (96th Lake Superior Regiment, Port Arthur; dangerously ill from gunshot wound in back and chest), and Lieut. Wood (62nd St. John Fusiliers; slight shot wound in left thigh) are in No. 24 General Hospital, Etaples; and the following are in the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet: Lieut. T. S. Chutter (bullet wound in left shoulder), Lieut. Gregory (101st Edmonton Fusiliers; shrapnel wound in back and right thigh), Lieut. McCoy (shrapnel wound in right hip, back and elbow), and Lieut. Pattinson (slight shrapnel wounds in both hands); Capt. Browne is at No. 24 General Hospital, Etaples (wounded and suffering from shell shock).

Major John S. Leitch, 25th Royal Fusiliers (Frontiersmen), who is reported wounded in East Africa, came to England with the 17th Battalion, C.E.F. A short time ago he sent home to Winnipeg a German flag which he and other Canadians had hauled down from the Governor's palace at Bukabo, on Lake Nyanza.

Second Lieut. G. C. W. Broad, Royal Highlanders, reported wounded under date January 2, was a lance-corporal in the Canadian Expeditionary Force when he received his commission in October last.

Second Lieut. John Logan, 4th Royal Scots Fusiliers, (T.F.), wounded at the Dardanelles, came over from Canada shortly after the outbreak of war, and served for some time in the Lanarkshire Yeomanry.

Flight Sub.-Lieut. Cecil Darley, R.N., reported slightly injured under date January 20, belongs to Toronto.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

Killed.—Simms, 1066, G.
Wounded.—Cooke, 1141, T.; Lannon, 967, M.; Mouland, 488, T.

* *

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Lieut.-Col. F. A. Reid to be temp. Col. (August 16.)

Lieut.-Col. A. D. McRae, Dir. Supplies and Trnspt., to be temp. Col. (November 1.)

Capt. L. S. Baker, Can. A.S.C., to be temp. Paymr.

PERSONAL STAFF. A.D.C.—Lieut. H. D. Fripp, Can. Art. (Dec. 19).

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS. Brig. Com.: Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hill, D.S.O., Can. Local Forces, and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed.

9TH (RES.) BATT.—G. E. Burrell to be temp. Lieut.

11TH (RES.) BATT.—F. G. Day to be temp. Lieut.

CAN. ART.—K. Carruthers to be temp. Lieut.

CAN. A.S.C.—Capt. and temp. Maj. J. Atkinson, A.S.C., T.F., to be temp. Lieut.-Col.

L. STRATHCONA'S H. (R. CANS.).—A. L. Waugh to be temp. Lieut. (Nov. 19).

CAN. A.M.C.—H. K. Neilson to be temp. Capt.; Capt. E. L. Stone to be temp. Maj.; V. L. Goodwill to be temp. Maj.; Lieut. H. C. Tattersall, Can. A.S.C., to be temp. Paymr.

Imperial Army.

TO BE SEC. LIEUTS.- Pte. J. O. Hickman, late Sec. Lieut. 90th Winnipeg Rifles (Bedford Regt.); Pte. R. D. Flunder (Cheshire Regt.); Gnr. H. E. Francis, Can. Art. Brig. (Northumberland Fus., T.F.); Pte. S. G. H. Steel (Leicester Regt., T.F.); Corpl. L. J. R. Atterbury and Corpl. M. Spencer-Smith (London Regt., T.F.); Pte. J. B. Home-Hay (A. & S.H.); Corpl. G. J. R. Landsell (South Staffordshire Regt.); Pte. G. F. Grove Manchester Regt. (T.F.)

* *

In a message to the Duke of Connaught, the Czar says: "We all follow with a feeling of the greatest admiration the splendid part which the gallant Canadian troops are taking in this historic war."

LIFE AT THE FRONT: IN THE CANADIAN TRENCHES

Describing a visit to the Canadian trenches, Mr. W. Beach Thomas, the British Press representative at the General Headquarters, says:—

The trenches themselves give every confidence. A general who had been through them a day or two earlier had told the Canadians that they were the best in the line. They were certainly the best I had yet seen. Neat drains from "No Man's Land" flowed out under the duck-boarding that everywhere served as flooring. Even the slither of the stoneless mud-clay had been kept tame by wire and wood, and the millions of sandbags were piled in the newest and most scientific manner. Every foot announced experience and hard work: some places almost the affectionate care that we spend on a home.

A Canadian Dug-Out.

As I stopped leaning up against "the loafer-burnished wall," while someone else was peering through a spy-hole, I became aware of a sort of rabbit-hole below me. The inmate, with the usual quick Canadian hospitality, offered me the freedom of his dwelling. He could not receive the whole of his guest; there was not room for that. I considered the invitation as extending to my head, and that could enter far enough to see and appreciate the whole of the Dutch interior. The owner sat low before a tiny stove, and he held in his hand a well-lathered shaving brush. His cheeriness, conspicuous even in this cheery group, was due, perhaps, to the prospect of a clean shave as the preface to a savoury lunch, whose fumes already made a pleasant accompaniment to the toilet.

It is difficult at such a moment to understand the hardship and danger of this daily warfare. The men make you forget it, so natural and jolly they are, though each is in some sense treading on a mine. Everyone looks at home. From the next dug-out I passed came the gay whistle of "Susanne, Susanne, We love you to a man." On a back wall at the traverse beyond was a little hand-made weather-cock, such as you see in a village garden at home. Who would ever have thought that it was put up to indicate the winds favourable to a Hun gas attack?

The Sense of Danger and Death.

The gongs fixed to the walls here and there have a domestic look, though they are made of empty shell cases. But most of all the household ways of the men and their lively spirit keep aloof the sense of danger and death. Yet they never for a minute lack a reminder. It comes with a whiff of carbolic, with the hiss of a shell, with the black dot of a falling grenade, with the sight of a mine crater, with the passage of the trench through a ruined house where the doorway is fringed with bullet holes.

There, lying on a mud heap, are two French rifles dug up yesterday, relics of a stubborn fight on this same spot a year ago. The place is fathom-deep in the crudest form of war record. Here and there, in the area of the trench and at its edges, rough circles and crosses mark the burial spot of the often nameless dead. And you may see more direct evidence than this. Nor can the most buoyant talk quite avoid the tale of losses and scenes still printed on the mind and distinct on the retina. In spite of all no one is less morbid than the man who fights daily. He thinks first and last of his job; and great thinkers have reached no sounder philosophy or source of comfort.

The Sniper's Record.

Sniping, the most interesting occupation, is also the favourite theme of trench conversation, as may easily be understood. In this very trench a single sniper had just earned a few days' leave after killing his thirty-first German. They were all down in the notebook as certainties with details. Some, of course, were just lucky shots. One of the two officers in the list was hit almost by mistake. The sniper had snapped at a man passing a gap in the enemy's trench and had hit the man following him. But in the long run the luck comes to the man of the most persistent watchfulness as well as of the best aim.

Many are the tales of the skill of one particular German sniper. His prowess was even shown off to visitors, as if he were a recognised attraction of the locality. "Just you watch him," a man would say, and thereupon raise a tin on a stick. Before the visitor was well aware of what was being done the tin rattled and flew off the stick to the other side of the trench. "Pretty good, isn't it?" the showman would add, with conscious pride that his pet had come up to promise.

"No Man's Land" Annexed.

"No Man's Land" comes, perhaps, second on the list of trench subjects, but it has another name in the district I write of. A visiting general asked some question about the work of the patrols in "No Man's Land," and received an answer as satisfactory as unexpected. "We do not call it 'No Man's Land' any longer," said the subaltern. "It is now named 'Canada.'" He spoke with justifiable pride. The space has been annexed so completely that no German has been known to venture upon it for a month and more.

In such places is modern war fought and in such its heroism flourishes. The cheerful spirit of the trench is perhaps the highest heroism of all.

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HOW TO TREAT PRISONERS.

Here is one of the amusing "trench routine orders" by Major Eller Mainzes, commanding the Umpteenth B.Q. Regt.," in the last number of the *Listening Post*, the journal of the 7th (1st B.C.) Battalion:—

Prisoners.—It has been brought to the notice of the O.C. that members of the unit have been regarding prisoners taken by them as personal property, and in some cases training them as pets. This practice must cease at once; attention is drawn to Regtl. Routine Order Q.Z.Y. 13, which states that all prisoners captured each night must—if officers—be handed over to the Sgt. Cook; and in the case of other ranks, must be tied up in bundles of ten and handed over to the Q.M. In the latter case a description must be attached showing numbers, age, and sex, and whether, when secured, they were in possession of sausages, sauer-kraut, or other offensive weapons.

GAMES "AS USUAL" AT MACDONALD AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUEBEC

Whilst the men students are away at the war, the girl students carry on the ice-hockey.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR IN FLANDERS.

Canadian Patrols Active.

In his report on the period from December 22 to 31, Sir Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian General Representative at the front, says Christmas Day was the finest day of the month. The old year passed out under a cloudless sky.

"During the first half of the period," he continues, "artillery fire was less heavy than usual. Christmas week was particularly quiet. On Christmas Day several small parties of the enemy endeavoured to fraternise with our troops. They were dispersed by our fire.

"From December 27 the artillery activity increased to normal. On several occasions the enemy bombarded sections of our 2nd Division front. Our artillery retaliated with good effect. A heavy explosion was caused in the enemy lines by one of our shells. It is believed that a store of explosives was detonated. Several enemy machine-gun emplacements were considerably damaged by our fire.

Patrol Work.

"Our patrols have maintained their activity. A few enemy patrols were encountered, but on each occasion retired rapidly to their lines.

"On the night of December 23 Lance-Corp. Weir, 7th (British Columbia) Battalion, cut through the enemy wire, and although enemy patrols were in the vicinity he succeeded in bringing in one of the new German spiked empalement frames.

"On the night of December 25 and 26 a patrol of our 3rd Infantry Brigade encountered a large enemy party near the German lines. The hostile party opened fire, but our patrol replied with bombs, and caused at least one casualty to the enemy. Although subsequently fired on by machine-guns our patrol returned safely.

"Great satisfaction is expressed by our troops at the front at the daily cable news service from Canada inaugurated by the Minister of Militia.

"The health of our troops remains excellent. Inspired by the glorious record of Canadian arms in the past year, and cheered by messages from home, all ranks are welcoming the New Year with unflinching spirits and an unshakable confidence in approaching victory."

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A CHAPLAIN'S ADMIRATION.

"Unabashed and Unafraid."

"Yesterday (Sunday) I had the privilege of conducting church parade service for our battalion," writes Capt. the Rev. E. B. Hooper, chaplain of the 6th Field Ambulance, to a friend in St. John, N.B., "and I wish that the good people of St. John, who during the last winter and spring gazed with admiration on the 26th as they marched on a Sunday morning, with uniforms speckless and buttons shining to their church services, could have stood beside me yesterday morning and looked at the men of the 26th as they stood in their ranks for divine service. So far as uniforms went, I venture to say that a more disreputable-looking lot of soldiers they never saw—some with overcoats and some without, some with the regulation caps and some with the warm woollen sleeping caps or helmets, all stained with mud from their feet upwards, the caps of some men looking as if they had been standing on their heads in the trenches. But what the eye fixed on was not the mud or the varied uniform, but the faces of the men and the eyes bright and shining. Many of them were just careless boys and happy-go-lucky young fellows when they left St. John; to-day they are men with the look of men who are men indeed, and of men who have faced hell and death, and are ready to face it again.

"They have suffered grievous losses in killed and wounded; they have had their chums and closest friends stricken down beside them; and yet to-day they are entirely unabashed and absolutely unafraid. The story which the gallant 26th are writing with their blood here in Belgium is a story which St. John and New Brunswick will hold in proud remembrance for ever. My heart aches for the dear ones at home, whose tears are falling for those who have died in action. To them I would earnestly offer my tenderest sympathy. But let them not sorrow as those without hope. The men who have died on the field of battle have given their lives for the great cause for which we wage this dreadful war, and of them we may truly say: 'They have gone to their God like soldiers.'"

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

OBITUARY.

Mr. H. Stikeman.

THE LATE MR. H. STIKEMAN.

A cable from Montreal announces the death at his residence in that city on January 19 of Mr. Harry Stikeman, who was until the end of 1912 General Manager of the Bank of British North America, when he retired. Mr. Stikeman, who was a native of Blackheath, entered the service of the bank in 1869, when in his seventeenth year, and went three years later to Canada, where his promotion was rapid. After serving as Accountant in the London (England) office from 1881 to 1883 he returned to Canada as Second Agent in New York, and six years later became First Agent. In 1892 he became Assistant General Manager at Montreal, and in 1895 succeeded Mr. Grindley upon his retirement from the General Managership. Mr. Stikeman occupied a prominent position in the business and social life of Montreal, and was a man much esteemed. In 1879 he married a daughter of the late Mr. Augustus Howard, of Toronto, who predeceased him some years ago. He leaves one son, who married and settled in Philadelphia, and two daughters—one the wife of Major Shadbolt, who was wounded in the Dardanelles; the other, Mrs. Angus, who resides in British Columbia.

Mr. J. Kerr Osborne.

Mr. James Kerr Osborne, who only arrived from Toronto six days earlier, died at Bournemouth on January 14. Mr. Osborne, who was Vice-President and one of the founders of the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., was of Scottish parentage, and was born at Beaconsville, Ontario, in 1843. Educated at Toronto University, he began a successful business career in Brantford, and was a Director of the Imperial Bank, Canada Landed and National Investment Co., and several other companies. He served as a lieutenant in the 19th Regiment during the Fenian Raid. His eldest son was killed at Spion Kop in the South African War. One son is a prisoner of war in Germany, and another is on military service in Canada. Mrs. Kerr Osborne is living with her youngest son and daughter at their Bournemouth home, where Mr. Osborne died.

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SIR RICHARD McBRIDE IN LONDON.

Sir Richard McBride arrived from Victoria, B.C., via New York, by the s.s. *Philadelphia* last Sunday, but will not assume his new duties as Agent-General for British Columbia until February 1. Sir Richard states that there will be no formal opening of the new headquarters of the Province in London, which are rapidly approaching completion, and in which the offices of the Agent-General are already installed.

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The advocates of prohibition for the whole Dominion of Canada are, an Ottawa telegram states, preparing a campaign for the present session of Parliament.

Sergt.-Major Neimeyer, C.A.V.C., of Edmonton, who during his sick leave succeeded in obtaining over 8,000 recruits, is leaving for Canada for a commission.

Col. Davis, commanding the Canadian Pioneer Battalion, in camp near Winchester, sustained concussion of the brain as the result of an accident while riding a high-mettled horse the other day. The animal reared on meeting a traction-engine and the Colonel was thrown, striking his head violently against a wall and being rendered unconscious.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

Notes from the Shorncliffe and Bramshott Camps.

THE 43rd Cameron Highlanders Battalion of Winnipeg, now in training at Shorncliffe, is no longer a Reserve Battalion. It is understood that the battalion will go on active service as a complete unit, and may form a part of the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division.

Notes on Officers.

Captain R. Ross Napier, Staff Captain, Headquarters, 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, has been promoted major.

Captain F. W. Utton (15th Toronto Battalion, formerly with the 9th Edmonton Battalion) has been awarded the Long Service decoration, known officially as the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

The 14th Montreal Battalion has recently emulated the example of one or two of the other Canadian battalions and units at the front in organising and publishing a battalion journal, known as the *R.M.R. Growler*, and edited by Lieut. Dobbin.

Captain R. P. Clark, General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Headquarters Staff, Canadian Army Corps, C.E.F., who was recently awarded the Military Cross, has been given his majority.

Major O. K. Gibson (C.A.D.C.) has been transferred from Folkestone to Bramshott, where he has been appointed Assistant Director of Dental Services.

Captain P. J. Montague (18th Mounted Rifles, Portage la Prairie, Man.), who is a member of the H.Q. Staff of Brig.-General Ketchen, commanding the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade, C.E.F., has returned from special leave in Winnipeg and resumed his duties in Flanders.

Among the officers of the Canadian Forces in France and Flanders who were on leave in England for a few days last week were Major J. Sutherland Brown, D.S.O. (D.A.Q.M.G., 1st Divisional Headquarters), Captain R. M. Dennistoun, and Lieut. Saunders (8th Winnipeg Battalion).

Returning to Canada.

The following officers and nursing sisters of the Canadian Expeditionary Force returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave, by the R.M.S. *Metagama*, which sailed on Friday of last week:—Major C. W. McLean (C.A.S.C.); Captain J. M. Eakins (2nd Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.), on leave; Captain H. J. Coghill (Quartermaster, Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe—formerly with the 1st Western Ontario Battalion); Captain R. A. Laird (2nd Divisional Train), to assume a new command; Captain C. M. Ingall (Pay and Record Office, London), on special duty; Captain Mayell (C.A.S.C.), returning after inspection duty; Lieut. F. I. Tanner (25th Nova Scotia Battalion), on leave until February 21; Lieut. J. H. Richardson (14th Montreal Battalion), to assume a new command in the 87th Battalion; Lieut. A. K. Coylter, to take a commission under Colonel Thomas, at Ottawa; Nursing Sisters F. McLean, B. Vigneault, E. F. Neelin, E. Godmer, and M. P. McBride, C.A.M.C., the first four nurses as permanently unfit for further service, and the last-named as medical attendant to them and returning to Canada to resign her commission.

The weekly party of invalided and discharged N.C.O.s and men returned to Canada by the above steamer was in charge of Captain F. L. Cosby (1st Western Ontario Battalion), with Captain Coghill as Assistant Conducting Officer, and Captain F. C. Clarke (C.A.M.C.), as Medical Officer in Charge.

Canadian Casualties.

The large premises of Montague House, Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone, adjoining the headquarters of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., in Earl's Avenue, are now being utilised as the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre, in charge and under the command of Colonel Frank A. Reid, D. of R. and O. Here every casualty discharged from hospital and convalescent home will report himself to await his disposal by a standing Medical Board, the casualty being borne on the strength of the Centre from the moment of his arrival in England from overseas until he is disposed of by the Medical Board above-mentioned. To this end the Casualty Assembly Centre is established as a definite unit, and takes the place of the Reserve units, which have hitherto carried on their strength the different casualties as they have reached England from overseas.

The establishment shortly to be opened by the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Priory Park, near Bath, is to be officially known as the Canadian Casualty Discharge and Exercise Depôt.

Appointment for Lieut.-Colonel Casgrain.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Casgrain (C.A.M.C.) has been appointed to the command of "The King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital," at Bushey Park. Colonel Casgrain, a well known medical practitioner of Windsor, Ontario, is also, in peace time, the Medical Officer of the 21st Essex Fusiliers, of that city. He came to England early last May in command of No. 3 Stationary Hospital, C.E.F., and was transferred to the Eastern Mediterranean. At Lemnos, the Colonel contracted a severe attack of dysentery, and was invalided to Shorncliffe. He has been occupying his period of convalescence at the West Cliff Hospital, Folkestone, by assisting in the medical work of that hospital.

The following officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been admitted to West Cliff Hospital, Folkestone, during the past few days:—Captain C. Waldron (C.A.M.C.), Captain G. S. M. McLeod (11th Reserve Battalion), Captain R. D. Wilson (C.A.M.C.), Captain F. Bowman (C.A.M.C.), Lieut. L. H. Desjardines (23rd Reserve Battalion), Lieut. L. S. Sifton (Canadian Field Artillery Reserve Brigade), Lieut. D. J. Allan (43rd Cameron Highlanders Battalion), Lieut. E. S. Gooderham (39th Reserve Battalion). Lieut.-Colonel H. F. MacLeod (12th Reserve Battalion) is still a patient at West Cliff Hospital, but has practically recovered from his severe attack of pneumonia. Lieut. Sparling, in hospital with typhoid, is now going along satisfactorily. Gifts of cut flowers, plants, and ferns would meet with much appreciation at this hospital.

COLONEL SHILLINGTON, A.D.M.S., AND MAJOR F. MCKELVEY BELL, A.D.A.D.M.S., AND PORTION OF OFFICE STAFF, BRAMSHOTT.

Photo: Harry Richards, Montreal and Liphook.

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THE 9th INFANTRY BRIGADE, 3rd CANADIAN DIVISION, C.E.F.

It was announced some little time ago that a 3rd Division would be formed from the Canadian Expeditionary Force. That Division is now in process of organisation, partly in France, partly in England. As far as infantry goes, it is to consist of the 7th, 8th, and 9th Brigades.

The command of the 9th Brigade has been given to Lieut.-Colonel Frederick W. Hill, D.S.O., late officer commanding the 1st (Western Ontario) Battalion, 1st Canadian Division, and a native of Niagara Falls, Ontario, where, in peace time, he was in command of the 44th Lincoln and Welland Regiment of the Canadian Militia. Colonel Hill is this week gazetted to be a Brig.-General. He has been at the front with his battalion since the middle of last February, and was recently awarded the D.S.O.

His brigade will consist of the following battalions:—The 43rd Cameron Highlanders Battalion, of Winnipeg, in command of Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Thomson, which came to England last June, and since that time has furnished the Highland battalions at the front with considerable drafts of reinforcements, but has itself been reinforced by drafts from Winnipeg; the 52nd Battalion, recruited and mobilised mainly in the district of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario, in command of Lieut.-Colonel Hay, and in training at Witley Camp, in the Aldershot Command; the 58th Battalion, in command of Lieut.-Colonel Harry A. Genet, recruited in Central and Western Ontario, and trained, prior to coming to England, at Toronto and Niagara-on-the-Lake, now in training at Bramshott Camp; and the 60th Battalion, recruited and mobilised at Montreal, in command of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. de L. Gascoigne, trained at Montreal and Valcartier, and now in training at Bramshott Camp.

CANADIANS' MEMORIAL AT SALISBURY.

Major-General Steele's Plain Speaking.

A memorial tablet to Canadian soldiers who were stationed on Salisbury Plain last winter was unveiled in the Council Chamber at Salisbury on Friday of last week by Lady Pitcairn Campbell, wife of General Sir William Pitcairn Campbell.

Major-General S. B. Steele (General Officer Commanding the Shorncliffe District), in expressing the thanks and the appreciation of the Canadians, said their hearts were very warm towards the Mother Country, and they would fight to the last gasp with the sons of old England. Canadian soldiers had been doing their duty at the front, and two or three hundred thousand more were ready to follow them and press forward till victory was won. They never thought they would have to fight again, for they had fought for freedom for centuries, and they thought they had got it, but they would never get it until they had crushed the Kaiser and all belonging to him. They would fight on until their purpose was achieved, and he sincerely hoped the politicians would not make a mess of it afterwards It would be their fault, and not that of the soldiers, if the Kaiser was not crushed, if Krupp's factory was not flattened, if every fort in Germany was not levelled, if the Kiel Canal was not made a free waterway for all nations, and if we did not get back Heligoland.

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COMFORTS FOR THE "CANUCKS."

The Canadian War Contingent Association's Services.

The Canadian War Contingent Association, in addition to the distribution of extra comforts to the Canadian Contingents both at the front and in the United Kingdom, last week sent out 19 sacks of Canadian papers and 119 parcels of current magazines, together with the usual weekly supply of writing-paper and envelopes; and the regular supply of 22 parcels of magazines for the Regimental Institutes at Sandling, Bramshott, and Shorncliffe.

The following are extracts from some letters received recently by the Canadian War Contingent Association from Canadians at the front. They serve to give a very good idea of the work of the Association, and the way in which it is appreciated by officers and men of the different units:—

"We have received the two cases of 'Tommy' cookers and refills, which are being issued amongst the men in the front line, with best thanks."

Scrap-Books from Canada

"It has just come to my mind that while in hospital in France I saw several of your scrap-books made up by the school children of Canada, and that you said on the covers you would like word of them. All I can say is that it is the nicest thing done yet, and while passing away many a weary hour I gained news of my home town, and lots of things I did not know of elsewhere. I have been in Canada ten years, and spent eight of them in Toronto and two in Barrie, Ontario, so that almost everything I saw was of interest to me. It was at Bailleul that I saw them, a town often shelled by the enemy. Thanking you and all the boys and girls who had a part in making them."

"The two bundles of socks have arrived safely, and I want to tell you how much they are appreciated here. The past six weeks of rain and mud have been terribly hard on all, and socks are the men's biggest need. Let me thank you very heartily for the good supply of socks you sent, and also for the mouth-organs. We are all delighted at the prospect of receiving the cinema machine and the other goods."

A Canadian Ensign.

"The Canadian Ensign received yesterday, and is to-day flying valiantly to the breeze on a 30-feet staff, which we had prepared all ready in anticipation of your generous gift. All the boys—those for the front, and those from the front awaiting restoration to health and strength, or transferred home unfit for further service—breathe more deeply and with a tug about the heart as they see the old home emblem, the symbol of dear old Canada, shaking out its folds in the winds of France."

"Many thanks for parcel by post this a.m. The boys were like a bunch of kids, and at once started to clean their teeth with the new tooth-brushes. Specially tickled was the lad that had the T. Eaton one."

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of three parcels containing packages of tobacco, chewing-gum, pads of writing-paper and envelopes, picture postcards, lead pencils, for the personnel of this unit. These articles are being distributed at intervals. Please accept my sincere thanks."

"The wristlets are splendid, and I have distributed them equally among the boys. Everyone is delighted with such excellent comforts."

A "Petition" of Thanks.

"The gramophone and small games arrived safely, together with the sporting goods. The latter we will not be able to use a great deal just now on account of the weather, though we have been able to play a few games of football. I have tried different methods of bringing to the notice of the lines how much they owe to the Canadian War Contingent Association, such as telling them to whom they are indebted for these gifts, posting a notice to the same effect, and circulating a petition calling for the signatures of the men who appreciate the gifts which you are making to them. When last I saw the list (a week ago) the signatures ran into hundreds, and it was still circulating. I expect to get it back in a week or two, and if I do will forward it, but there is always the risk that it will get lost or destroyed, owing to the difficulty of keeping things in good condition with so much mud and wet about. Let me personally reiterate my statement made in England, to the effect that the Canadian War Contingent Association gifts are contributing largely to the success of our work with the soldiers. If you have a lange sign or other advertising matter I will gladly display the same alongside of the Y.M.C.A. sign."

"My brave boys appreciate very much the comforts you send. I am sure those who send them would be gratified if they knew how much they add to the brave boys' comfort, and to see and hear their very grateful remarks and smiles. I wish you and your Association a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

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"THE CANADA YEAR BOOK."

"THE CANADA YEAR BOOK, 1914," published by authority of the Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has just been issued by the King's Printer, Ottawa. The fact that all the numerous Dominion and Provincial statistics included are official, and need to be collected from all parts of Canada, accounts for the delay in publication. The sections into which this latest issue of the "Year Book" is divided deal with (1) Constitution and Government; (2) Physical Characteristics; (3) Area and Population; (4) Education; (5) Climate and Meteorology; (6) Production; (7) Trade and Commerce; (8) Transportation; (9) Labour; (10) Finance; (11) Administration. Tables of the principal events and appointments during the year are included. An article on "The Constitution and Government of Canada," by Dr. T. H. Flint, Clerk of the House of Commons, is one of the most interesting new features. To the student of the public affairs of the Dominion generally this official publication is a necessity.

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To facilitate the training of officers and non-commissioned officers for the Overseas Force, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, is establishing schools of infantry instruction at all the divisional headquarters in Canada.

Sir Robert Borden announces that 65,532 recruits joined the Canadian colours during the first half of January. Along with the recruiting campaign the Canadian Council for Women are conducting a campaign to fill the men's places with women.

Mr. Harold Dettlor, of Picton, Ontario, who came to England to join the Navy, is a patient at St. George's Hospital. He was surprised and pleased to find one of the nurses in the ward in which he was placed was a Canadian Miss Glenesk, of Toronto.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) A. G. Bremner, R.E. (a graduate of the R.M.C., Kingston), has been made a C.M.G., and Major H. R. Poole, R.E. (another Kingston graduate), a D.S.O. Temp. Lieut. R. C. Manning, R.E., who came over with the First Canadian Contingent, has been awarded the Military Cross

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

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CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN: 590 WOUNDED AND MISSING.

THE following lists of wounded and missing in the Canadian Expeditionary Force were unavoidably held over from last week's *Canada*. They contain 590 names.

List of Saturday, January 15.

Wounded.

R. CAN. H.A. Howlett, 6242 Br. W.; Plaskitt, 5962 W. S.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE. Bagshaw, 15228 J. F.; Ferris, 14670 C.; Sharp, 15433 W. H.

1ST CAN. MTD. RIFLES. Apps, 106058 G.; Eddie, 106209 Sgt. J.; Johnson, 106315 J. W.; Marr, 106381 W.; Martin, 106386 A. S.; Matthews, 106390 J. E.; Ortt, 106469 W. T.; Ross, 106527 W. A.; Ward, 106605 Cpl. H. H.; White, 106618 G. W.

2ND CAN. MTD. RIFLES.—Atkinson, 107058 W.; Bond, 107113 R. M.; Brown, 107073 J. C.; Carr, 107148 E. F.; Cryderman, 116061 F. J.; Flowers, 107221 W. H. F.; Harrison, 107271 J. D.; Humphreys, 107318 D. D.; Lees, 107374 Cpl. R.; MacBeab, 107406 R. E.; Malim, 107413 K.; Marcotte, 107439 H.; Melcombe, 107415 E. W.; Paddon, 107481 G. M.; Simpson, 107539 H.; Tyler, 107582 L.-Sgt. W.; Weir, 107641 L.-Cpl. F. P.; Wilkinson, 107633 W. J.

3RD CAN. MTD. RIFLES.—Anderson, 108061 S.; Argo, 108064 R.; Blackwood, 108102 J. R.; Fielding, 108220 A.; Fitzgerald, 108222 R. P.; Foster, 108227 L.-Cpl. G. K.; Garvie, 108239 W.; Hall, 108264 J. J.; Humphreys, 108297 W.; Lakey, 108332 W.; Lauder, 108335 J.; MacDonald, 108361 J.; MacIntyre, 108418 H. C.; McLaren, 108425 W.; Middleton, 108383 L.-Cpl. J. L.; Mitchell, 108392 J. B.; Morrison, 108400 Cpl. A. I.; O'Hara, 108442 E.; Pushie, 108471 Cpl. W. J.; Robinson, 108499 Cpl. M. H.; Reeves, 108482 W. C.; Riach, 108485 D. R.; Tomlinson, 108583 F.; Turton, 108594 W. H.; Watson, 108618 H. R.; Weeks, 108620 T. F.

4TH CAN. MTD. RIFLES.—Lille, 109452 H.; Lushington, 109461 E. C.

5TH CAN. MTD. RIFLES.—Utting, 110617 Cpl. H. V.

6TH CAN. MTD. RIFLES.—Clark, 406284 E.

Ingram, 24950 C.; Lloyd, A15801 C. E. B.; Lynch, A15221 M.; Mell, 24516 W.; Murray, 36646 A.; Seivewright, 24428 H.; Towns, A14773 F.; Wood, 25011 L.-Cpl. H. C.

14TH BATT. Arsenault, A44139 D.; Bertault, 26297 Cpl. G.; Bonshor, 25546 Sgt.-Mjr. W. A.; Helu, 26446 Cpl. N.; Moffit, 25975 W. H.; Simard, 26374 Cpl. J. M.; Woodwards, 404499 R. J.; Young, 26033 Sgt. R. S.

15TH BATT. Belanger, 47808 E.; Dupont, 28019 E.; Guy, 27343 H.; Matthews, 27430 Cpl. H. O.; Miller, 23552 S.; Robinson, 27824 J.; Rutherford, 27252 M.

16TH BATT. Ackers, A21022 C. J.; Angus, 420592 A.; Busk, 77318 Cpl. W. D.; Cameron, 420715 M.; Charlton, [illegible] H. A.; Cormack, [illegible]97 L.-Cpl. J. S.; Digby, 29091 [illegible] W.; Duffill, A208[illegible] C.; Fuller, A20849 J. C.; Gallon, 2862. Sgt. T. H.; Graham, 15373 R. S.; Hughes, 30393 T. A.; Kirby, 77048 F.; Leslie, 28915 C. H.; Lowe, A20416 D. G.; McKay, A20440 H. W.; MacKinnon, 47023 D. H.; McLean, A20547 D.; Robertson, A20364 Sgt. D. S.

18TH BATT. Black, 53301 A. F.; Clarke, 53785 R.; Cochrane, 412697 A.; Hollins, 53030 J.; Lucas, 53250 E.; Martin, 53483 E.; Smith, 53157 F.; Ziegler, 54064 O.

19TH BATT. Birtwhistle, 55800 G. S.; Clissold, 55401 M.; Ditchburn, 55126 L.-Cpl. J. S.; Evans, 55194 K.; Goode, 55208 F. R.; Hawtrey, 55328 Sgt. R. O.; Nickson, 55772 L.-Cpl. A.; Nisbett, 55672 J. R.; Perry, 56140 G. M.; Woodward, 55534 A. H.

20TH BATT. Abrahart, 57769 Sgt. W. A.; Dale, 57609 S.; Davidson, 57549 Sgt. V. L.; Enright, 57175 H.; Fisher, 57827 H.; Harlow, 57555 L.-Sgt. A.; Hogg, 57846 J.; Lambert, 57110 J.; Owens, 58026 J.; Reynolds, 57715 Cpl. J.; St. Ours, 57730 R.; Stuart, 412880 W.; Yeates, 57760 T.; Yuill, 58105 G.

21ST BATT.—Addyman, 59002 E.; Bate, 59040 G. L.; Cummings, 59220 S.; Harper, 59425 R. N.; Hye, 59491 Sgt. H.; McMillan, 59736 H.; Sutton, 59941 W.; Sutherland, 59937 Sgt. W.; Thomas, 59548 G. W.; Williams, 60065 A. H.

22ND BATT.—Barbeau, 61016 J.; De Montigny, 61199 Sgt. G.; Gariepy, 61249 Cpl. O.; Gervais, 61472 A.; Gervais, 62235 C.; Goulet, 61946 E.; Guimond, 61937 J.; Lapalme, 61376 L.-Cpl. H.; La Rocque, 62197 J. A. E.; Loranger, 61850 V.; Lavoie, 61493 Cpl. H.; Lippe, 61265 A.; Massicotte, 61759 F.; Nand, 448183 J. A.; Pepin, 448194 L.; Potvin, 61058 R.; St. Louis, 62203 E.; Villebond, 61051 E.

CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT WESEL, GERMANY.

Several Canadian prisoners of war are included in this photograph (which is reproduced from the Toronto *Saturday Night*). On the extreme right is Private C. H. L. Macdonald, of the 48th Highlanders, belonging to Collingwood, Ontario, who was severely wounded at Langemarck, and lay on the field for four days without food or attention. The prisoners are wearing a curious assortment of footgear.

1ST BRIG. C.F.A.—Butler, 40136 C.; Miller, 40456 T.

2ND BRIG. C.F.A.—McGuinness, 41352 W.; Whitebone, 41711 Sgt. E. A.

3RD BRIG. C.F.A.—Howie, 42321 D.; Stafford, 42214 J. S.

4TH BRIG. C.F.A.—Lowry, 83411 W. J.; Stokes, 83474 H. E.

1ST DIVL. ENGRS.—Eadie, 45093 A. R.; Embleton, 5367 L.-Cpl. H. J. V.; McDougall, 45160 A. M.; Philip, 5450 W. M.; Rome, 41586 J.

2ND DIVL. ENGRS.—Heys, 102 H.; McDonell, 618 J. S.; Raitt, 636 L.-Cpl. G. H.; Robinson, 2119 H.

BORDEN'S MACHINE GUN BTY. Galley, 271 S. P.

1ST DIVL. AM. COL.—Stump, 43779 W.

1ST BATT.—Elston, A2732 H.; Latham, A355 H.; Linton, 444107 T. H.; Pengelly, A264 T.

2ND BATT.—Bond, 18621 J. V.; Burke, A10751 T.; Cashman, 412010 W.; Craney, A10102 J.; Fowler, 8321 Cpl. F. C.; Gammon, 81297 Sgt. A. H.; Goss, 18505 S. A.; Graham, 8598 Sgt. J. H.; Grant, 18646 L.-Cpl. C.; Handyside, A10347 Cpl. E. T.; Hillman, 81389 E.; Hutt, A10127 N. A.; Jacobs, 81439 R. D.; King, 22669 R.; Kubartchk, 19412 K.; Lawson, A10107 A. T. W.; McBurnie, A10535 E.; McCarthy, 81623 W.; McPherson, 81659 D.; Munro, 81613 E. F.; Nichols, 81670 W. H.; Roszel, 412627 W.; Shepherdson, 7679 Cpl. W.; Spircitt, A10135 J.; Stokes, 81855 H.; Tapp, A10825 E.; Watts, 8589 W.; Wheeler, 81945 C. H. G.; Wilkins, A10609 Sgt. G.; Wright, 37446 C.

4TH BATT. Baxter, 63145 J.; Debenham, 11123 R. F.; Elliott, 63325 J. D.; Pardon, A36217 E. H.; Ripley, A36081 B.; Scrivener, 21886 L.-Cpl. H. L.; Tyler, 63865 W. B.; Wilcox, 63903 C.; Wood, 11415 M. M.; Wood, A36088 Cpl. R.; Yates, 436493 H.

5TH BATT. Anderson, 13215 A.; Abernethy, 13598 J.; Bryce, 13383 W.; Devine, 13487 M. J.; Sahlin, A40099 C.

7TH BATT. Bayford, 428112 E. A.; Campbell, 428145 T. C.; Daly, 446221 L. F.; Daniels, 442056 F.; Frame, 446817 A.; James, 428251 G. A.; Jones, 77213 R. H.; Layovitch, 77049 S.; Nicholson, 21085 L.-Cpl. E.; Paterson, 77902 Cpl. W.; Symons, 77268 W.

8TH BATT. Eadie, 521 W. J.; Higginbottom, A38374 Sgt. E. D.; McDonald, A38097 A. A.; Mitchell, 81598 C. A.; Roberts, A38228 P.; Sinclair, 426086 J.; Taylor, A22538 W. P.; Thomson, 21235 H.; Townsley, A22346 R.

10TH BATT. Bennett, 20692 E.; Brault, 81098 F. O.; Brown, 436271 J.; Coughlin, A34948 A. L.; Foster, 20311 H.; Noble, A34700 R. W.

13TH BATT.—Allen, A15111 C. O.; Bowers, A14385 L.-Cpl. C. C.; Broadway, 47137 S.; Cook, 47935 J. R.; Davidge, 46797 Sgt. F.; Franklin, 46483 A.;

24TH BATT.—Almond, 65013 S.; Conlon, 65200 Cpl. T.; Cruickshank, 65232 A. M.; Cameron, 65147 Cpl. A.; Drew, 65282 D.; Hains, 65406 D. Mc.; Johnston, 66202 H.; Lapierre, 417126 A.; Mangin, 65600 F. C.; Nee, 65721 J.; Shannon, 66210 J. J.; Thompson, 65980 H.; Weller, 66213 A.; Whitford, 66046 W.

25TH BATT.—Baird, 68470 C.; Grant, 67102 F. E.; Gummer, 412470 P. A. C.; Henneberry, 68467 E.; Hill, 68273 Cpl. J. H.; McLean, 68183 R.; McMullen, 67818 B.; McPhee, 68197 H. A.; Manley, 67028 Cpl. A.; Snow, 67495 S.; Stubbard, 67964 W.; Tremblay, 416625 D.; Whitman, 68451 J.; Woods, 67057 F.

26TH BATT.—Doherty, 70272 J.; Garrison, 69339 C. W.; Gilbert, 69319 L.-Cpl. J. F.; Kilminster, 69488 S. L.; Lacey, 69517 R.; Lacey, 69534 Cpl. J.; Lingley, 69514 W. H.; McBeth, 69688 H. A.; McPhee, 69666 J.; Manning, 69583 W.; Marshall, 70217 J.; Seely, 69945 L. G.; Sterling, 69935 W. F.; Sullivan, 69867 M. J.

27TH BATT. Bevens, 446083 A.; Connell, 71891 P. J.; Dingwall, 71882 J.; Longley, 71112 Cpl. R. J.; Mansfield, 71862 H. J.; Murray, 71192 D.; Norris, 72011 J.; Phillips, 72018 P. W.; Polley, 71726 C. F.; Skinner, 71732 S. E.; White, 71444 R. M.

28TH BATT. Angel, 73111 A. J.; Box, 73[illegible] C. H.; Collins, 73979 D.; Cross, 73[illegible] A. R.; Frost, 73781 W. E.; Guy, 73614 W. G. S.; Horwood, 446843 T. W.; Lloyd, 73080 Sgt. A. S. K.; McBain, [illegible] A. W.; McKay, 430420 A.; McLeod, 73930 D.; Moore, 73679 W. A.; New, [illegible] S.; Swanson, 73849 E.

29TH BATT. Adams, 75306 P. R.; Balfour, 75332 A. J.; Bell, [illegible] H.; Bowen, 75633 E.; Calbick, 75494 G.; Gair, 76099 A.; Harris, 76317 W. B.; Herkes, 75364 A.; Horner, 75861 T.; Imlay, 76176 A. G.; Millard, 75385 H. J.; Pearse, 75589 P. R.; Ranson, 75835 C. M.; Rhodes, 76038 S.; Rogers, 75401 W. J.; Smith, 426836 B. J.; Thomson, 75451 Co. Qrmr.-Sgt. S.

31ST BATT. Brighty, 79164 Sgt. R.; Brown, 79367 H. J. S.; Dawson, 79826 C. B.; Dunstall, 79064 A.; Freer, 79924 G.; Kerr, 430394 A. R.; McMasters, 79190 W. J.; Mitchell, 80080 A.; Perry, 79663 L. W.; Pyper, 430187 D.; Roberts, 79702 H.; Rogers, 79663 J.; Ritchie, 79295 J. F.; Toyne, 79724 F.; Whittaker, 79648 J. J.; Wishart, 80116 W.

49TH BATT.—Coulson, 432592 J.; Dewar, 432066 J. F.; Guthrie, 436665 W. D.; Hadcock, 432021 B. G.; Leighton, 432385 R.; Martin, 432478 D.; Miller, 436834 D.; Taylor, 433135 A. P.

R. CANADIAN REGT.—Gould, 477355 R.; Hendry, 477397 E.; Richardson, 406794 A. W.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Wounded and Missing.

P.P.C.L.I. Ruston, 1618 S.
7th Batt. Thompson, 17066 C.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Wounded and Missing.

5th Batt. Norris, 21744 H. J.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War, now Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War.

13th Batt. Templeman, 24657 L.-Cpl. H. W.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Not Missing.

15th Batt. Jackson, 27566 C. R.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War.

2nd Batt.- Fairbairn, 8436 G. W.
28th Batt.—Boucher, 73322 S.

List of Tuesday, January 18.

Wounded.

R.H.A.—Bird, 5944 J. E.; Cass, 5926 Bdr. W. E.; Prince, 5860 Cpl. C. G.

L. Strathcona's Horse. Boulter, 15096 J. H.; Jameson, 15267 J.; Lindsay, 2744 J. R.; McCann, 2480 Actg. L.-Cpl. J.; McDonald, 2567 J. W.; Mirtle, 15406 F. W. B.; Quigley, 14980 O. S.; Toohey, 15436 J.; Windsor, 15308 J.

1st Mtd. Rifles. Connelly, 106150 E. D.; Conn, 106151 V.; MacKay, 106432 R.; McLeod, 106444 J.

2nd Mtd. Rifles.—Killock, 107357 Sgt. C. St. J.

3rd Mtd. Rifles.—Chapman, 108146 F. N.; Harrop, 108275 F. T.; Melling, 108376 Sgt. H. J.

1st Divl. Amm. Col.—Allen, 43680 Bdr. C. F.

1st Divl. Engrs.—Atkinson, 5333 W. G.; McClelland, 45316 Cpl. J. G.; Robertson, 5455 Sgt. G. S.; Stevenson, 5469 R. L.; Waugh, 5524 R.

2nd Divl. Engrs.—Burch, 495 A.; Douglas, 522 W.; McBrine, 130 F. S.; Watters, 221 C. J.

4th Inf. Brig. Hdqrs. -Hughes, 59487 A. H.

4th Batt.—Capell, 10888 F.; Dawson, 10766 W.; Delaney, 18603 Sgt. F.; Dunphy, 63296 J. V.; Fricker, 21306 A. J.; Hall, 21291 C. W.; Hare, 11581 W. J.; Milner, A36127 C.; Minler, 6482 A.; Nolan, 10583 W.; Northcliffe, 11012 L.-Cpl. C.; Prince 63724 R.; Soloman, 10543 Sgt. J. J.

5th Batt.—Birch, A40159 F.; Browne, 13469 L.-Cpl. W. W.; Britton, 21569 L.-Cpl. J.; Carlyle, A40673 T.; Ellis, 426115 C. E.; Goss, 81326 N. J.; Halstead, 13244 Cpl. H.; Harris, 12652 F. W.; Hayball, A24150 W.; Kennedy, 447250 G.; Kidd, A24168 J. A.; McLellan, 13197 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. W. W.; Mann, 424193 C. T.; Norris, A40088 E.; Sales, A24224 P. C. H.; Shiers, 13546 F.; Van Allen, 13292 W.H.

7th Batt.—Anderson, 77978 W. F.; Davidson, 17108 J. W.; Graham, 428625 T.; McAdam, 428580 W. G.; Rogers, 428701 H.; Upward, 442220 G.; Waddell, 429610 J.

8th Batt.—Buckells, 811 W.; Clouston, A38656 J.; Corrigal, 22001 T.; Galbraith, A22071 C.; Henderson, 21297 Sgt. P. E.; Herron, 859 L.; Singleton, A22710 J.; Thorsteinson, 305 K.; Wilkey, 81961 J.

10th Batt. -Bannerman, A34426 D. S.; Buchanan, 18451 Qrmr.-Sgt. N. G.; Chapman, A34421 E. J.; Gilchrist, A34626 J.; Hounson, 426135 D. W.; Jordan, 402767 S.; Simpson, 19916 Cpl. H.

13th Batt. -Campbell, 46568 J. F.; Davidson, 24785 Cpl. H.; Ives, A14760 S.; Payne, 46180 L.-Cpl. R.; Reid, 21752 O. R.; Smith, 84025 H.; Viens, 40890 A.

14th Batt. Barnaby, A44102 W. E.; Bluet, 22969 A.; Bourque, 23625 J.; Kerr, 404385 W. A.; Lepine, 26460 P.; McNaughton, A44171 G. A.; Marsh, 26101 C. E.; Valandry, 23713 T.

15th Batt. Barker, 46649 C. C.; Cassidy, 77485 Sgt. J.; Fawcett, 47853 E.; Germon 47861 W. H.; Irwin, 28040 J.

16th Batt. -Mead, 23025 D.; Meikle, 29362 I.; Murray, 420754 J.; Robertson, A20557 J. C.; Thain, 420237 F.

18th Batt.—Braisby, 53204 L.-Sgt. W. H.; Dickson, 53098 C.; Echlin, 53222 J. C.; Hicking, 53810 J. H.; Hirst, 53183 S.; Ray, 53382 Sgt. R.; Ross, 54354 D. H.

19th Batt.—Arnell, 55138 W. S.; Barth, 55376 W. H.; Bible, 55782 C. H.; Bryant, 55578 J. E.; Buchanan, 55580 J. W.; Chesnut, 55117 E. F.; Garratt, 55343 W.; Hutchins, 55446 J.; Kenyon, 55040 J.; Lewis, 55346 Cpl. H. E.; Miller, 406361 A. G.; Middlebrook, 56185 C. R.; Neilson, 55915 J.; Turner, 55728 F. G.; Thomas, 55523 T. H.; Scott, 56028 H.

20th Batt. -Jesson, 57212 W. J.; Phenix, 58175 L.; McJarrow, 57457 R. H.; Rowe-Whitton, 57001 Co. Sgt.-Maj. W.

21st Batt. Allen, 59008 O. H.; Chambers, 59150 S. C. H.; Charles, 59153 W.; Green, 59388 N.; Hircock, 54143 E. A.; Penfold, 59829 W. J.; Southgate, 59901 L.-Cpl. C.; Spicer, 59903 G.; Sutton, 59939 H.; Thomas, 59968 Cpl. G.; Wilson, 60081 E.

22nd Batt. Bigras, 61677 C.; Corneloup, 62176 C.; Gagne, 61241 L.-Cpl. J. E.; Morin, 61985 E.; Sparrow, 61648 J. E.

24th Batt. Gates, 65355 J. H.; Higgins, 65444 A. J.; Hodson, 65457 J.; La Pierre, 417126 A.; Robertson, 65839 J. H.; Sheriff, 65886 S.; Smith, 66236 S. J.; Smith, 65908 J.; Tierney, 65984 J. H.

25th Batt. Brown, 68010 G.; Culton, 67222 R.; Davies, 67240 E.; Francis, 67884 J. F.; Groves, 67442 J. D.; Miller, 68394 W. T.; Miles, 67118 J.; Stubbert, 67568 A.; Sutherland, 67727 L.-Sgt. M. W.; Worthington, 68333 L.-Cpl. R.

26th Batt. Adams, 70175 H. A.; Bertin, 70247 I. H.; Brown, 69069 G. G.; Cole, 69164 O.; Hallett, 69442 L.-Cpl. R.; Hamilton, 412020 J.; Harris, 69403 L.-Cpl. J. G.; Horne, 412694 H.; Howlett, 69421 R.; Jonah, 59462 E.; McAllister 69687 A.; McQueen, 69667 L.; Murphy, 69559 R. A.; Quigley, 70239 B.; Riley, 69849 F.; Thompson, 69981 Sgt. J. W.

27th Batt. Dempster, 71370 E.; Ennis, 71974 O.; Holmes, [illegible] L.-Cpl. F.; McCutcheon, 71624 G. W.; Somers, [illegible] J.

28th Batt. Bowers, 430891 J.; Haywood, 440161 S. W.; Huddle, 446504 Sgt. C.; Torrie, 73011 Co. Sgt.-Mjr. L.; Waugh, 73713 A. M.; Wilson, 73554 E.

29th Batt. Crousse, 76021 J. A.; Hyde, 75143 A. A.; Renyard, 76114 H.; Rumley, 75614 P. H.

31st. Batt. Campbell, 430286 P. H.; Fairbairn, 79141 J. R.; Forster, 80025 W.; Hazell, 79455 Sgt. F.; Lloyd, 466372 E. T.; McGuire, 80259 J.; Stanley, 80256 R. G.; Webb, 79645 Cpl. J. E.

49th Batt. Angus, 432821 G. S.; Callander, 437081 R. M.; Ferguson, 436832 A.

Wounded and Missing.

1st Brig. F.A. Watson, 40727 C.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Wounded and Missing

7th Batt. Roach, 428651 P.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Missing.

14th Batt.—Turcotte, 26280 Sgt. J.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially Reported Prisoners of War.

22nd Batt. Menard, 61272 R.
28th Batt. -Boucher, 73322 S.
29th Batt. Nelson, 76227 P.

**

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

German Outrage in Canada Frustrated.

In an affidavit made by Johannes Henrykus van Koolbergen, a civil engineer, of California, an interesting account is given of a conspiracy to blow up a tunnel on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In April, 1915, Van Koolbergen met a man named George Wilhelm von Brincken in a café in San Francisco. This Von Brincken was an officer in the German Army engaged on secret service work, and he suggested, having first satisfied himself that Van Koolbergen was willing to forward the cause of the Fatherland, that they should visit Mr. Franz Bopp, the German Consul. In the subsequent interview, plans were discussed for blowing up a bridge or a tunnel on the C.P.R.

Van Koolbergen, however, wrote to Wallace C. Orchard, a C.P.R. official in Vancouver, informing him of these facts. In reply he received a telegram asking him to proceed at once to Vancouver, and he was provided with a free passage for the journey.

A Trainload of Dynamite.

Meanwhile the scheme had matured. Von Brincken had information as to when a trainload of dynamite was due to pass between Revelstoke and Vancouver. The C.P.R. track here runs along the south bank of the Fraser River, and there are many tunnels and bridges. On the north bank the C.N.R. was in course of construction, so that the necessary explosives were easily obtainable from the stores of dynamite intended for blasting operations. If successful, Van Koolbergen was to receive $3,000, and Von Brincken offered him $500 to defray travelling expenses, but Van Koolbergen refused this, fearing to compromise himself in the eyes of the authorities.

Arriving in Vancouver, Van Koolbergen discussed the matter with various officials, including the district commanding officer, the outcome being that an announcement appeared in the Vancouver papers to the effect that one of the tunnels in the Selkirks had caved in from unknown causes, and that traffic was much delayed in consequence. A letter was also sent to Von Brincken informing him of the success of the plot.

Bogus Telegrams.

Having returned to San Francisco, Van Koolbergen received $200 from Von Brincken, who told him to call at the German Consulate for the balance. This he did, but the German Consul was not entirely satisfied with Van Koolbergen's account, even though it was supported by copies of different Vancouver papers. Van Koolbergen therefore wrote to the Dutch Vice-Consul at Vancouver enquiring as to the cause of delay on the C.P.R. At the same time he sent a telegram to Mr. Orchard directing him to wire a bogus reply to his letter to the Dutch Vice-Consul, stating that all information was refused, but he had found out that there had been some accident. With this additional proof he again approached Mr. Bopp, who paid him a further $300 for his travelling expenses and promised to let him have $1,750 on the following day, which sum Van Koolbergen agreed to accept instead of the $3,000 originally offered.

Mr. Bopp, however, did not keep this promise. He was seeking information from independent sources, and intended to wait until this should come to hand. Thereupon Van Koolbergen wrote to Mr. Bopp demanding prompt settlement if friendly relations were to be maintained. This had the desired effect, and on the day after Von Brincken handed over to him $1,500, keeping $250 for himself, which it had been mutually agreed he should receive as a kind of commission. Van Koolbergen signed a receipt for $700, because, as Von Brincken explained, $1,750 was rather a high sum, and any discrepancy could be accounted for under the head of secret service.

Von Brincken has since been arrested, and the Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco has returned indictments against him on the charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to blow up munition plants. For their share in the frustration of the tunnel plot the astute C.P.R. officials are to be congratulated.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duchess of Connaught was elected President of the Canadian Red Cross Society at the annual meeting held in Toronto last week. In a gracious speech accepting the honour her Royal Highness said it would intensify her already keen interest in Red Cross work. Her Royal Highness mentioned that since the war broke out the Society had collected cash to the amount of over $1,100,000 and $3,000,000 worth of goods.

* *

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Dominion Minister of Railways and Canals, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, and the Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, were among those present at a private dinner given at the House of Commons on Thursday of last week to enable members of the Executive Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Imperial House of Commons to meet members of the Association from the Parliaments of Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

Photos]

MISS DOROTHY E. BUCKWELL,

To be married to Lieut. Graham on Wednesday.

* *

Mr. Cochrane, who has been visiting his sons on active service at the front, returned to Canada on Wednesday via New York by the R.M.S. *Baltic*.

* *

Lord Shaughnessy was a guest at luncheon of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and a member of the Government House party at the opening of the Dominion Parliament.

* *

Lady Tupper has left for England to join her husband, Lieut. Sir Charles Tupper, of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, who is on Overseas service.

* *

The King has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by the Hon. Louis Tellier on his retirement from the office of a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

Sir Rodmond Roblin, formerly Premier of Manitoba, has been very ill in California.

* *

Lady Pellatt, Commissioner for the Girl Guides of Canada, received from Miss Agnes Baden-Powell and the English Girl Guides Christmas greetings and good wishes for the growth of the Society in Canada during the New Year.

* *

Lieut.-Col. the Rev. R. H. Steacy, Director of the Canadian Chaplain Service, was the preacher at the evening service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last Sunday.

* *

The christening of the infant son of the late Captain Guy M. Drummond took place in the church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on December 26. The rector, the Rev. Arthur French, officiated. The child received the names Guy Melfort, the sponsors being Mr. Huntly Drummond and Captain Gregor Barclay (by proxy).

* *

The Rev. A. W. Gough, vicar of Brompton, is undertaking, at the special request of the Bishop of London, a visit to the churches in Eastern and Western Canada. He will be the guest of the Bishop of Quebec, and he will begin his mission by preaching in Quebec Cathedral on Ash Wednesday, afterwards proceeding to Montreal, Ottawa, and other cities in Eastern Canada, and will conclude with a series of addresses at the various Canadian clubs in New York.

* *

Major P. Anderson, who escaped from Germany, has been transferred from the 9th to the 12th Battalion, C.E.F.

* *

At the luncheon given to Sir George Reid, M.P., by the Royal Colonial Institute on January 19, the Hon. Sir George Perley, Lieut.-Col. Pelletier, M.D., Agent-General for Quebec, and Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, were among those present.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

We reproduce portraits of Lieut. C. Heathcote Graham, 2nd Divl. Train, C.A.S.C., of Ottawa, and Miss Dorothy E. Buckwell, daughter of the Rev. L. and Mrs. Buckwell, Newington Vicarage, Folkestone, who are to be married on February 2. Miss Buckwell for some time acted as Secretary to the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, Beechborough Park.

* *

An engagement is announced between James Edwin, only son of the Rev. J. N. Carpenter, D.D., and Mrs. Carpenter, Saskatoon, and Mary Dorothea, only daughter of the Rev. C. Platts, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Platts.

* *

The wedding of Miss Emma J. Lyster, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Lyster, of Montreal, to Mr. R. H. H. Daniel, son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Daniel, of Rothesay, N.B., was celebrated on December 24 in the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal.

An engagement is announced between Lieut. Maurice Burke, of Montreal, 3rd Battalion, at present in France, and Miss Fannie Pipes, of Amherst, N.S., daughter of the late Hon. W. T. Pipes, Attorney General of Nova Scotia.

* *

At Victoria, B.C., on December 21, the marriage took place of Mary Frances, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, of Scatsburn," Ross-shire, Scotland, and Lieut. Arthur Howard Kirkham MacCallum, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Campbell MacCallum, of Fowl Bay, and grandson of Mrs. MacCallum and the late Captain MacCallum, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

* *

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Meredith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Meredith, of Quebec, to Mr. James William Williams, of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the Bishop of Quebec and Mrs. Williams, took place at the Anglican Cathedral, Quebec, last week.

* *

The marriage of Mr. Gordon Torrance Beardmore, second son of Mr. Alfred O. Beardmore, of Toronto, to Lillian Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. E. J. Silcock, C.E., and Mrs. Silcock, of Barkstone Lodge, Roundbay, Leeds, took place in Buenos Ayres on December 24.

[*F. A. Swaine.*

LIEUT. C. HEATHCOTE GRAHAM,

To be married to Miss Buckwell on Wednesday.

* *

At St. Peter's Church, Brockville, Ontario, on December 29, Major Winthrop Sears, of the 33rd Battery, C.E.F., Kingston, was married to Miss Brenda Matilda Katharine, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Fred Jackson, of Brockville.

* *

At Holy Trinity Church, Eltham, on Monday, Captain Stanley Alwyn Smith, D.S.O., M.D., Canadian Army Medical Corps, younger son of Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Smith, V.D., and Mrs. Smith, of Stafford, was married to Pearl Evangeline, daughter of Mr. N. D. Bradley, of New York, U.S.A. Capt. Smith, who was attached to No. 3 Canadian Field Hospital, received the D.S.O. for removing wounded under heavy fire at Festubert on May 20. He is now Surgeon-in-Chief of the Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Shorncliffe.

* *

The marriage took place on December 18, quietly in St. Philip's Church, Toronto, of Miss Mary Brodie MacWatt, daughter of Judge MacWatt, Sarnia, to Mr. John Melville Laing, barrister-at-law, son of the late Mr. John Burnett Laing.

OFF TO THE FRONT: RECRUITS FOR THE FIRST CONTINGENT LEAVING QUESNEL, B.C.

This band of recruits from a little settlement of only some 300 inhabitants is typical of what has happened throughout Canada.

Photo]

HEADQUARTERS SUBORDINATE STAFF, 1

DIVI

Sitting, left to right: Sergt. C. E. Straker (16th Can. Scottish Batt.; wound Ploegsteert); C.S.M. (now Lieut.) Sudden (16th Batt.; wounded at Ypres). R.S (W.O.) Nelson (16th Batt.; wounded at Ploegsteert); Staff Sergt. Inst. A. S. Mi (Army Gymnasia Staff); C.S.M. John Manners (17th N.S. Res. Batt.). Pte. S Vallance (63rd Edmonton Batt.).

Middle Row: Pte. F. McWilliam (10th Western Canada Batt.; wounded at Fe bert); Pte. F. Handley (25th N.S. Batt.); Pte. W. J. Fohy (22nd French-Cana

Ph

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 26TH BATTERY, 7TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE, 2ND DIVISIONAL

Major E. C. Hale, Commanding the Battery, is seen in the centre of the row of officers, and with him, on either side, are Capt. K. B. Carruthers, Lieut. G. F. H. Hilliard, Lieut. J. A. Read, and Lieut. A. Oliver.

This Battery was recruited and mobilised at Kingston, O

RESERVE BRIGADE, CANADIAN TRAINING [J. Weston & Son.
FFE

; Sergt. E. W. Brunsden (63rd Edmonton Batt.); Corpl. C. H. Taunton (24th
eal Batt.); Pte. V. C. Clarke (43rd C.H. Winnipeg Res. Batt.); Pte. L. Lock-
(24th Montreal Batt.); C.S.M. J. H. Millward (61st Winnipeg Batt.).
Row: Pte. A. W. Chaplin (15th Toronto Batt; wounded at Ypres) Pte. J.
(42nd Montreal Batt.); Pte. J. B. Le Brie (Canadian Permanent A.S.C.).
. F. Williams (63rd Edmonton Batt.); Sergt. H. T. Heselton (63rd Batt.).

SAYING GOOD-BYE TO QUESNEL'S RECRUITS.

The gathering of friends and relatives by the wayside.

. C.E.F.

ed on its strength are a large number of University students.

THE BRIGADE COMMANDER, [J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.
HEADQUARTERS AND ATTACHED STAFFS, 11TH INFANTRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, SHORNCLIFFE.

Sitting, left to right: Major Wilfrid Bovey (5th R.H., Montreal, late 42nd Montreal Batt.), Brigade Major; Brig.-General J. P. Landry (5th Divl. Area, Quebec), G.O.C.; Capt. T. W. Lawson (G.G.B.G., Toronto), Staff Capt.
Standing; Lieut. L. de V. Chipman (5th R.H., Montreal, late 13th Montreal Batt.; wounded at Ypres), Orderly Officer; Lieut. C. M. Hersey (5th R.H., Montreal, late 13th Batt.; wounded at Festubert), Instructor of Junior Officers; Lieut. A. H. Appleton (17th N.S. Res. Batt.), Pioneer Officer; Lieut. B. P. Gibson (C.O.C.), Musketry Officer; Lieut. J. C. L. Young (1st Batt; wounded at Festubert; late 9th Res. Batt.), Gymnastic Instructor; Lieut. H. J. Ford (43rd Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg Res. Batt.), Signalling Officer; Lieut. H. G. Simpson (43rd C.H., Winnipeg Res. Batt.), Machine Gun Officer.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE

TORONTO.—Auto licences for 1915 brought the Province a revenue of $354,759. There were 41,000 cars registered, of which 35,000 are owned in Ontario, the others being those of tourists, largely from the United States. The average fee was $8 per car. About 30,000 of the Ontario cars were of the lowest grade in the schedule, which, on the basis of horse-power, pay fees of $6 per car; 50 horse-power cars pay $25.

——The City Council has voted $250,000 for the Patriotic Fund without a word of discussion.

——The report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines says:—"The gold districts of Northern Ontario are fulfilling the prediction made several years ago that they would make good the loss caused by the waning of the silver mines of Cobalt. Thus, the combined value of the gold and silver output of the first nine months of the past year was only $167,661 less than for the same portion of 1914, notwithstanding the fact that the yield of silver fell off over 20 per cent."

——The Lake freight steamships *G. R. Crowe*, of the St. Lawrence and Chicago Navigation Co., and *Algonquin*, of the Port Colborne and St. Lawrence Steamship Co., have been sold to an English syndicate. The former was built at Dundee in 1907, and the latter on the Clyde in 1888. Mr. A. B. Mackay, of Hamilton, negotiated the sale of the *Algonquin*.

LONDON.—On December 29, Mr. Philip Pocock, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, announced that the hydro-electric surplus for the past year would be $60,000. Eleven hundred new domestic services were installed during the year, and the total consumption is now 7,000 horse-power.

WELLAND.—Mr. Justice Livingstone has increased the equalised assessment of this county from $19,385,861 to $38,746,968. The judgment was in regard to an appeal by Pelham township against the assessment. Some of the municipalities have their equalised assessment trebled, while others were raised but a small percentage. His Honour decided that industries having a fixed assessment are to pay county taxes on their actual valuation. These actual values exceed the fixed assessments by $7,000,000 at a low valuation.

STRATFORD.—The Light and Heat Committee of the Public Utilities Board announces net profits of $2,587 for last year, in addition to the patriotic grants of $2,600 and $6,000 spent in the purchase of new land. The total revenue from the hydro-electric business was $61,577. There are now 2,216 consumers, an increase of 315 for the year. A reduction of from $30 to $28 per horse-power is promised.

KINGSTON.—Addressing the Commercial Travellers' Association here, the Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General of this Province, said:—"Ontario is doing her bit and doing it well." The contributions of Ontario to all patriotic services amount to the sum of $13,000,000, made up as follows:—Canadian Patriotic Fund, $2,350,000; Red Cross, $2,994,000; Ontario Government contributions, $1,778,000; to the British Red Cross Fund, $1,395,000; machine-gun contributions, $500,000; from Municipal Councils, $1,200,000; Belgian Relief Fund, $362,000; University of Toronto Hospital, $135,000; Ontario farmers' contributions of produce to the British Government, $100,000; Queen's University Stationary Hospital, $23,000. These figures, Mr. Lucas said, were up to December 1, and the grand total represented $5 per head of the inhabitants of the Province.

SARNIA. The Customs officials here on December 29 surprised American citizens who work on the Canadian side of the river by detaining each man coming over until he had paid a poll tax of $1. This is in retaliation for an order to collect 1 per cent. of the wages of any Canadians working in the United States and residing in Canada.

The Lambton County Council recently decided that from December no one enlisting in the county would be insured

PORT ARTHUR. Colonel Carrick and Lieut Col. Machin, Officer Commanding the 94th Overseas Battalion, of Port Arthur, addressed a recruiting meeting here on December 30. Colonel Carrick supplemented his remarks with an appeal in support of local option.

QUEBEC PROVINCE

QUEBEC.—The copper deposits of the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec were worked as far back as 1850. Some illusions have been dispelled regarding a few of the mines, and serious attention is now being drawn to the possibilities of the district in which the mines are situated. Shipments of pyrite ores from Quebec have now reached 117.778 tons, containing 6,458,979 lb. of copper in the ore.

A statement from the quarantine officials at Grosse Isle indicates that a total of only 27,667 people coming into Canada were examined in 1915, which is 70,676 less than in 1914.

MONTREAL.—A Bill has been presented to the Legislature asking for the incorporation of a new electric railway styled "The Vercheres Chambly and Laprairie Tramways Company," to operate on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence between St. Roch and Chateauguay, and from Laprairie to Chambly, with loop lines and connection branches to other places in the counties of Chateauguay, Laprairie, Chambly, Vercheres, and Richelieu, and across the river to this city.

The Montreal Publicity Association, at its eighth annual meeting, elected the following officers:—Hon. President, Mr. Anson McKim; President, Mr. Frederick Abraham; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. W. Ashcroft and E. M. Emery; Secretary, Mr. G. Warren Brown; Treasurer, Mr. R. S. Muller.

The Montreal Lumber Association has elected as President Mr. A. H. Campbell; Vice-President, Mr. P. D. Gordon; Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Cotter. Mr. Campbell states that, in spite of the high ocean freight rates, the exports from Montreal will be found to have been quite as large as those in 1914. The demand has been chiefly for lumber, such as spruce, and hard woods for the manufacture of cases and crates.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.—At the annual meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of Quebec, held at the Macdonald Agricultural College here, Professor W. T. Macoun stated that Austrian interned prisoners were being usefully employed in laying out a new experimental farm 420 miles north of Quebec city. Professor W. Lochead, of Macdonald College, was elected President of the Society; Mr. T. A. Raymond, Vice-President; and Mr. Peter Reid, of Chateauguay Basin, Secretary.

THREE RIVERS.—The Three Rivers Traction Co., which recently inaugurated their city line here, has extended the line to Baptist Island, where the mills of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. are situated. Logging is progressing favourably, and a big output for this winter is anticipated.

HUNTINGDON.—The County Council of Huntingdon has voted $5,000 to the Patriotic Fund, and added $1,000 to the citizens' subscriptions of $4,000 to the Red Cross Fund.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Dalhousie University Hospital Unit, which is commanded by Colonel Stewart, has been presented with a motor field ambulance by the Red Cross Society, Windsor.

SYDNEY. Over 100 per cent. increase over 1914 is reported from the Baddeck Creamery in 1915: the output for 1916 is expected to show a corresponding gain as the result of improved transportation. The entire output of butter was sold in the county of Cape Breton, the greater part in Sydney and North Sydney.

The prospects for the new Margaree Creamery are even more rosy. It will receive its supplies from about 800 cows, whereas the Baddeck Creamery only had 500 to draw from; and the rate of increase will, from the attitude of the farmers, be much greater the second year than the second year's increase at Baddeck.

This city has paid $8,170 as its share of the Provincial war tax.

The Cape Breton Canadian Club for 1916 has elected as Hon President Mr. J. S. McLennan; President, Judge Finlayson; Vice Presidents, Messrs. Finlay MacDonald, K.C., and E. E. Shaw; Secretary, Mr. E. C. Hanrahan; Archivist, Mr A. R. McIsaac.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Ex-Alderman John Scott, lumberman and railway contractor, has volunteered to go on active service with a construction corps.

Mr. James S. Neill has been elected President of the Board of Trade.

ST. JOHN.—Mayor Frink and several friends entertained at the Royal Hotel, in honour of Major W. R. Brown, of the 26th Battalion, who won the D.S.O., and who is still a sufferer from his wounds.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government with respect to the operation of the St. John Valley Railway, which is owned by this Province. At present the St. John Valley Railway is being operated as part of the C.G.R. system, and the consideration is 40 per cent. of the gross receipts, which has so far resulted in considerable loss to the Canadian Government Railway.

——The business handled through this port during December established a record. Thirty steamers were loaded up, and the harbour receipts are practically double the figure for December, 1914, which was $7,200.

A large grain elevator is the most immediate need for the greater development of the port.

Two rest-houses have been provided for the longshoremen and dock workers here by the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine.

Mr. R. S. Orchard has been installed W.M. of the Albion Lodge, and Mr. James M. Wilson W.M of the Carleton Union Lodge.

RICHIBUCTO.—Many soldiers are being quartered here for the winter. Mr. R. O'Leary has placed large premises at the disposal of the military authorities, rent free.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—At the end of December there were 65 members of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here on active service.

It is stated that $1,100 per foot was recently paid for some lots in this city.

Grain inspections at Winnipeg during the week ended January 19 covered 1,231 carloads of wheat, 418 of oats, 73 of barley, 12 of flax and 2 of rye.

——A cheque for $3,000 has been received by Mr. C. F. Roland for the Patriotic Fund from Bishop Abram Doerksen, of the Mennonite Somerfelder Church at Altona, who also sent a cheque in 1914 for $1,237 for the fund, thus instancing the patriotism of the Mennonite settlers.

——The Munro Wire Fence Company has lately received an order from the French Government for $240,000 worth of wire netting to be delivered as soon as possible.

The North-West Commercial Travellers' Association has elected Mr. J. M. Scott as President; Mr. G. R. Bolton, Vice-President. Mr. L. C. McIntyre was elected Treasurer for the twentieth time.

——The Winnipeg Ayrshire Society has elected Mr. William Clark, President; Mr. John Ross, Vice-President; Mr. A. McTyer, Secretary.

——The Western Livestock Shippers' Association, at its 11th annual meeting here, elected as President Mr. Ed. Kennedy, of Glenboro'; Vice-President, Mr. George Hamilton, Neepawa; Secretary, Mr. Alex. Miller, Winnipeg.

BRANDON.—A by-law has been adopted placing an age limit of ten years on boys selling papers. They must wear a badge and pay 25 cents licence fee. Alderman Trotter moved the by-law, which passed its first, second, and third readings, and was duly adopted. A penalty of $50 is provided for infractions of the regulation, which came into effect on January 1.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Patriotic Fund has elected as President, Commissioner Perry; Vice-President, Mr. J. A. Allan. During the last year $65,000 was contributed, but the demands on the fund grow with the increasing enlistments and casualties, and $100,000 must be raised.

SASKATOON.—At the Provincial Seed Fair held here on January 7, under the auspices of the College of Agriculture, Mr. Seager Wheeler was awarded the Championship and Farm Crops Trophy for the best exhibit of "Marquis" wheat. This is the first time Mr. Wheeler has won the Provincial Championship, although he has three times gained the World's Championship. The first prize for Red Fyfe wheat was won by Mr. S. R. C. Keppel. Mr. Henry How, of Prince Albert, was awarded first prize for "Marquis" wheat reaped from the prize-winning field in the Standing Grain Competition. Mr. John Davidson, of Buffalo Horn, won the Barley Championship.

YELLOW GRASS.—At a meeting, convened by the Mayor, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League, the following were appointed a local committee: President, Mr. A. S. Baker; Vice-President, Dr. Allen; Secretary, Mr. R. J. Brandon.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., who was present at a dinner given to members of the *Bulletin* staff, who have enlisted, said: "It is upon the loyalty and sacrifice of the people that the British Empire rests, and upon the British Empire rests the liberty of the world. Upon us in Edmonton, as upon all in other corners of the Empire, rests the burden which we are carrying to-day, and which we will continue to carry even if it be heavier in the future." Mr. John Howey, Managing Editor of the *Bulletin*, also spoke. The guests were Lieut. G. D. Hunt, of the 138th Batt., news editor; Sergt. J. D. Craig, 63rd Batt., reporter; Private E. L. Winters, 66th Batt., linotype operator; Private J. Hermiston, 51st Batt., printer; Private L. G. Ingram, of the 138th, of the circulation department; Private R. Stinson, 151st Batt., printer.

CALGARY.—All the plans, profiles, and field work records of the proposed new Elbow River waterworks system, which cost in the neighbourhood of $10,000, are said to be missing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Following a conference upon the subject held here the Provincial Ministers of the Western Provinces have decided that institutions for joint use shall be provided as follows: Manitoba, incorrigibles and deaf mutes; Saskatchewan, blind asylum; Alberta, mental defectives; and British Columbia, imbeciles. The capital cost of each institution will be borne by the provinces individually, but the maintenance will be shared among the four.

——The contract for interior repairs to the Alaska Steamship Company's s.s. *Mariposa*, now being structurally repaired at the yards of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Co., has been let to Yarrows, Ltd., Esquimalt. The refitment contract is reported to be $70,000.

VANCOUVER.—Gains in the exports from this Province to the United States during the past year are recorded, exceeding in value by $14,083,922 the figures of 1914. The greater part of this business was transacted through this port. Large gains are noted in the exports of forest products, especially shingles.

——As a memorial to the late Ralph Ewart Herald, who was killed in action at St. Julien on April 22, 1915, a fully equipped operating room in the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the General Hospital has been provided at a cost of over $1,000 by his parents. Colonel Clark, of the Seaforth Highlanders, unveiled a memorial tablet in the operating room.

PATRIOTIC WORK IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the Hon. P. T. McGrath.

St. John's, N.F.

In common with the rest of the Empire, the citizens of St. John's and other parts of the Colony have been active during the past year in carrying on various forms of patriotic endeavour. Taking into account the circumstances of the country and the resources of its people, the record for 1915 will, I think, compare very favourably with what has been done by any other part of the Overseas Dominions.

The Patriotic Fund, created to assist the dependents of our soldiers and sailors on active service, has been raised to a total of $100,000, and weekly grants to supplement their provision from other sources are being made from that fund to all applicants whose cases are considered to justify relief, so that they may subsist at least as well as when the breadwinners were at home. The fund is adequate for immediate needs, and therefore the trustees have not yet proceeded with their endeavour to swell the total to about $250,000, which they feel will be necessary in order to meet the obligations that will have to be met at the close of the war in dealing with the numerous cases that will not come within the scope of any pension provision that the Colony may make for military and naval pensions.

The Women's Patriotic Association.

The Women's Patriotic Association raised a fund of about $20,000, which has been used entirely in providing comforts for the Newfoundland soldiers on the firing line, and materials for the needs of the sick and wounded in the war, regardless of where these come from. All the materials which were worked up by thousands of women during the winter months were sent forward during the spring and early summer, and evoked the most favourable comments from the authorities on the other side as to the handiwork of the women of the Colony.

Aeroplanes from Newfoundland.

In July an appeal was received from the Secretary of the Overseas Club for contributions from Newfoundland towards a fleet of aeroplanes which that club was endeavouring to put in commission, and an appeal directed by the Patriotic Association at St. John's to the people of the island resulted in the securing of more than twice the amount asked for. The original decision was that Newfoundland should give two aeroplanes, two large machines costing $11,000 each, but when the fund closed a month later it was found that nearly $50,000 had been subscribed throughout the island, in addition to which the three brothers Reid, owners of the railway system, contributed a flying machine on their own account, at a cost of $7,500. The contributions from the citizens enabled four of the large machines to be secured, while a sum of $3,500 in cash, the surplus of the fund, was handed over to the principals of the Overseas Club in London to be used as judged best by them in connection with the movement.

For the British Red Cross.

In October the appeal made to the Overseas Dominions by Lord Lansdowne, as President of the British Red Cross Societies, for a Trafalgar Day collection in aid of the hospitals for the wounded soldiers and sailors of the British Empire was officially announced, and steps were taken to promote another collection on its behalf. Despite the fact that only a week's notice was possible, this resulted in the gathering of nearly $12,000, though much of the island could not, unfortunately, be touched at all owing to the inadequate time available. However, very creditable work in the same direction had previously been done through the agency of what is known as the Cot Fund.

The Cot Fund, Newfoundland's contribution towards the Red Cross hospitals, had been launched in the city early in the year, the idea being to provide a ward of twenty-five beds, to be known as the Newfoundland Ward, in some of the Red Cross hospitals. The providing of the twenty-five beds and their maintenance for a year would, it was understood, cost $12,500. An effort was made to raise this sum chiefly among the school children of the island and their teachers, and those interested in education generally, and so warmly was the movement taken up that this amount was secured at the time the Trafalgar Day collection was inaugurated.

Christmas Gifts.

With the coming of November arose anew the question of Christmas gifts for our men on active service, and a men's Tobacco Fund and a women's Pudding Fund were both set on foot. The former proposed to provide a pound of good locally made tobacco of a brand much in favour among the Newfoundland soldiers, and costing about 50 cents a pound. This would require $15,000 to supply the 3,000 soldiers and sailors, and this sum was secured within a week. The women's fund was designed to provide each man with presents amounting to $1, and within a fortnight the sum of $3,500 was raised for this purpose, the amount in excess of the puddings, cake, chocolates, and other items provided out of it being set apart to supply mouth-organs, concertinas, and other musical instruments for our men in the trenches to enable them to while away the waiting hours.

Notwithstanding these various funds, during the fall the Women's Patriotic Association successfully made a second appeal for funds for the winter's work in providing comforts for our men and for the sick and wounded in the war.

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NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN GALLIPOLI.

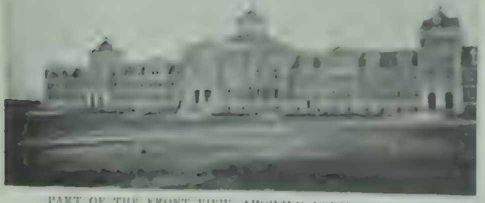
The Capture of "Caribou Hill."

Sergt. C. F. Garland, of the 1/1 Newfoundland Regiment, writing home to St. John's, describes the fight for which "C" Company was mentioned in Brigade Orders by Brigadier-General D. E. Cayley, C.M.G., while in Gallipoli. For this a Military Cross and two Distinguished Conduct Medals have been awarded. (See page 123.)

"When we were in the trenches the other night," he says, "our men made quite a name for themselves. A patrol of our men in command of an officer went out and captured some Turkish snipers' dug-outs. They, who only numbered six men, Lieut. Donnelly, and an N.C.O., were attacked by about seventy or more Turks, but kept them at bay till Lieut. Ross and another patrol, by a lucky chance, arrived on the scene. They successfully kept the Turks at bay, who lost quite a lot of their men killed and wounded, and the remainder of them 'beat it' back to their trench. All through the night they kept up a continuous rifle fire and bomb-throwing. We came out of it with an officer, an N.C.O., and three men wounded. One of the wounded died, but the others are only slightly wounded. I think this was quite a feat for our battalion, and the General complimented our men and we were praised in Brigade Orders. The hill which our men took and successfully held is called 'Caribou Hill' (named after our regiment), and is about 150 yards out in front of our trenches, and commands quite a view of the Turkish trenches."

**

Mr. Charles E. Neill, son of Mr. James S. Neill, President of the Fredericton Board of Trade, has been appointed General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, in succession to Mr. E. L. Pease. He has been Assistant General Manager since 1907.



PART OF THE FRONT VIEW, SHOWING DORMITORY BLOCK

THE MACHINERY BUILDING.

Some of the fine buildin Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, which is now in operation.

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

An interesting list, published in a recent issue of the Montreal *Financial Times*, provides particulars of 25 Canadian industrial preferred stocks on which arrears of dividends have accumulated. A similar list published in the commencement of 1915 included 27 stocks, two companies having in the interim cleared themselves of this form of indebtedness. The list now referred to shows that at the end of 1915 the amount of accumulated preference dividends totalled $7,471,109, which represented an average of 11.3 per cent. on the par value of the preferred stocks of the twenty-five companies.

* * *

In regard to these companies, but with the exception of the Spanish River Co., the status of whose shares is considered to be obscured, the *Financial Times* expresses the opinion that "presumably, in the long run, the majority will pay the dividends in arrears." In the list which we print below some particulars are given of thirteen of these companies, of whose preferred shares some proportion is held in Great Britain:—

Stock.	Accumulated Arrears. per cent.	Amount of issued 7 p.c. cum. pref. $	Latest available quotation.
Ames-Holden-McCready	10½	2,500,000	70½
Canadian Car and Foundry	10½	7,000,000	99⅝
Dominion Iron and Steel	12	5,000,000	100
Canada Steamship Lines	11	6,250,000	70
Steel Co. of Canada	3½	6,496,300	93
Sawyer-Massey	11	1,500,000	74½
Winnipeg Paint and Glass	12	500,000	—
Cockshutt Plow	11	6,465,000	64
Belding Paul	18	860,200	—
National Steel Car	7	1,500,000	-
Spanish River	17½	5,700,000	35
Dominion Canners	5	2,178,300	—
Macdonald	14	1,766,800	—

* * *

In regard to these the question of whether, or when, a resumption of preferred dividend payments may be expected is of direct interest to British shareholders. In the cases of the Steel Co. of Canada and the National Steel Car Co., the question has already been practically settled by the Directors. The former company has already authorised a payment of 3½ per cent. on back dividend account, thus only leaving 3½ per cent. in arrears. The latter has announced that its arrears will be paid off during 1916, and it is believed that this will be accomplished by the payment of 3½ per cent. each quarter, instead of the usual 1¾ per cent.

* * *

In the case of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., an early resumption of payments also seems probable. It is now some months since the President of the former company announced that shareholders might look forward to an early resumption of dividends. The company has for many months been profitably engaged on enormous orders, and despite the rumours as to difficulties in financing its contracts and in making deliveries, which rumours are probably responsible for the reaction in the quotation of the shares from the somewhat extravagant figures they reached some time ago, the general belief seems to be that action may be anticipated in regard to the preferred dividend before 1916 is very old. The position seems to be somewhat similar in regard to the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. The Dominion Steel Corporation has been able to continue payment of its preference dividends uninterruptedly, although the preference dividends of the Iron and Steel Co.—which is one of its constituents—are in arrears. Our Toronto correspondent quoted recently a statement by one of the Directors to the effect that while the question of the resumption of dividend payments had not then been considered by the Directors, they might be expected to take the matter into consideration very soon. It is believed that, in this case, some action may be looked for during the coming spring. In some usually well-informed financial circles in Montreal the Canada Steamship Lines is also regarded among the probables, as it is understood that—largely owing to the extremely heavy autumn grain traffic—the company will be able to show a large surplus in respect of its operations in 1915.

* * *

The position of the Cockshutt Plow Co. has been alluded to at some length quite recently in *Canada*. In this case there is involved not only a recovery in the company's current business, but also the ability to collect satisfactorily on account of its past sales. It was encouraging to note that both the President and the General Manager of the company spoke hopefully, though conservatively, in regard to both these matters. It may also be remembered that in this case there is no bond issue in front of the preferred stock. In this latter respect the Sawyer-Massey Co. is not so fortunate, as it has outstanding $691,200 of 6 per cent. First Mortgage bonds. Still, like the Cockshutt Co., this company should benefit considerably by the effect of the big crop in the West, and meanwhile it is sharing to some extent in the munition business which has been a welcome help to many Canadian enterprises.

* * *

Another of these companies whose stocks have been active during the past few months is Ames-Holden-McCready, Ltd. Following the reorganisation in its present form several years ago, this company for some time paid its preference dividends regularly, though, after doing so, the remaining surplus of profits was never sufficient to render a common stock dividend probable. The appreciation of the company's preferred stock from the low price at which it was quoted a year ago, little more than reflects the accumulated arrears of preferred dividends. The proportionately greater appreciation in the common, however, is probably significant of the improved estimation of the company's position, which is due to the fact that the company has for some time been working to its full capacity, and has secured orders which ensures its continuing to be equally busy for an extended period. Meanwhile, its domestic business is reported to be greatly improved.

* * *

In the halcyon days of progress and development which preceded 1914 the Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co. earned a very high percentage of profits. The business depression and the cessation of building, however, could not fail to affect the company's business severely. No recent figures or statements by officials of the company are available from which to form an opinion of the present position of the enterprise.

* * *

The business of the Macdonald Co. is reported to be steadily improving. The company's ability to meet its obligations to the former proprietors considerably increased confidence in it.

* * *

The position of Dominion Canners was sufficiently ventilated in the discussions which surrounded the absorption by this company of British Canadian Canners. Little information is available in regard to Belding-Paul-Corticelli. The remarks of our contemporary as to the obscurity of the position of the Spanish River Co. have already been alluded to, and can only be endorsed.

**

LAST YEAR'S CROPS.

The final returns from the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, relative to the grain crops of Canada last year are as follow:—

Wheat, 376,303,600 bushels, against 161,280,000; oats, 520,103,000, against 313,078,000; barley, 53,331,300, against 36,201,000; rye, 2,394,100, against 2,016,800; peas, 3,478,850, against 3,362,500; flax seed, 10,628,000, against 7,175,200; mixed grains, 17,523,100, against 16,382,500; corn for husking, 14,368,000, against 13,924,000, in 1914.

**

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sir Max Aitken's "Canada in Flanders."

"Canada in Flanders," by Sir W. Max Aitken, M.P.—The vivid narratives of the Canadian "Eye-Witness" require no commendation to readers of *Canada*. They will warmly welcome the publication on Thursday last in book form of despatches, most of which have appeared in our columns either in full or in an abbreviated form. From Sir Max Aitken's graphic pen we have spirited descriptions of the engagements in which the men of the 1st Division participitated last year. To those who have not read these before, the names of Neuve Chapelle, Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Armentières will ever afterwards have a new meaning, and new memories of fierce fighting and splendid valour. Here we have also accounts of the visits to the front of Sir Robert Borden and Sir Sam Hughes, and useful records of Royal messages, speeches, honours, and casualties—the total of these last up to November 30 being given as 13,556. In a preface Mr. Bonar Law justifiably commends the book as "a model of lucid, picturesque, and sympathetic narrative," and in an eloquent introduction Sir Robert Borden pays a fine tribute to Canada's heroes. "Canada in Flanders," forming Volume I. of "The Official Story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force," should be in the hands of everyone, on both sides of the Atlantic, whose heart can thrill with pride at a deathless story, stirringly told. (London, Toronto, and New York: Hodder and Stoughton. Pp. 247; 1s. net.)

"The Dardanelles: An Epic Told in Pictures," is made up of a series of 100 excellent photographic reproductions of scenes in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and a description of the operations extracted from Sir Ian Hamilton's despatches. (London: Alfieri Picture Service. Pp. 100; 2s. 6d. net.)

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Corinthian (to St. John, N.B.) ... **Feb. 18**
Sicilian (to St. John, N.B.) ... ... **March 3**

GLASGOW SERVICE.
Sardinian (to Halifax and Portland)... **Feb. 2**
Franklyn (to Boston) ... ... **Feb. 3**
British Monarch (to Boston) ... **Feb. 19**

LONDON SERVICE.
Pretorian (to St. John, N.B., via Havre) **Feb.**

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John Stirling Cockburn, General Manager; George A. H[illegible], Secretary.

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET.
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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:

Consols Wednesday, February 2

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Feb. 8.	Wed., Feb. 9.	Thurs., Feb. 10.

Stock Exchange business remains light, and the general appearance of markets is distinctly lethargic.

Canadian securities have moved irregularly and have not achieved any marked degree of animation at any time. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion are again practically without change. The Old Fours have kept around 92, while the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., though experiencing some fluctuation at times, are also without net-movement at $96\frac{3}{4}$.

Canadian Pacifics have been on offer in the railroad list mainly on Wall Street account, and in the absence of local support the quotation has fallen back over $5 to 181. Since the coming into operation of the Treasury scheme for the mobilisation of Americans the buying of Canadian Pacifics for exchange purposes has ceased, and this is naturally increasingly reflected in the quotation. Grand Trunk issues have not been at all freely dealt in. Several net declines of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ are shown, and the 1st Preference at 66 has lost a point. The Three-Year Notes have given way $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 97. Canadian Northern issues have been quiet. In the land group Hudson's Bays were lower at one time, but they showed rallying power on declines, and record no net movement at $6\frac{5}{8}$. Lower priced shares have merely marked time.

Industrials have been slow. Canadian Cars at 80 are unchanged. The Preferred has fallen 2 to 100. Dominion Steels at 48 are $\frac{1}{2}$ down. There has been no movement in Steel of Canada. Lake Superiors are weaker at 9. There has been some strong support for Brazilian Tractions, but the quotation, though $\frac{3}{4}$ higher on balance at $52\frac{3}{4}$, is under best. Mexico Trams have fallen 1 to 39.

*

QUEBEC'S BUDGET.

In the Legislative Assembly on Friday of last week the Hon. Walter Mitchell, the Provincial Treasurer, in his Budget speech emphasised the flourishing condition of the Province, notwithstanding the demands of war, and announced that the net surplus of revenue over all expenditure for the year was $800,000. Donations for patriotic purposes amounted to $690,000, all of which was taken from current revenue. He pointed with pride (says Reuter) to the fact that no moratorium was necessary in Quebec, as in some Provinces.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, January 12, 1916.

The stock markets commenced the year firmly, a tendency to broader trading being again noticeable. Early last week, however, Canadian Car commenced to show weakness, which became a regular slump in the middle of the week, the Common breaking, on the 4th, no less than $16\frac{1}{2}$ points to $61\frac{3}{4}$, while the Preferred declined to 98, the minimum. The stock, however, rallied to 68, and next day it rose violently to 84, later again reacting. The slump was attributed mainly to difficulties which the company was understood to be experiencing in connection with its enormous Russian munition contracts. While the Russian Government was said to be pressing the company for deliveries, the company was said to be unable to secure punctual deliveries from its sub-contractors in the United States. It is now stated, however, that the company has been granted by the Russian Government an extension of time for deliveries, and has also satisfactorily arranged for sufficient financial backing in the United States to enable it to carry out its enormous contracts. The violent fluctuations in Car naturally created a nervousness which has more or less affected the whole list of war stocks, most of which have given way to some extent. Canada Cement has, however, steadily exhibited strength, the current quotation being around 44. It is understood that Mr. Jones has definitely decided not to join the Board of the Dominion Steel Corporation, and no doubt this statement has been a factor in the strength displayed by the Cement Company's shares.

Current market quotations are:—Canada Car, 76; Canada Forgings, $204\frac{3}{4}$; Canadian General Electric, 109; Canadian Locomotives, 58; Dominion Steel Corporation, 46; Nova Scotia Steel, $98\frac{1}{2}$; Steel Company of Canada, $35\frac{3}{4}$; Montreal Power, 230; Shawinigan, 132. Among the unlisted stocks in Montreal the new Laurentide Power Co.'s stock has been active; it is now quoted at 55. Canada Steamship Lines Common is 16, Preferred, 70; Ames-Holden Common, $20\frac{1}{2}$, Preferred, 70; Russell Motors, 35; Sawyer-Massey Common $27\frac{1}{2}$, Preferred, $74\frac{1}{2}$.

There has been a fair market in the new Canadian war bonds, the present quotation being $97\frac{3}{8}$.

The Toronto mining markets opened the year firmly, the Cobalt group being naturally helped by the advance in price of silver. During the last day or two there has been some reaction. Further rich discoveries of ore are reported on the Nipissing property. Nipissing is quoted at $7.50; Temiskaming at 70 cents; Comagas, $5; Crown Reserve, 53.

Among the Porcupines, Hollinger is at $29.25; Dome Mines, $28.75. Jupiter, after having been somewhat higher, is now $22\frac{1}{2}$; McIntyre, $1. There was heavy trading yesterday in Apex, which closed at $7\frac{7}{8}$.

Mr. H. C. Cox, President of the Canada Life Assurance Company, has been elected a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company has declared a 2 per cent. dividend for the final quarter of 1915, as compared with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for each of the previous three quarters; thus the total dividends of the company for the last year have been $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with 12 per cent. in 1912, 1913, 1914. In view of the present declaration it is assumed that the rate will be 8 per cent. per annum from now on.

*

A CANADIAN'S INVENTIONS.

Designs for the War Office.

Mr. E. C. Hough, the Official Receiver, presided on Monday, at the Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C., over the first meeting of the creditors of Francis Percival Aylwin, described as of 11, Haymarket, a mining engineer.

It was reported that the debtor came from Canada in January, 1914, as the agent of the Empress Land Company (Limited) to arrange the sale of property in Saskatchewan. The matter was not carried through because of the outbreak of war. In September, 1914, he was asked to assist in designing a hut or tent for the troops. He perfected and patented a tent, and afterwards arranged terms with the War Office for the manufacture of the tents and the payment to him of a royalty. In December, 1914, he assigned his patent to the Continever Tent Company (Limited). He estimated that the royalties due to the company amounted to £40,000. An action to recover that amount had been begun, and if judgment went in favour of the company he would receive more than sufficient to pay all his liabilities.

The debtor said that he had also invented a pneumatic howitzer, and for its development borrowed £12,750, which was still due. He obtained an order from the Government for the manufacture of ten of these guns, but the final War Office test of them had not yet been held. He had transferred all his rights in the invention to the Ircoma Syndicate (Limited).

The liabilities of the debtor were estimated at £21,800, the greater part of them being secured. He did not admit that he was insolvent, and he attributed his present position to the inability of the Continever Tent Company (Limited) to obtain payment from the War Office of the amount due for royalties on the tents.

Mr. Walter Howard, C.A., of Norfolk Street, W.C., was appointed trustee of the debtor's estate.

*

It is announced in Toronto that the International Nickel Company will establish a nickel refinery for the treatment of Canadian ores on the Canadian Atlantic seaboard.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN
COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885.)

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The Preferred Stock, carrying a common stock bonus, can still be obtained at a very attractive price.

MURRAY, MATHER & CO.
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TORONTO, CANADA.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	95½
,, C.P.R. 3½ %, 1[illegible]8	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1920-25	[illegible]
,, 3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	[illegible]
,, 3½ % ,, ,, 1930-50	[illegible]
,, 4 % ,, ,, 1940-60	92
,, 3 %, 1938 ...	[illegible]
,, 3½ % C. P. R.	[illegible]
Alberta 4 %, 1922	91
,, 4 %, 1938	83½
,, 4½ %, 1924...	90
,, 4½ % Registered	91
British Columbia 4½ %	99¾
,, ,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	91⅞
,, ,, 3 % ,, ,,	76
Manitoba 4 %, 1947	87
,, 4 %, 1928	87½
,, 4 %, 1949	90
,, 5 %, 1888	97½
,, 4 % Registered	87
,, 4½ % ,,	95½
New Brunswick 4 %	87½
Newfoundland 3½ %	82½
,, 3 %	78
,, 4 % Registered, 1913-38	94⅛
,, 4 % ,, 1895	96
,, 4 % ,, 1896	94½
,, 3½ % ,, 1905	83½
,, 3½ % ,, 1910	83⅜
,, 3½ % ,, 1912	83¼
Nova Scot'a 4½ % ..	79¼
,, 3½ % Registered	78¼
,, 4½ % ,,	93½
Ontario 3½ % Registered	80½
,, 4 % ,,	89
,, 4½ % ,,	92½
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1934...	91½
,, 4 %, 1888...	92
,, 4½ % Registered...	94
,, 3 % ,,	77
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	97
,, 4 %, 1923	90
,, 4 %, 1949 ...	84
,, 4 % Registered	83⅛
,, 4½ % ,,	89 13/16

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	80½
,, 4½ %, 1928-37	92
,, 5 %	87½
,, 5 %, 1934-1944 ...	97½
Edmonton 5 %	[illegible]
,, 5 %, 1923-53...	90
,, 5 %, 1923-33	[illegible]
,, 5 %, 1953	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1932-52...	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1915-21...	81½
Fort William 4½ %...	85
Hamilton 4½ %	85
,, 4 %, 1930-40	86
Maisonneuve 5 % ...	90
Medicine Hat 5 %...	80
Moncton 4 %	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	83¾
,, 4 %, 1948-50	80¾
,, 3 %	60
,, 3½ %, 1942	71½
,, 4½ %, 1951-53 ...	89¾
Moose Jaw 5 %	88¾
,, 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943-63	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	86½
N. Vancouver 5 %,	86½
,, 4½ % 1931...	81
Ottawa 4½ %	91½
Point Grey 4½ %	80
,, 5 %	[illegible]
Port Arthur 4½ %	85
,, 5 %	89
Prince Albert 5 %	81
,, 4½	70
Quebec 3½ %	74
,, 4 %, 19[illegible]	91
,, 4 %, 19[illegible]	86
,, 4½ %, 1[illegible]	83¾
Regina 5 % Stock	89
,, 4½ %	81
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	91
,, 5 %, 1941-61 ...	86
,, 4½ % 1940	[illegible]
,, 4½ % 1941-61	[illegible]
South Vancouver 5 %	[illegible]
,, ,, 4 %	[illegible]
St. John 4 %, 1934 ..	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1916-51	[illegible]
Sherbrooke 4½ % ...	[illegible]
Toronto 3½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1944-8	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1936	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1922-8	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1919-21	91½
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 5 %	[illegible]
Vancouver 4 %, 1950-1-2	[illegible]
,, 4 % 1931	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1947-9	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1926-47 ...	70
,, 4½ %, 1923-33 ...	92½
,, 4½ %, 1953	81
Vancouver 5 %, 1927	100
,, and District Joint Sewers	78½

Municipal—continued.

Victoria 4½ %	70½
,, 4 %, 1962	81
Winnipeg 4 %, 1940	78¾
,, 4 %, 1940-1960 ...	76½
,, 4 %, 1916-36	75
,, 4½ %, 1943-63	84½
,, 4½ %, 1940	97

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5 % 1st Bonds	86½
Algoma Central & H. 5 % Bonds	65
,, Central Term. 5 % Bonds	50
,, ,, ,, Script ...	55
,, Eastern 5 % Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5 % Bonds ...	98¾
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	108½
Calgary and Edmonton 4 % Debentures	79½
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	69
Can. N. Alberta 3½ % Debentures	78
Can. N. Ontario 4 % Debentures	61½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961	[illegible]
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938	79
,, Quebec 4 % ,,	61½
Can. N. Pacific 4 % ,,	86
,, ,, Terminal Debentures	[illegible]
Can. Northern 4 % Perpetual Debentures ...	[illegible]
,, ,, 4 % Debenture Bonds	92
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 4 % Guaranteed Debenture...	[illegible]
,, ,, 3 % Debentures...	65
,, ,, 4 % Land Grant Bonds...	89½
,, ,, 4 % Alberta Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Saskatchewan Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Manitoba Debentures ...	89½
,, ,, 4 % Ontario Div. Debentures	79½
,, ,, 5 % Land Mortgage Debentures	79½
,, ,, Income Debentures ...	58½
,, ,, 5 % Secured Notes, 1919	91
,, ,, 5 % ,, ,, 1918	[illegible]
Can. Northern Western 4½ % Debentures	89½
Can. Pacific Com.	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference ..	[illegible]
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, 5 % ,,	101½
,, ,, 5 % Algoma Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, 6 % Notes	106½
Central Ontario 5 % Bonds	91
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures ..	82
,, ,, 2nd	80
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4 % ,,	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	71½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A	[illegible]
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B	67
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	64½
,, Branch 4 % Bonds (Sask.)	81
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (Alberta)	81½
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (L. Superior)	78½
,, ,, 5 % Notes...	92¾
Grand Trunk Common ...	[illegible]
,, Guaranteed	[illegible]
,, 1st Pref. ...	[illegible]
,, 2nd Pref. ...	[illegible]
,, 3rd Pref.	28
,, 5 % Debentures	[illegible]
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures ..	71
,, Junction 5 % Bonds	98½
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6 %	100
,, 5½ % 3 Year Notes	97
,, 5½ % Notes, 1920...	97½
,, 5 % Notes, 1918...	97
Manitoba S.W. 5 % Bonds	100½
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage ...	[illegible]
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage	[illegible]
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line	[illegible]
Nakusp and Slocan 4 % Bonds ...	[illegible]
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
,, 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	[illegible]
,, ,, 5 % Debentures ..	[illegible]
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	[illegible]
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures	67½
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds	97
,, Capital Stock	[illegible]
Quebec and Lake St. John 4 % 1st Mort.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	[illegible]
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures...	100
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	[illegible]

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A. ...	62½
Can. Bank of Commerce	39
Royal Bank of Canada ...	45/4/-

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
Cedars Rapids	[illegible]
,, 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Calgary Power Bonds ...	[illegible]
Cities Service Com.	[illegible]
,, Preferred	[illegible]
,, 7 % Notes	[illegible]
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	[illegible]
Kaministiquia	[illegible]
Kaministiquia Bonds	
Montreal L., H. and Power	240
,, 4½ % 1st Bonds	94
Shawinigan	140½
,, Bonds	103½
Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures ...	85½

Electric Light and Power—continued.

Toronto Debentures, 1918	95¾
,, Consolidated Debentures	80
Vancouver Power 4½ % Guar. Debentures ...	64

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	18/-
,, ,, ,, Preference	16/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest....	[illegible]
Canada Co.	[illegible]
Canada Wheat Lands ..	[illegible]
Canada N.W. Land	[illegible]
Can. Norther[illegible]	[illegible]
Calgary and Edmonton	[illegible]
Hudson's Bay	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
Investment Corporation of Canada ...	84½
San Antonio Bonds	11
Southern Alberta...	[illegible]
,, 6 % "A" Debentures ...	[illegible]
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £1 Paid	[illegible]
Western Canada Land Debentures	[illegible]
,, Common ...	[illegible]
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds ...	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
B.C. Electric Preference	[illegible]
,, Deferred ...	[illegible]
,, Preferred...	[illegible]
,, 1st Debentures ...	[illegible]
,, Perpetual Debentures	[illegible]
,, Vancouver Deb.	94½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922	[illegible]
Montreal Trams Common	36
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	[illegible]

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord. ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Pref. ...	[illegible]
Canadian Mining ...	[illegible]
Casey Cobalt	[illegible]
Kirkland Lake Prop.	[illegible]
,, ,, Explor.	[illegible]
,, ,, Goldfields	[illegible]
Le Roi No. 2	[illegible]
Mond Nickel	[illegible]
,, Cum. Preference	[illegible]
,, Non. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
,, 1st Debentures	[illegible]
,, 5 % Debentures...	97½
,, 6 % Debentures ..	[illegible]
Tough Oakes Gold	[illegible]

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	60¾
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs.	50
Canada Steel Bonds	89
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds...	97½
Dominion Steel Corp.	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6 % Notes	[illegible]
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	[illegible]
Lake Superior	[illegible]
,, ,, Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Income Bonds ...	[illegible]
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	[illegible]
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	[illegible]
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	91½
,, ,, Pref.	91
,, ,, Common...	38½

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	102½
,, ,, ,, Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures ...	92
,, Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	7/3

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5 % Bonds	66⅛
Canada Cement Bonds ...	94½
,, ,, Pref.	93¾
,, ,, Common	30
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	98½
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
,, ,, Common	[illegible]
Canadian Cottons Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Preferred ...	72
Canadian Locomotive Common	[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	[illegible]
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	[illegible]
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	[illegible]
Cockshutt Plow Preference	[illegible]
Dominion Canners 6 % 1st Bonds	[illegible]
Dominion Cotton 4½ % 1st Mortgage	[illegible]
Dominion Glass Preference	80
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	[illegible]
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	[illegible]
,, ,, Ordinary	[illegible]
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	[illegible]
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal Cottons Debentures	[illegible]
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common ...	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6 % C Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 7 % Pref.	101
Penmans' 6 % Preferred ...	[illegible]
,, Bonds ...	[illegible]
Price Bros. Bonds	[illegible]

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Douglas Farquhar, D.S.O., com[illegible] the Coldstream Guards, and Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught, who saw service on the Staff during the South African War, and who was killed at St. Eloi, left estate to the value of £14,271.

The Royal College of Surgeons has decided to add the University of Toronto, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and the Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, to the list of Universities whose graduates in medicine and surgery may present themselves for examination for the fellowship of the college without first having become members.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). **RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).**

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delia
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Lke. Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepaw
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Costicook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC *continued*

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East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Ford
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
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Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St. Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St. Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Timmins
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St. John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C.B.
Truro
Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

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New York, N.Y.
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IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { **C. CAMBIE, Manager,**
A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA. Special banking facilities afforded settlers and others going out to the Western Provinces.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $77,400,000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up £7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

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Russell Blackburn.
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E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager.*
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. **Reserve Fund, $16,000,000,** **Undivided Profits, $1,252,864.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Hon. R. Mackay.
Herbert Molson.
Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
A. E. Holt, *Manager.*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid . $1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, $185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—**Antigua:** St. John's. **Bahamas:** Nassau. **Barbados:** Bridgetown. **Dominica:** Roseau. **Grenada:** St. George's. **Jamaica:** Kingston. **St. Kitts:** Basseterre. **Trinidad:** Port of Spain; San Fernando. **BRITISH HONDURAS**—Belize. **BRITISH GUIANA**—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. Whitley, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. Jones & J. R. Bruce, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. **HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.**

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000 (£1,438,356). **Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, $7,245,140 (£1,488,727).**

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Why the Remaining "Minimums" should be Abolished.

The Anglo-Canadian financial community is particularly interested in the recrudescence of the agitation for a removal of the minimum prices from Trustee securities. *Canada* voiced the views of those who were loud in their condemnation of the action of the Treasury when it recently removed without compunction the minimums from a number of investment securities, and left Trustee securities, which, of course, include Colonial Government stocks, standing at the artificial levels at which they have stood since the revision at the beginning of 1915. As we pointed out at the beginning of the year, investors, in making up their annual balance-sheets, would have to make allowance for the fact that the minimum quotations for Trustee securities were anything from 7 to 12 points above their true values. It was confidently expected when the Treasury abolished minimums from the Funds, foreign Government stocks, and Colonial and foreign municipal bonds that the removal of the arbitrary prices which have applied to the Trustee list for over a year would follow so soon as it was found that the step in question had not produced any of the dire results apprehended in certain quarters. The delay is unconscionable. As the *Financial Times* remarks in giving publicity to the complaints at the procrastination of the Treasury in acceding to the demand for the removal of what are now purely artificial quotations: "The hardship involved to investors and to the Stock Exchange . . . . is a very real one. It is high time strong steps were taken by the Committee of the Stock Exchange to get permission from the Treasury to do away with what is now an absurd anachronism.

* * *

Treasury Inertia.

How serious is the hardship to which our contemporary refers so far as Canadian Government and Provincial securities are concerned may be seen from a cursory examination of recent "markings" in this group. There has been no business in Manitoba 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1949, since February, in Saskatchewan 4 per Cent. Bonds, 1949, since March; in Newfoundland Consolidated 4 per Cent. Inscribed, 1936, since April; in Ontario 3½ per Cent. Deferred, 1946, since May; in Alberta Sterling 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1938, Newfoundland 4 per Cent. Inscribed, 1913-38, and 3½ per Cent., 1945, and Quebec 3 per Cent. Inscribed, 1937, since June; in B.C. 3 per Cent. Inscribed, 1941, Canadian Pacific 3½ per Cent. Land Grant. Inscribed, 1938, and Newfoundland 4 per Cent. Inscribed, 1935, since July; Manitoba 4 per Cent. Sterling Debentures, 1928, and 4 per Cent. Debenture Bonds, 1947, since August; Newfoundland 3½ per Cent., 1952, since September; Quebec 4 per Cent. Bonds, 1928, B.C. 4½ per Cent. 1941, Nova Scotia 3½ per Cent. 1954, and Newfoundland 3½ per Cent. Sterling 1941-7-8 and 51 since October, and Canada 3½ per Cent. Deferred 1909-34, New Brunswick 4 per Cent. 1949, and Canadian Pacific 3½ per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of 1938 since November. The deduction to be drawn from this analysis is obvious. It is simply that investors are not ready to pay these minimum prices, which are so materially in excess of the values which would correspond to the new investment standard. As a result of the Treasury inertia issues representing many millions of pounds have become unmarketable, not because there are no buyers, but solely owing to the fact that the artificial prices which have been maintained in the face of a drastic all-round decline in investment values generally are substantially above the levels to which they must recede before purchasers will be forthcoming.

* * *

The "Times" on Canada's Fine Financial Record.

The *Times* Annual Financial and Commercial Review has this year proved especially interesting, as it constitutes a permanent record of one of the most eventful periods in the history of the world. Here we have only space to deal with its allusions to Canadian developments, but its exhaustive analysis of trade and finance in the past year make it so useful as a work of reference to Canadian publicists that we regret our inability to treat it more generously. In his survey of Canada's fine financial record (as the *Times* heads its Canadian article), our contemporary's Toronto correspondent refers at length to the revolution in conditions in Canada during the past twelve months. Whilst necessarily much of the information contained in this valuable contribution to the review is ancient history to readers of *Canada*, it is collated so carefully and presented so concisely that it will well repay perusal at the conclusion of such an epoch-making period. We notice that our contemporary's correspondent fully endorses our own opinions as to the initial difficulties and losses in connection with the execution of munition orders, but all this is being changed by the Imperial Munitions Board, and shell-making has now become the chief industry of the Dominion. Moreover, we are reminded that important industries subsidiary to shell-making have been developed, and the writer tells us that the manufacture of explosives has been stimulated, and that it is admitted by representatives of the Imperial Government that Canadian competition has kept down the prices of celluloso powder, trinitrotoluol, and "Sabulite," which are now produced on a large scale at moderate prices. It is comforting even to those whose confidence in Canada has never been shaken by the jeremiads of its jaundiced critics to be reminded that new industries using Canadian national resources will be established, and many skilled mechanics and workers added to the industrial population, and that as a consequence of the war permanent advantages will accrue to the country, quite apart from the immediate beneficial results. Canada's phenomenal crop, and all that it meant to 1915, increased railway earnings, and bank clearings are dealt with, and general conditions in the Dominion are analysed exhaustively. Whilst it may not yet be said that normal conditions have been restored, our contemporary's well-informed correspondent is undoubtedly justified in his verdict that the whole outlook in the Dominion has greatly improved, mainly, of course, as a direct result of those two predominating factors in the history of Canada during 1915—"Harvests and War Work."

* * *

Money in 1915 and the Outlook for 1916.

At the meeting of the National Discount Co., Mr. E. T. Doxat gave some interesting data with regard to the movements in the money market in 1915. The year 1914 was unexampled and unprecedented. The year 1915, though equally unprecedented, was very different from its predecessor. Though discount rates rose from £1 7s. 11d. in February to £5 3s. 1d. in December, the rise, if continual, was gradual. The average of the six months January-June was £2 8s. 1d. per cent., and from July to December £4 18s. per cent. The average for the whole year was only £3 13s. 1d. per cent., which could not be considered high for a country engaged in the greatest war in history. It is cheering to learn from such a recognised authority that it may be safely assumed now that there is no danger of a financial crisis during the war. At the same time Mr. S. F. Mendl pointed out that it is impossible to disguise the fact that the financial situation of the country is far from satisfactory and requires the utmost care and vigilance. In view of the magnitude of the financial requirements of the country in the immediate future, Mr. Mendl is of the opinion that it is necessary for responsible Ministers and others concerned with questions of national finance to sound a note of warning. He referred to the absolute vital necessity for public and private economy, hinted at a further increase in the income tax, alluded to the great and growing dangers arising from the artificial prosperity of the country due to the huge war expenditure, and prepared his audience for the imposition of large import duties on all imported articles.

* * *

B.C.'s Mineral Production Now Well Over the $500,000,000 Mark.

The marked revival in the mining industry of British Columbia is reflected in an approximate increase of $3,000.000 for the year 1915, the estimated total for the past year, as cabled to the Agent-General this week being $29,300.000, as compared with an actual production for 1914 of $26.388.825. The gold production is given as $5,796,000, which compares with $5,674,000 last year, whilst silver, which last year amounted to $1.876.736, is lower at $1,621.000. The big expansion which is revealed is practically confined to the base metals, the gain in copper—which last year figured at $6.121,319, and this year reaches the very satisfactory total of $10.006.000—being nearly $4.000.000. The lead production has also benefited in a marked degree from the increased demand for this metal resulting from war munitions activity in the Dominion, the total under this heading, at $1.918.000, comparing with $1.771.877 in 1914, whilst metallic zinc has jumped from $346.125 in 1914 to no less than $1.555.000 for 1915, or within $153,000 of the aggregate output for the six years 1909 to 1914. The production of coal has further contracted, the 1915 total of $5.414.000 comparing with $6.338.385 a year ago, but coke is nearly $100.000 higher at $1,490,000, against $1,407.462 in 1914. Miscellaneous mineral production, at $1.500,000, contrasts with $2.852.917 in 1914. With the production for 1915, British Columbia—which claims to be the Mineral Province of Canada—has now got well over the $500,000,000 mark, her total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 reaching the very creditable aggregate of $516,122.745.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Granville Mining.—Canadian Klondyke Mining Company's output for week ended January 15, 370 oz.

Bank of Montreal.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the quarter to January 31.

Canada Steamship Lines.—The London register of 5 per Cent. Consolidated First Mortgage Debenture stock will be closed from January 25 to February 15, inclusive, for preparation of interest warrants due February 15.

Royal Bank of Canada.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital stock for the three months to 29th prox., payable on and after March 1.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock for the three months to February 29, payable at the bank and its branches on and after March 1 to shareholders of record on February 15.

Vancouver Debentures.—The coupons falling due February 1 on the City of Vancouver 4 per Cent. Debentures may be presented between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

New Brunswick Railway.—Coupons due February 1 of the First Mortgage Bonds will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the company, St. John, N.B., or, in London, at the office of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W. Coupons must be left three clear days.

Fort William Debentures.—The Bank of Montreal announces that the coupon of the City of Fort William 4½ per Cent. Debentures, falling due on February 1, may be presented between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Point Grey Debentures.—The Bank of Montreal announce that, for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due February 1 on the Municipality of Point Grey 4½ per Cent. Consolidated Debenture stock, 1960-61, the balances have been struck, and the stock can only now be transferred ex dividend.

Cities Service Co.—Returns for twelve months ended December 31:—Gross earnings, $4,479,800, against $3,934,453; expenses, $172,856, against $116,908; net earnings, $4,306,944, against $3,817,545; interest on notes, $490,000, against $420,000; net available for stock dividends, $3,816,944, against $3,397,545; Preferred stock dividends paid and accrued, $1,570,005, against $1,635,993; net to Common stock, $2,246,939, against $1,761,552; Common stock dividends, nil, against $471,048; surplus, $2,246,939, against $1,290,504. For December, gross expenses, $17,789, against $12,045; net earnings were $532,195, against $404,808; earnings, $514,407, against $392,763.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending January 21.

Canadian Northern, $504,000; increase, $181,400.

Canadian Pacific, $1,910,000; increase, $519,000.

Grand Trunk, £153,017; increase, £24,946. G. T. Western, £31,788; increase, £5,445. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £10,588; increase, £1,475 Total, £195,393; increase, £31,866

G. T. P. Prairie Section, £15,846; increase, £6,852

THE PRECIOUS METALS IN ONTARIO.

By Thomas W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines.

Gold mining in the Province of Ontario is making rapid progress. The production was quite insignificant until 1912, when the Porcupine District began to yield. For that year the output amounted to over $2,000,000. During the first nine months of 1915 the production was $5,826,000, and for the whole of the calendar year it will doubtless be upwards of $7,500,000. The Porcupine group of mines has developed very satisfactorily. The best known is the Hollinger, whose gross profits for the four weeks ending November 4 last amounted to $184,768. This mine pays a dividend of 4 per cent. every four weeks, or 52 per cent. per annum. Coupled with the Hollinger are now the Acme claims, from which 10,495 tons of ore were crushed and treated in the Acme mill for the same period. The Dome, McIntyre-Porcupine, Porcupine-Crown, Vipond, and Dome Lake are also producing, and the Schumacher is the latest addition. The ore in the Porcupine camp is not difficult to treat. One or two of the mines practise amalgamation and cyanidation, but the prevailing method is to crush with rolls, grind to the required fineness in ball mills and cyanide throughout.

Another promising field is Kirkland Lake. Here the Tough Oakes mine is working a narrow but unusually rich vein. The new mill came into operation early in 1915, and two dividends have already been declared. The Teck-Hughes mine has been taken over by the Buffalo Mines, Limited, and other properties in the vicinity are being prospected and developed.

Promising Gold Discoveries.

A number of promising gold discoveries were made in Northern Ontario in 1914 and 1915. In the township of Munro spectacular ore was uncovered on the Croesus claim. Some 800 avoirdupois of this ore yielded about $40,000 in gold, and about a million dollars' worth of quartz of this quality have been blocked out. In Boston township, and also in Pacaud, veins have been uncovered that give promise of excellent results. In the latter locality a vein one foot wide and about 2,000 feet long shows visible gold on the surface wherever it has been uncovered. In other localities finds of rich ore have been made, but time enough has not yet elapsed to prove their permanency. At Kowkash, for instance, 300 miles west of Cochrane on the National Transcontinental Railway, a fine showing of gold was found in August of last year; sinking, however, did not show that the vein continued in depth. Good discoveries are reported from a few miles farther west, and no doubt when the snow disappears next spring they will be exploited. South of Dryden also, west of Lake Wabigoon, very rich gold-bearing quartz was discovered last summer. North of Schreiber, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, visible gold in quartz veins was discovered last year. A winter road is being constructed from the railway, which will enable machinery and supplies to be taken in for development purposes.

Practically all of the gold-bearing veins of Northern Ontario are found in the Keewatin, and there are large areas yet unprospected.

The Silver Production.

The silver production of Ontario comes from the now well-known Cobalt region. Up to the end of 1914 the yield of silver from this district amounted in value to $111,000,000; of this amount not less than $60,000,000 was returned as dividends to shareholders, or profits to private owners. The yield at Cobalt has passed its climax, but the production is still large. For the first nine months of 1915 the output was worth $8,000,000, and for the full twelve months the yield will have a value of about $11,000,000. The sudden and sharp rise in the price of silver which took place in November has had the effect of stimulating production and development work. It is satisfactory that as the silver production in Cobalt wanes, the yield of gold in Porcupine and other camps increases: so that on the whole the production of the precious metals remains at an equilibrium.

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In the January issue of the *Imperial Colonist* (2d.) there is an article on "Kelowna, B.C.: Its Church and Hostel," and a letter descriptive of "A Woman's Work in Saskatchewan."

"Victory or Annihilation" is the title of a reprint from the *Nautical Magazine* which should attract attention at the present time. It is by L. Graham H. Horton-Smith, joint founder of the Imperial Maritime League.

Articles in the *Canadian Magazine* for January are "Faith Without Works," by Britton B. Cooke; "Training Men to Fly" (at Toronto), by G. R. S. Fleming; "The Rockies, from a Cab Window," by F. G. Roe; and "Our Homesteaders," by Aubrey Fullerton.

An account of the conditions now ruling in the farming districts of Champagne and Lorraine which have been ravaged by the war has just been issued by the Agricultural Relief of Allies Committee, 16, Bulford Square, W.C. It is a report of a delegation representing British farmers who went to ascertain in which way help might best be given to the stricken farmers of our Ally.

Most convenient for business office use is the "Joint Stock" Diary (H. Howes and Co., Ltd., 2, Gresham Buildings, E.C.; 2s. 6d.). The diary proper provides a large half-page for each day. Over 200 pages are devoted to useful information, most of the space being given to an "Encyclopædia of Company Law and Practice" which should prove useful in the highest degree to company directors and secretaries and many others.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 116.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution for the three months ending 29th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st March next, to shareholders of record on 15th February, 1916.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
C. CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London.
22nd January, 1916.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 114.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per CENT. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been DECLARED for the three months ending 29th February, 1916, and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of March, to shareholders of record of 15th February

By order of the Board,
T. R. WHITLEY, London Manager.
Bank Buildings, Princes Street,
London, E.C.
January 20th, 1916

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is pre-paid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

A. H. (Strabane).—We are making enquiries, and hope to be able, in our next issue, to provide the information desired.

R. N. H. C.—(1) The authorised capital of the company is £650,000, in £10 shares, of which £606,390 have been subscribed and paid up. There are also 4 per Cent. Debentures of £100 each for £550,000. (2) The fleet numbers 16 large ocean-going steamships, including the two largest and fastest on the Canadian trans-atlantic route. They will be included.

St. Swithin's, E.C.—No details are available here, nor have enquiries at the bank provided us with sufficient information to pronounce with certainty upon the correctness of your supposition. What, in all probability, is happening, is that as the taxes are collected they are being duly handed over to provide for the city's obligations in the shape of overdrafts due to the bank. We are writing to our resident correspondent in regard to the whole situation.

S. S. (City).—The annual statement of Canada Steamships, Ltd., is not yet available. The company's earnings for 1915 are, however, said to be between $800.000 and $900,000 more than those for the previous year. The company's paid-up capitalisation consists of $12,500,000 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares and $12,000,000 Common shares. There is also outstanding $6,326,666 5 per Cent. Consolidated, First Mortgage, Debenture stock.

J. C. N. (Willesden).—(1) The quotation which you mention is the minimum. The market in the stock has not been very active for some time. Some little time ago the price rose a few points above the minimum, but it soon reacted. (2) During most of last year the company's monthly earnings were less than those for the corresponding months of 1914. Towards the end of the year, however, an improvement commenced, and November and December showed increases over the corresponding months of the previous year.

H. S. (Streatham).—The annual statement will not be due for some little time yet, and, in its absence, we lack the necessary information to reply to your question. The statement for last year showed that the bond interest was being earned, but not much more. Since then we know of nothing which would cause any marked improvement in the company's business, except that, as the company is one which will probably reflect the prosperity or adversity of the times, the general improvement in domestic conditions should have exercised a beneficial influence upon it.

C. W. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—(1) At the time when the promoters were booming their ambitious projects, *Canada* took the view that these latter were extravagant and were not warranted by the surrounding circumstances. Since the collapse of the real estate boom these projects have relapsed into entire obscurity and seem likely to remain in that condition. Except for a very short time we do not believe that any confidence was reposed by local residents in the success of the suggested enterprises. (2) About a year ago we were informed that there had been no further development of the property, and it is likely to have remained in the same condition since then. As it is outside of the town limits the taxes will probably not be very high.

W. M. M. (Paisley).—We were informed some months ago that the company in question had constructed an excellent plant and that this had, before the war, been in operation for a short time. Soon afterwards, however, operations were discontinued and the plant was not considered likely to be operated again until a resumption of building activity renewed the demand for its products. We understand that the capital was provided locally, and presumably the proprietors are more or less resigned to their property remaining unproductive for an indefinite time. We see no reason to doubt that the enterprise will again become a useful factor in the welfare of the district presently.

Power.—The questions surrounding the position of the Western Canada Power Co. and of the holders of that company's bonds are of considerable difficulty, which is increased by the complicated methods which have been adopted in financing the company. The committee which has been formed in Canada for the protection of the bondholders' interests is a very strong one. It advises the rejection of the suggestion that the bondholders should accept Preferred stock in exchange for two years' coupons. Meanwhile the Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd., which is directly represented on the committee by its President, and also has close business relations with other members of the committee, states its opinion that the monthly earnings of the company are now sufficient to meet the interest on its bonds. The Corporation further suggests that the burden of any further financing should rest on the holders of the Notes of Western Canada Public Utilities, Ltd., and on the other Common stockholders of the company. The Corporation states that the financing of the enterprise on a business basis can be carried out without prejudicing the interests of the first mortgage bondholders and declares itself ready to finance such a reorganisation if necessary. What final settlement of the difficulty will be arrived at can only be left to time and the committee, as far as the first mortgage bondholders are concerned.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

Blue Ribbon.—A recent Militia Order issued at Ottawa says:—" No spirituous or alcoholic liquor is to be brought into, sold or drunk, in any mess, whether of officers', non-commissioned officers' or men's canteens, of any unit of permanent force, the active Militia or of Canadian Expeditionary Forces serving in Canada, nor shall any such liquor be brought into, sold or drunk at any military entertainment given elsewhere than in a mess.

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—**(Advt.)**

CANADIAN SHIPPING AND WAR FREIGHTS.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, stated in the Dominion House of Commons on Monday (says the *Times*) that 40 commandeered vessels were engaged regularly in carrying munitions of war from Canada to Great Britain, and that arrangements were being made to carry in the course of the coming year a million and a half tons of freight. Recently three German prize vessels had been released for the Atlantic trade, and 23 of the vessels requisitioned had been released.

The shipments at the Canadian winter ports were 200 per cent. in excess of any previous year, but Canadian grain could be carried satisfactorily, and, in the circumstances, the service between Canada and Great Britain was well maintained.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, January 28.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, January 29. — R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

  S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, February 2.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, February 4. — R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, February 5.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to St. John.

  S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Monday, February 7. — S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, February 9.—S.s. *Finland* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, February 11.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, February 12.—R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

  S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, February 18.—R.M.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, February 19.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

  R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

  S.s. *Lapland* (American), Liverpool to New York

Monday, February 21.—S.s. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, February 23.—S.s. *Lapland* (American), Liverpool to New York).

Friday, February 25.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, February 26.—S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.

  S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.

Monday, February 28.—S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, March 1.—S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, March 2.—S.s. *Kroonland* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, March 3.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, March 4.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 525. Jan. 29, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., last week were the following:—

An Italian firm seek supplies of tetracloréthane, and would be glad to receive cable quotations for ten tons from Canadian manufacturers able to ship the product.

A Scottish firm ask for the names of Canadian wood pulp manufacturers who make resin as a by-product.

A Lancashire manufacturing company wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of push-up ball-bearing spring castors suitable for metallic bedsteads.

A Liverpool merchant specialising in minerals, building stone, etc., is prepared to undertake the sole agency for the United Kingdom of Canadian producers of minerals and metal ores.

A London firm wish to secure the representation of Canadian manufacturers of toys, games, and accessories, or would purchase outright upon an agency basis.

A Montreal firm wish to secure the representation in Canada of United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical apparatus, such as transformers, watt hour meters, motors, A.C. and D.C. generators, steam turbines, etc.

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AUSTRALASIA via MONTREAL.

The Pacific Cable Board announce that during the suspension of week-end messages between the United Kingdom and Australasia (owing to interruptions on the Atlantic Cable Systems) messages will be accepted for transmission by post to Montreal, and will be telegraphed thence at the rate for week-end messages from Montreal to Australasia. Telegrams sent by this service will probably reach their destination in twelve to sixteen days, the period depending on the mail service between this country and Montreal. They may be posted to the Pacific Cable Board, Queen Anne's Chambers, London, S.W., together with remittance.

*

The arrival last week of 15.777 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. Stocks are very light, and holders are asking 1s. to 2s. advance on the previous week's quotations.

CANADIAN ASPHALT ROOFING.

Interview with Mr. F. H. Hird.

Significant of the new spirit which is so rapidly modifying the outlook and attitude of important Canadian industrial undertakings, is the recent combination of a number of roofing companies, who have joined together for the special purpose of attacking the problem of an export trade in all its aspects.

Mr. F. H. Hird, of Hamilton, Ont., who represents the Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers' Association, and who has been over here to investigate conditions, explained to a representative of *Canada* that the Asphalt Association was a union of the four following firms: Brantford Roofing Company, Brantford; Canada Roofing Manufacturing Company, Windsor; Paterson Manufacturing Company, Montreal, and Bird and Son, Hamilton; and that his special mission was to spy out the land and report on the opportunities of doing business, as well as upon the methods which should be adopted in regard to manufacture as applied to the special requirements of new markets. Mr. Hird has already succeeded in doing some business on behalf of the Association with the War Office, and altogether is sufficiently satisfied with the future outlook as to recommend the opening of a London office. It was a sign of the times, commented Mr. Hird, that four firms who would normally be occupied in cutting against one another should now pool their interests for the common good, and tackle the problem of Overseas trade in a thorough-going manner. Since last July the roofing business in Canada had been remarkably good by reason of the large demand for building, not only in the Eastern Provinces, but as far west as Western Manitoba.

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The auxiliary whaling schooner *Scotia*, of Dundee, caught fire in the Bristol Channel last week, and was eventually beached near Sully, where she became a total wreck. She was engaged in the Scottish Antarctic Expedition of 1903, and, three years ago, after the *Titanic* disaster, was chartered for patrol duty in the North Atlantic to locate and report on icebergs floating across the line of Transatlantic traffic.

C.P.R. PLANS.

Mr. Grant Hall, the General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Western lines, states (says the Montreal correspondent of the Central News) that the company does not intend to build any new lines or embark upon any ambitious plan during the continuance of the war. It is intended to complete the Rogers Pass tunnel this year, but, apart from this, the company will mark time.

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A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Timmins, Ontario.

Mr. A. A. Tisdale, Superintendent of the Regina division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has been appointed assistant to Mr. Morley Donaldson, Vice-President and General Manager, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Canadian Government

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

McNAUGHT'S
PATENT WOOL-WASHING MACHINES.

JOHN & Wm. McNAUGHT, ST. GEORGE'S FOUNDRY,
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.
ALSO MAKERS OF
WOOL-DRYING MACHINERY.
Prices and particulars on application.

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, MR. J. OBED SMITH. 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—MR. J. H. TURNER, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—MR. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—LT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending January 25 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Baker, R. A., Winnipeg—care of Bank of Montreal.
Bate, Mrs. H. N., Quebec—23, Craven Hill Gardens.
Baxter, Pte. and Mrs. J. M., Port Arthur—497, Rolleston, Shrewton, Wilts.
Bell, C. G., Montreal—18, Endsleigh Gardens.
Boulter, A. H., Empress, Alberta—56, Bromfield Road, Clapham, S.W.
Brabham, G., Saskatoon—25, Argyle Road, Teddington.
Breadner, L., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
Casgrain, Lieut. H. R., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel.
Carson, Mrs. J. W. and Miss G., Montreal—Coburg Hotel, Mayfair, W.
Chrystal, R. N., Ottawa—55, St. George's Square, S.W.
Clarke, Capt. H. B., Halifax—R.A.C.
Copeland, Lieut. A. H. M., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Edwards, Lieut. F. B., —— —Langham, Kenley, Surrey.
Finn, R. E., Halifax—Hotel Cecil.
Gordon, V. C. (R.F.C.), Toronto—Thetford.
Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. and child, Toronto—99, Westbourne Terrace, W.
Jones, Arthur E., Victoria—Royal Colonial Institute.
Laffoley, G., Montreal—Great Central Hotel.
Lamb, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., Windsor—Stafford Hotel.
Livingstone, Miss St. Claire, Paris—Savoy Hotel.
Macdonald, Major J. H., Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Mackay, Mrs. D. Aylmer, Vancouver — 13, Trinity Gardens, Folkestone.
MacKenzie, H. G., Toronto—14, Second Avenue, Brighton.
MacLean, A. L., Winnipeg—Horrex's Hotel.
MacLean, J. H., Toronto—Chelsea Bridge Road.
MacLean, Lieut. D. B. (R.A.M.C.), Winnipeg—Regent Palace Hotel.
Mallory, Mrs. F. R., Toronto—31, Earl's Avenue, Folkestone.
Mervill, Miss A., Edmonton—47, Gower Place, Endsleigh Gardens, W.
Montague, Mrs. W. H., Winnipeg—St. James's Court.
Munroe, Major H. E., Saskatoon—Hotel Cecil.
Murray, Mrs. J. A., Sydney—18, Woburn Place, W.C.
O'Doherty, H. A., Ottawa—Can. Pay Office.
Parmelee, Miss M., Quebec—23, Craven Hill Gardens, W.
Pritchard, Mrs. R. B., Victoria—27, Ralton Road, Fulham, S.W.
Puntin, Lieut. J. H., Regina—Jun. Army and Navy Club.
Reiffenstein, Mrs. N., Quebec—23, Craven Hill Gardens, W.
Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J., Davidson—Brainie, Bridge of Allan.
Robinson, W. E., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
Ross, A. T., Ottawa—210, Denmark Hill, S. E.
Russ, Major J. M., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil.
Smith, Mrs. Herbert, Victoria—49, Cavendish Road, Clapham, S.W.
Spracklin, Mrs. A. R., Winnipeg—25, Stephen's Road, W.
Sproule, Capt. F. R., Winnipeg—Regent Palace Hotel.
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Stratton, Lieut. W. W., Peterboro'—Strand Palace Hotel.
Swann, Bert, Humber Bay, Ont.—South View, Glossop.
Taylor, Capt. H., Winnipeg—Regent Palace Hotel.
Thompson, 2nd Lieut. Robt. G., Stirling, Ont.—Keble College, Oxford.
Watson, 2nd Lieut. W. W., Cornwall, Ont.—Keble College, Oxford.
Willing, J. E. A., Chicoutimi, Que.—Hotel Cecil.
Wood, Lieut. Edw. H. (R.A.M.C.), Peterboro'—Strand Palace Hotel.

◆

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINING OUTPUT.

The following cablegram has been received by the Agent-General for British Columbia:—

"An approximate estimate mineral production during last year: — Gold, $5,796,000; silver, $1,621,000; lead, $1,918,000; copper, $10,006,000; metallic zinc, $1,555,000; coal, $5,414,000; coke, $1,490,000; miscellaneous, $1,500,000; total, $29,300,000."

*

G.T.P. STEAMSHIPS.

According to information received at Grand Trunk Pacific headquarters in Winnipeg, the G.T.P. steamships operating in the North Pacific coast waters covered over 80,000 miles during the season of 1915. This is considered one of the most remarkable records in the coastwise trade. Running between Prince Rupert and Seattle the steamship *Prince Rupert*, between June 8 and November 4, steamed 40,717 miles, almost twice the distance round the world. Her sister ship, the *Prince George*, covered 40,840 miles. The average distance run per day by these vessels was 395.86 miles, and the average speed per hour 16.49 knots.

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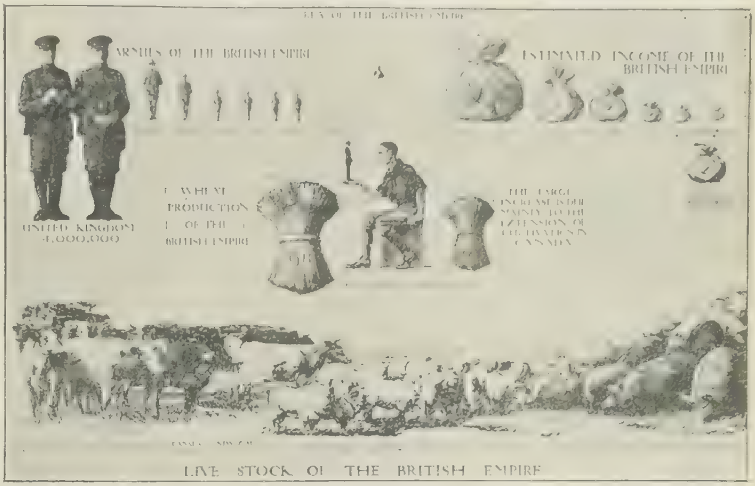
We have received from Mr. F. W. Sumner, Agent-General for New Brunswick, two attractive illustrated booklets, one, "Summer Provinces by the Sea," describing the "vacation resources" of Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, in the territory served by the Canadian Government railways, and the other descriptive of St. John, the capital of New Brunswick.

La Vie Canadienne, the monthly journal of the Canadian Section, General Headquarters, 3rd Echelon, makes a feature of verse and Rouen photographs.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UNITED KINGDOM 4,000,000
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EMPIRE FACTS AND FIGURES.

This is one of the interesting pictures, suggestive of the resources of the British Empire, exhibited in the window of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W., together with a large and striking map of the Empire.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.
McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

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RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

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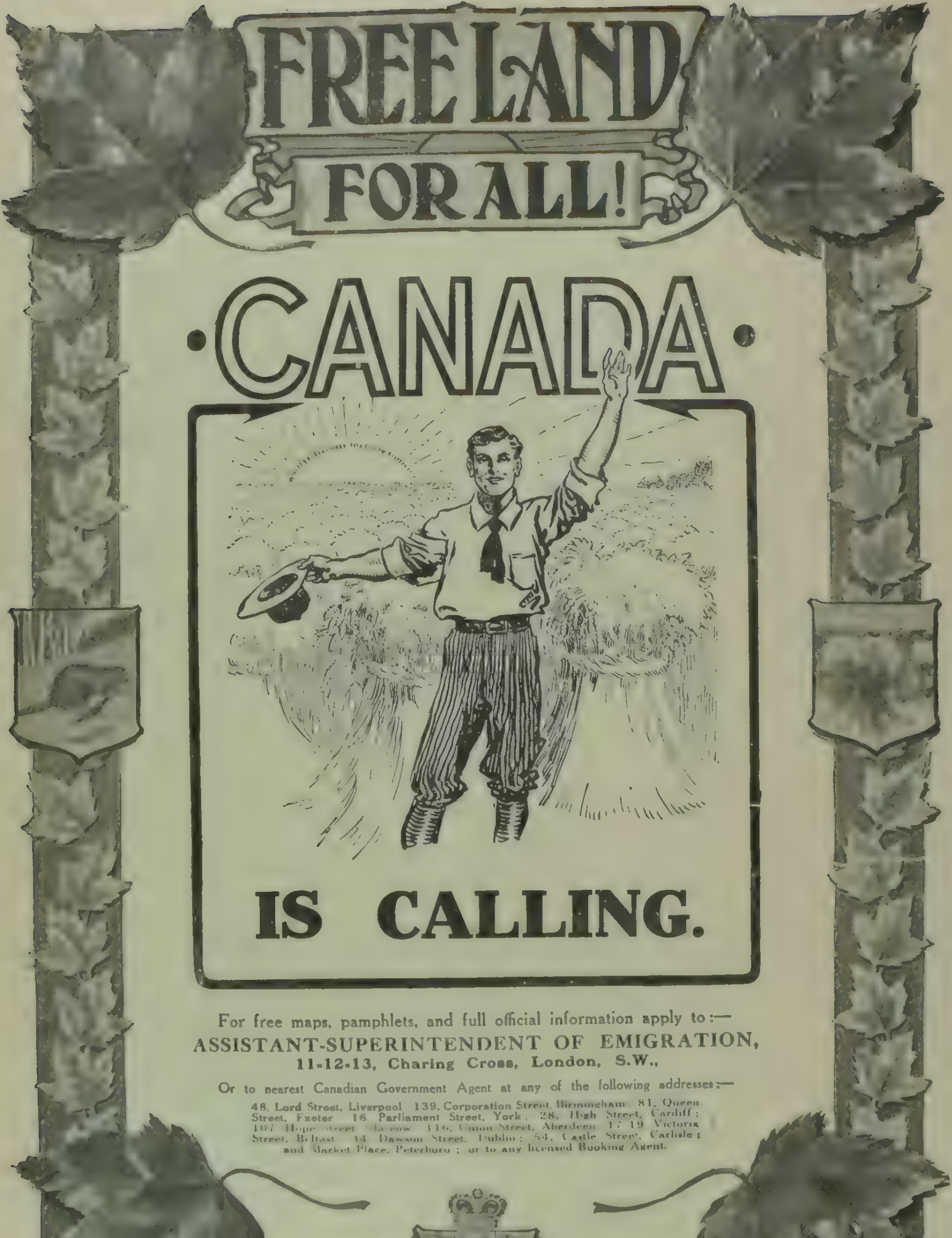
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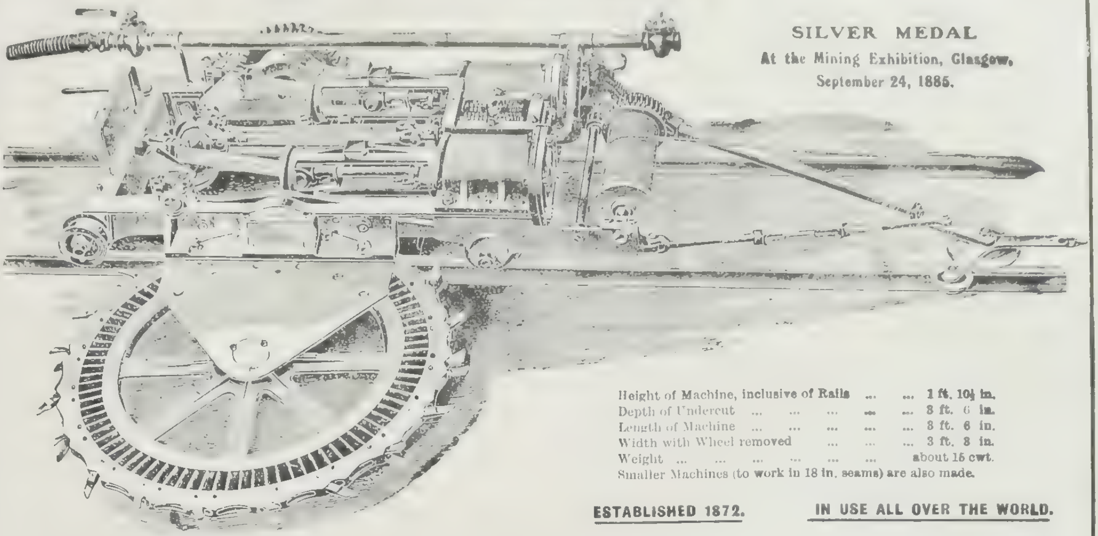

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Approximate estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1915, as cabled to the Agent-General, together with the comparative figures for 1914:—

	1915.	1914.
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Silver . .	1,621,000	1,876,736
Lead . .	1,918,000	1,771,877
Copper . .	10,006,000	6,121,319
Zinc . .	1,555,000	346,125
Coal . .	5,414,000	6,338,385
Coke . .	1,490,000	1,407,462
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917
Total	$29,300,000	Total $26,388,825

INCREASE 1915 over 1914 $2,911,175

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 (latter year estimated).

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¶ The Government of British Columbia, recognising the necessity of providing railway facilities of a more domestic character, incorporated the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in the year 1912, and to ensure the early completion of the line guaranteed the bonds of the Company in the sum of $42,000.00 a mile. The line runs from the City of Vancouver (the largest city in the Province and fourth largest in the Dominion) to Prince George, where it makes a junction with the main line of the Grand Trunk Transcontinental Railway, 480 miles north of Vancouver, and thence continues north-easterly into the Peace River country for a further distance of 330 miles. The Railway practically runs through the centre of the Province, where it will serve, either by its main line or branches, the best agricultural sections in the Province, as well as providing facilities for developing the mineral resources in the Province wherever expedient.

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Coke .	1.490.000	1.407.462	
Miscellaneous	1.500.000	2.852.917	INCREASE 1915 over 1914
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CANADA

No. 526. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916. Vol. XLI. 6D. WEEKLY.

CANADIANS AT BRAMSHOTT.

THE BAND OF THE 37TH BATTALION (BANDMASTER, SERGT. J. FISH; DRUM-SERGT. GADENNE).

CANADIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS AT BRAMSHOTT.

Front Row, left to right: Major G. A. Ings, Major F. McK. Bell, Lieut.-Colonel A. T Shillington, A.D.M.S., Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Kidd, Captain S. G. Mills.

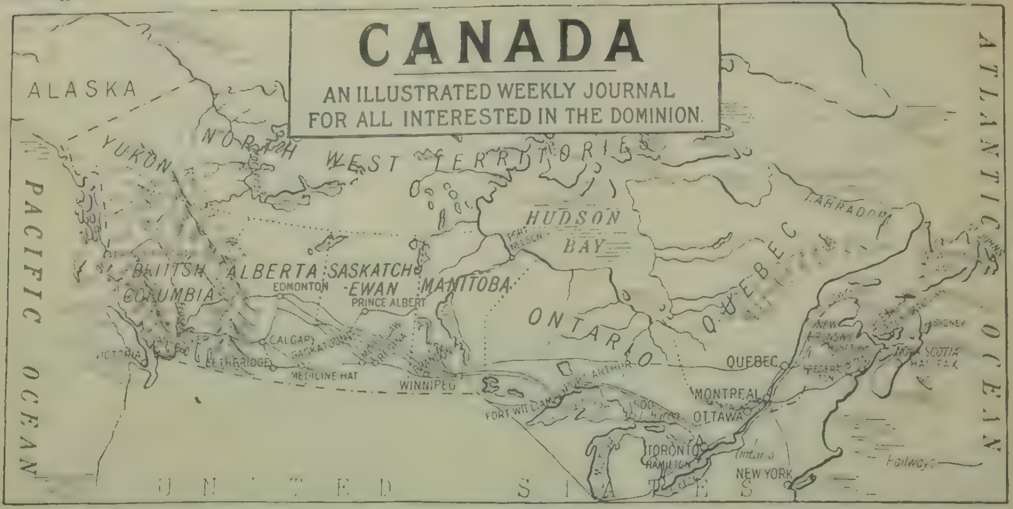
Second Row: Captain A. E. Gardiner, Captain J. H. Jones, Captain H. B. Logie, Major J. H. Ratz, Captain D. A Clarke, Captain B. M. Bayly, Captain T. Gray.

Third Row Major H. L. Pavey, Captain C. M. S' Strong, Captain W. G. Crosby, Captain M. G. Thomson Captain W. L. McCullough.

Photos: Harry Richards Montreal and Liphook.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.



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The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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Room 304, Tyrrell Building, 95, King Street East, TORONTO.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

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NEW CITIZENS FOR CANADA.

IN answer to a question in the House of Commons the other day, Mr. Bonar Law gave the assurance that questions of emigration and immigration would certainly be amongst those discussed with the Prime Minister of Australia during his forthcoming visit to London. The very fact that Mr. Bonar Law was born in Canada is in itself a guarantee that the present head of the Colonial Office will bring some Imperial thinking to bear upon what is essentially an Imperial question. The large gathering which assembled on Tuesday at the Hotel Cecil to bid farewell to Sir Rider Haggard, on the eve of his departure as the official emigration representative of the Royal Colonial Institute, was some evidence of the way in which public interest is being taken in this aspect of the situation that will arise after the war. The speech of Lord Curzon, who presided, indicated that there is at least one other member of the Coalition Cabinet who is alive to the certainty that a very large proportion of our returned soldiers will want to settle on the land—"the nursery of the people," as Sir Rider Haggard called it—either in the Mother Country or in the Daughter Dominions. Lord Curzon showed his grasp of the Imperial urgency of the matter when he said: "We want to send them not to America or to any other foreign country. We want to keep them for ourselves and for our own; we want these British citizens to rear their families in British lands, to sustain the traditions and to uphold the honour of the British flag, and to add to the economic and industrial strength of the British Empire."

Every mail from Canada brings fresh evidence that in the Dominion the authorities and the public are fully awake to the importance of keeping Canada's immigration policy in line with the requirements of the situation after the war. The Dominion and various Provincial Cabinets alike are giving close consideration to the question, and there is every promise that due provision will be made for our brave sailors and soldiers and their families when the former return to civil life. Our Montreal contemporary, the *Journal of Commerce*, remarked of Sir Edmund Walker the other day that "no one who has even conversed with him can fail to be impressed with his profound knowledge of every subject under discussion." This remark was amply borne out by the comprehensive character of his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. For this reason importance attaches to his warning against such indiscriminate immigration in the future as will give an easy entry to foreigners who show backwardness in learning loyalty to the Empire, and to his plea for the planting of soldier farmers in many centres and in every Province in Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If this can be done, as Sir Edmund Walker said, "We shall have done much to ensure the safety of Canada and its institutions, and we shall thus make this country far better worth while than if we missed this golden opportunity."

The extent to which this opinion is shared by Canada's leading men in various spheres of life and work is also shown by the interesting series of statements secured by the *Montreal Star*. The first of these, from the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was summarised in *Canada* at the time. Lord Shaughnessy there laid stress on the fact that the future of Canada depends largely on how the incoming population is handled, pointing out that "we should be busy now thinking out and formulating an organisation which should place upon the land or in the industries for which they are fitted, with the least possible friction and loss of time, those individuals and families which come to make a new home in Canada." Similarly, the Hon. Robert Rogers, the Dominion Minister of Public Works, has said with regard to this matter: "We must prepare for peace as we did not, unfortunately, prepare for war. . . We can get our immigration *Dreadnought* in the line of battle for the victories of peace. . . I tell you, it will be the greatest opportunity of this generation." In the same series, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Railway system, and Sir Donald Mann, Vice-President of the Canadian Northern Railway system, have shown how clearly the railways of the Dominion realise that every settler in the country has a value to the Dominion.

**

IMPERIAL DISCUSSIONS.

We referred last week in our leading article to the various steps which have been taken to prepare the ground for a more intimate confederation of the Empire. Those in the Mother Country who are most concerned with this great problem attach, and we think rightly at this juncture, chief importance to formulating a plan satisfactory alike to the Mother Country and the Dominions of such inter-Imperial trade relations as will checkmate German commercial intrigue at the end of the war. It is interesting therefore to note that the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the late Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, and the present editor of the Montreal *Journal of Commerce*, is strongly opposed to any holding of an Imperial Conference at present, or to any attempt at a general discussion of Imperial matters during the continuation of the war. His arguments are that the Dominions have no desire whatever to interfere in the direction of the war. Speaking for Canada he points out that the most loyal and unconditional co-operation to the fullest limit of its resources of men and money is assured. As for the question of Imperial consolidation he is of opinion that while the events of the war have increased the desire for Imperial unity it is questionable whether they have made the problem easier than it was before. Briefly his opinion is that those who are advocating any discussion now are merely "fussers" whose views, if carried into effect, would cause worry and embarrassment to the British Cabinet. We are inclined to think that Mr. Fielding on this subject very largely represents the feeling in Canada to-day. With the exception of a few men of long views who have given much time and thought to the study of Imperial problems the average man in Canada is apparently quite satisfied to leave things as they are for the present; and with regard to future changes in Imperial relations he would prefer to go slowly.

The desirability for any immediate change in Imperial relations is more urgently appreciated among public men in the Mother Country to-day than it is in Canada. The war has shown them in the most convincing form the strength, the virility, and the resources of Greater Britain. All the Colonies have sprung into new importance. The self governing Dominions are recognised to-day even by the Radical Press and the Radical Party as young and vigorous nations whose goodwill and assistance are of vital importance to the future of the Mother Land. The sinister methods of German intrigue, political, financial, and commercial have been far more apparent in Great Britain, and its dangers therefore better understood than in Canada. Hence the desire shown by Imperialists in the Mother Country for action to be taken now in conjunction with all the Overseas Dominions to extirpate from our financial and commercial life all the dormant germs of Teutonic Kultur, and to make joint plans to circumvent future German intrigue at the end of the war.

Neither in financial nor in commercial circles in Canada have German operations obtained any serious foothold, and since the outbreak of war economic conditions in Canada have been so unexpectedly favourable that the Imperial relationship has given the widest satisfaction. In the earlier days of the war Canadian ports were free from attack by German raiders, the initial expenditure on the first Canadian Contingent was financed by the Mother Country, and Canadian shipping was thoroughly protected by the British Navy. Canadian farm products and the output of its hastily-equipped munition factories have been sold at highly profitable figures to England or its Allies and, in fact, as Mr. Fielding asserts, Canada is quite satisfied to-day with Imperial relations as they are. This condition of affairs is highly satisfactory, and is a valuable proof after eighteen months of war that the loosely-knit British Empire against which the ambitious Hun has so long conspired has proved stronger, more unanimous, and more virile, than even her Allies and many of ourselves realised or anticipated.

**

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Practical Patriotism.

Canada is demonstrating afresh the practical character of her patriotism. The recruiting campaign to bring up the Dominion's soldiers to half a million men is meeting with a large amount of success, and recruiting has been stimulated by the announcement that more battalions will be sent to England within a few months. The main difficulty is stated to be to make a selection, and it is not surprising to learn that all the battalions in training are most anxious to get on their way to the front. It is suggestive of the excellent character of the men now joining that representatives of the Western Universities have offered to raise a University Battalion.

In the subscription of money for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Canada has even excelled herself. Last week a campaign was inaugurated to raise $9,000,000 for that commendable object, it being started under the personal supervision of the Duke of Connaught. The effort has met with remarkable success. In the three cities of Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa alone nearly $5,200,000 has been collected, the totals being $2,300,000 in each of the first two cases and $500,000 in the last. Thus the securing of the total amount aimed at has been placed beyond doubt. Since the war began the total contributions to the Patriotic Fund amounted to $15,000,000.

* * *

Co-operation in War and Peace.

The keynote of the influential meeting at the Guildhall on Monday was well expressed by the Lord Mayor as being to ensure that in trade and commerce after the war the relations between ourselves and our great Dominions beyond the seas should be improved and fortified, while friendly trade arrangements should also be made between our Allies and the Empire. The strong views that were urged by representative men from leading centres of Great Britain made it plain that there is a widespread feeling that time must be taken by the forelock, and not only our national, but also our Imperial, trade and commerce organised on a comprehensive and stable basis.

The need for Imperial co-operation in the waging of this great war has been so often urged that it comes as somewhat of a shock to find its apparent absence conspicuous in the case of a vital matter like munitions. The statement of the Imperial Munitions Board, which has the subject in hand in Canada, shows a strange discrepancy between what is being done in the Dominion and in the Mother Country. While empty shells are being made in Canada, there is no capacity there to fill them all, and as the British plants are all fully occupied in loading those manufactured here, there are thousands of Canadian shells lying empty that should be now being fired against the enemy. It is sincerely to be hoped that as a result of the complaint of the Imperial Munitions Board better organisation will be devised.

* * *

Foodstuffs from Canada. Contrasting Canadian trade figures for November last with November, 1914, one is struck with the fact that with the exception of wheat and cheese, the Mother Country was not using as much of Canada's foodstuffs in 1914 as might have been expected. It is true, of course, that at that time there were not so many men under arms, and it is also probable that we were importing more largely from Holland and Denmark than we are able to do today, owing to the enormously increased prices Germany is paying to neutrals for all classes of foodstuffs. A list of the imports from Canada during last November shows an increase of £400,000 in wheat, of which the total value imported was £1,860,000. The imports of wheat-meal and flour and bacon were nearly quadrupled; more butter was imported to the value of £44,000; the import of hams was trebled; the cheese imports of that month were slightly less than in 1914, but the volume of this trade is substantial, reaching nearly half a million sterling. The import of canned salmon was nearly trebled; and whereas in November, 1914, the import of canned lobster was negligible, the import for last November was £66,000.

In a list of exports from the Mother Country to Canada for these months, it is noticeable that there was a heavy decline in the amount of spirits, while the exports of wool were trebled. The export of galvanised sheets and tinned plates was enormously reduced, but the export of pig iron was almost twenty times larger than in the corresponding month of 1914. Canada, as everybody knows, is largely reducing its imports and increasing its exports, and the largely increased volume of foodstuffs, coupled with the huge volume of munitions, is giving Canada every month a rapidly increasing trade balance in her favour. For last November the total value of the merchandise imported by Canada was $45,000,000, as compared with an export of $92,000,000 of Canadian products.

* * *

Restrictions on Paper. The threatened embargo on the export of pulp and paper by Sweden, though promptly reduced, was probably the cause of drawing the attention of the Government to the possibility of national economy in the consumption of paper. Although the full plans of the Government are perhaps not yet decided, it is known that manufacturers have been notified that they must reduce their output by half. As all the pulp used in this country is imported, this action by the Government will result in keeping many millions of pounds in this country. In the present condition of exchange in the neutral markets this is certainly advantageous, but it has another effect, in that it will set free a number of ships for other cargoes, and in that way should tend to reduce the price of foodstuffs.

Paper mills and paper merchants are likely to benefit by the restriction, as they will obtain largely increased prices for all they can sell without having to look for buyers. The newspaper proprietor will suffer severely, owing to the greatly increased cost of his paper, and it is probable that some publications which are unable to obtain paper at all will have to suspend. The public generally will gain. They will benefit in two ways: one we have already suggested, namely, the probable reduction in the cost of some foodstuffs owing to more ships being available, and the other is that newspapers being reduced in size, the matter which is printed will be more carefully selected, so that though there will be less to read in the newspapers the quality should be improved, and time will be saved. We would suggest to the President of the Board of Trade that he will still further benefit British exchange if when giving permits for the importation of pulp and paper he gives a preference to that imported from Canada or Newfoundland. It should be easy for imports of Canadian pulp to be financed without the export of gold by lodging Treasury Bills or Exchequer Bonds with the Canadian Government in return for Dominion currency, which would be used to liquidate the accounts of the paper mills in Canada. This new instance of Government activity is encouraging, and will, we believe, be beneficial to everybody, except such people as the proprietors of *Canada* and other journals, who have to purchase paper at a vastly enhanced price.

* * *

Canada's Postal Service. The annual report of the Postmaster-General of the Dominion always affords interesting evidence of the progress of the country. The issue which deals with the financial year ended March 31, 1915, is no exception, though the war had by that date greatly disorganised the normal services. This report alludes to the first year's operations of a parcels post service throughout Canada, and considering the enormous mileage of the railway and stage routes (which increased by nearly 2,000 miles in 1915), it is altogether not surprising that for the first time since 1901 the total operations of the Dominion Post Office entailed a deficit of $2,914,541. The year was also remarkable for the increase in the area of deliveries in the rural districts. The boon to the public is great, but it, of course, involved, as did the inauguration of parcel post facilities, a very large addition to the working expenses of the department. The Money Order Department shows a large falling off. For instance, in 1914 the sum of $5,595,552 was sent to Austria. Last year the total was only $887,905.

Even before the war commenced the commercial depression and lack of railway construction had greatly affected the earning powers of the many thousands of foreigners from Southern Europe who make regular remittances to their old homes. The war, of course, has accentuated this falling off, and it is reflected in many ways in the Post Office earnings. A satisfactory feature is that though there was a falling off of $1,192,270 in the Savings Bank deposits, there was almost a corresponding decrease in the withdrawals. The growing intercourse between the Australian States, South Africa and Japan is indicated by an increase in letter, parcel and money order business. It is to be noted that none of the extra taxation affecting the postal revenue had come into force in the fiscal year with which this report deals. During the current year probably revenue and expenditure will show closer approximation.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ALMON.—On January 12, at Halifax, N.S., the wife of Major W. B. Almon, Royal Canadian Artillery, of a daughter.

FINDLAY.—At Winnipeg, on January 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brainerd Findlay, a son; both splendid.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMS—McDONELL.—On January 31, at the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, Folkestone, Kent, by Lt.-Col. (The Rev. Mgr.) Burke, of Toronto, Lieut Kenneth Fenwick A. Williams, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence J. Williams, of Kingston, Ontario, to Margaret R. McDonell, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McMillan, Greenfield, Ontario.

DEATHS.

BLYTHE.—Suddenly, at Vancouver, B.C., of pneumonia, Thomas Agustine, second son of the late Thomas Martin Blythe, of Claughton, Birkenhead

BREEDON.—On January 25, at Brantford, Ontario, from pneumonia, Henry Morphett, eldest son of the late Capt. F. W. Breedon, H.M. 25th Regt. K.O.B., of Bere Court, Pangbourne, and of the late Eliza Breedon, and brother of Mr. W. R. and Miss Breedon, of Milverton Reading Aged 68.

COLLINGWOOD.—On January 27, at Boscombe, Hants, England, Lucy C. Collingwood, daughter of the late General Woulfe Hay and wife of Cuthbert Collingwood, of the 54th Canadian Battalion (Kootenay Regt.).

FERGUSON. Died at Ruchill Hospital, January 19, David Brackenridge Ferguson, beloved husband of Bella Anderson, and second son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson 9, Ruskin Square, Bishopbriggs. (Canadian papers please copy.)

ST. JOHN. On January 25, at Hilldrop, Saskatchewan, of pneumonia, Agnes Margar Jane, wife of Oliver S. F. St. John. Aged 23.

ON SERVICE.

GORDON.—In France, January 22, died of wounds, Thomas Seton Gordon of Toronto, son of Charles Gordon, of Owen Sound, Ontario, 2nd Lieutenant, 11th (Lonsdale) Battalion, the Border Regt., formerly Sergeant, Second University Company, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

GROVES. On January 17, in France, from injuries received when despatch riding, Corporal John Stiby Groves, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, elder son of Ernest and Frances Groves, of Mara, British Columbia, late of Westleaze, Dorchester, Aged 22.

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT: THEIR "TERRIBLE — ORIGINALITY." —

MR. PHILIP GIBBS, Special Correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Glasgow Herald*, writing from the British Headquarters, says:

"For a variety of reasons I fancy it must be nerve-racking to be on the opposite side of the way to the Canadians in Flanders. They are most quiet, they are most dangerous. They are not only inspired by a restless audacity, but they are cunning and so methodical that they will undertake what seems like a wild-cat adventure with certain death at the end of it and get back with hardly a scratch. They have brought the spirit of the trapper to the trenches, and they are very patient in marking down their prey.

"So it was in a recent 'cutting-out' raid, when a party of them, all volunteers, went out one night with the astounding intention of getting through the barbed wire outside one of the strongest German positions. For a small party to get back again from a trench full of Germans and machine-guns is not so easy as escaping from a jungle of man-eating tigers, and was not considered part of the programme of war before the Canadians gave their exhibition. It was so successful that General Joffre has circulated an account of the Canadians' exploit as a model to the French Army. After taking some prisoners and killing about 30 men, they came home again with only two casualties, one caused by accident. To men who know the conditions of trench warfare this exploit still seems fantastic and incredible. It was possible only because these Canadians had made cunning of more importance than courage itself, and had adapted old lessons of Red Indian warfare to these new conditions of modern fighting.

". . . This principle of making life intolerable for the enemy is, of course, laid down for all troops in the line, but though it is not an original idea of the Canadians, they show terrible originality in some of their methods of carrying it out. They are original men. One cannot go among them without seeing that the individuality of their character rises above military discipline without destroying or weakening that discipline."

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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

Lieut. Galt's Daring.

Describing, in a letter received in Ottawa, the attack after which Lieut. John Galt, of Winnipeg (son of the President of the Union Bank of Canada) was reported missing, another member of Strathcona's Horse says:—

"It seems that the enemy had been permitted to build a barrier across the Messines road within a hundred yards of our trenches for the purpose of sapping. It was decided that it had to be captured and blown up. A scheme was arranged for that purpose, and fourteen of us, in charge of Lieut. Galt, crawled out at midnight to take it by assault. Within 30 yards of it we charged, but were met by a volley of bombs and rifle bullets. I myself was stunned at the edge of the wire entanglements, but managed to crawl to a tree on the left of the road, while most of the party had gone to the right. I soon came to, and realised that we had run into a 'jack-box,' as the barrier was full of Germans and a bombing party was in readiness. We threw our bombs over the barrier from our cover, while a hail of bullets from our machine-guns played on it. They sent up a red flare signal and their artillery poured shell over us. Also, our batteries opened on their front line. I could see our party crawling back from tree to tree with their wounded. I could not myself go across the open road, as the machine-guns were playing both ways, ours and theirs. However, I managed to get back through the wire. I checked up the party. Galt, Wilding and Chapman were missing, and eight men were wounded, none very seriously. It was most fortunate that the German bombs were not 'missile' ones, but high explosive of a shattering nature, and more for moral effect than for anything else, some of their 'frightfulness' bombs.

"I was out with Lieut. Galt the night before the reconnoitre. I was sent for afterwards by the General, who said the work was well done, and that it was to be regretted that Mr. Galt and others had been lost."

A German prisoner recently reported having seen at Messines a wounded Canadian officer, who is now believed to have been Lieut. Galt.

The Man in the Trench.

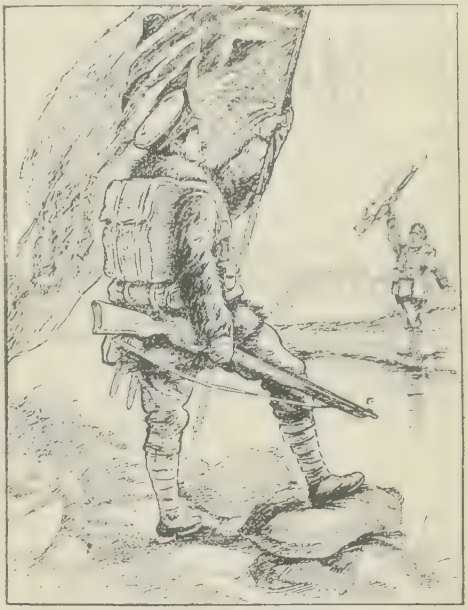
A British Columbian in Strathcona's Horse, who was not in the bombing party, thus describes his experiences in the above incident:—

"Everybody had to 'stand to' about midnight, and we stood waiting for the commotion to begin. Every once in a while a machine-gun would begin and we would think the fun had started, but it would die down and everything would be as still as it can be in the country on a fine night. Then, as you'd be staring over the parapet as hard as possible, something round will loom up in front of your eyes, just like a man's head climbing over, you give a start and find it's only a great big fat rat; then one of the beastly things will come and sniff in your ear, which makes a man very mad and you make a big swat at it, but seldom do any damage.

"Well, we waited in suspense for an hour, then a tremendous commotion began: the hand grenades were bursting by the dozen and lighting up the place like a little inferno, and we said, 'Gee, they're giving them hell down there.' Then the artillery on both sides started up."

An Officer's Dug-Out.

"Three steps down from the trench," writes a Montreal officer in describing his dug-out, "a small door, to get through which one has to crouch double, taking care that one's head does not attempt to break the cross-piece at the top of the door. Then you are inside on a raised wooden floor, recently raised on account of two inches of water appearing after the heavy rains.



CANADIAN ARMY OF 1915 TO ARMY OF 1916: "Come on! There's lots more work and lots more glory."
From the "Montreal Daily Star."

"The dug-out is probably about 6 feet by 12 feet, the walls are sandbags filled with earth and clay and packed tightly together. Great care has to be exercised in the packing of sandbags, as they have a nasty habit of budging and tumbling in during wet weather. They must, in fact, be placed as carefully as bricks in a wall. The sandbag walls being somewhat crude are covered with what one might call trench tapestry, consisting of sacking tacked up all around for wall paper.

"At the back of this innumerable mice have their nests and produce very large families. I think our mice are of a particular breed—I should call them singing mice, for in the small hours they can be heard squeaking and singing. It is what I call positively rude of them, because whilst one's eyes are yet bleary and the brain fogged, one imagines it is a spring morning and expects to find a gentle breeze blowing the curtains of the open window, and the sun streaming in and the birds fluttering from tree to tree. As a matter of fact, one finds oneself lying on a bed of boards raised from the ground at each end with a couple of full sandbags. Then you wonder if your legs end just above the knees; the cold is so raw, and numbs the outlying portions of your anatomy to such an extent you wonder if they are still there. Then one finds a cold draught blowing from the door, to wit, a piece of sacking. A raw November morning, the mud outside just ankle deep, and glory be! it is sleeting, and hailstones are gaily jumping around."

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

British Soldiers and Canada.

A Canadian officer, writing to a friend in London, says:—

"I am *most* grateful for the nice bundle of papers that came to-day, and it was both thoughtful and characteristically kind of you. And this 'show' goes on just the same. This Division is out on a good big rest. I feel the 'tingle' of a big push, and do trust we get through and put Mr. Hun back of the Rhine. Once he starts to go back you'll see peace offers coming Londonward from all quarters. Now they know the 'day' they spoke of is a different day than they intended it should be, and it's not far off. It's, say, six months to be quite safe. It can't be longer, because the utter hopelessness of prolonging the 'stand' has gotten into the wooden head of even the German (prisoners) soldiers. The 'day' will dawn without perhaps much warning, and then will come the drawing off of that *balance*. Many of my chaps talk of going to Canada after the war. This is Canada's time to get men who really know how to drive a team of Canadian horses and to care for them. I'd just love to have a chance to take out 500 of them—capital lads, and all ready to work."

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THE CANADIAN DIVISIONS.

Details of the changes in the brigading of the Canadian battalions at the front are announced from Ottawa.

The First Division includes the First, Second and Third Brigades. The Second Division, the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Brigades, and the Third Division, the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Brigades. In the First, Second and Fourth Brigades no changes have been made. In the Third the 14th Montreal Regiment has been replaced by the 43rd Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, the Royal Montreal Regiment going to the Fifth Brigade, as well as the 24th and 60th Montreal Battalions. The Sixth Brigade is unchanged. The Seventh Brigade includes the Royal Princess Patricias and the 49th Edmonton Battalion. The Eighth Brigade includes two brigades of Canadian Mounted Rifles and 1,200 other infantrymen. The Ninth Brigade includes the 25th Nova Scotia, 26th New Brunswick, 52nd Port Arthur, and 50th St. Catharines Battalions.

The brigade commanders are as follows:—

First Division, under General Currie—First Brigade, General Garnet Hughes; Second Brigade, General Lipsett; Third Brigade, General Leckie.

Second Division, under General Turner, V.C.—Fourth Brigade, General Rennie; Fifth Brigade, General D. Watson; Sixth Brigade, General Kitchen.

Third Division, under General Mercer—Seventh Brigade, General Macdonell; Eighth Brigade, General V. Williams; Ninth Brigade, General Hill.

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TRIBUTE TO THE "PRINCESS PATS."

On the recent transfer to the Canadian Corps of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the General Officer Commanding the 80th British Infantry Brigade placed on record his "keen appreciation of the splendid services" rendered by the battalion to the brigade.

"The gallantry of the P.P.C.L.I. during the fighting at St. Eloi," he says, "and later during the second battle of Ypres, when the battalion hung on to their trenches with unparalleled tenacity and lost over 75 per cent. of their effectives, has won for them not only the admiration of their comrades, but, when the [illegible] the regiment a reputation which will stand amongst the highest in the record of the exploits of the British Army."

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Addressing the Canadian Club at Montreal, Lieut.-Colonel Creelman, who recently returned from the Front, said the Canadian shells were as good as any.

In introducing Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Nasmith, the water expert of the C.E.F., to a Toronto audience, Dr. Hastings remarked that it was Colonel Nasmith who first discovered the formula of the gases used by the enemy, and also reported the antidote to the British War Office.

The Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Orpington, which is being erected by the Ontario Government, will, it is expected, be formally opened in the third week of this month. Col. the Hon. Dr. Pyne, C.A.M.C., the member of the Ontario Cabinet who has been supervising the construction, will not return to take up his Parliamentary duties at Toronto until after the opening, which, it is hoped, General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., will be able to attend.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

More Canadians Recommended for Service.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* published on Friday of last week announces that the following names are added to the list of Canadian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field in the despatch from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the British Army in France, dated November 30, 1915, which was published in the *London Gazette* dated January 1:—

STAFF.—Wood, Bt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) T. B.; Armstrong, Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen) C. J.; Ross, Col. A. E.; Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. C. H.; Frith, Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. R., Royal Engineers; Cutcliffe, Temp. Maj. A. B.; Elmsley, Maj. J. H.; Murray, Capt. K. A., Can. Postal Corps; Napier, Capt. R. R.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Hewitson, No. 2873 Cpl. J. S.; Dunwoody, No. 15066 Pte. J. M.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.—Maclaren, Lieut.-Col C H.; Langford, No. 40336 Sergt. J. R.; Quilter, No. 40005 Bomb. G.; Bleakney, No. 41615 Gunner V. A.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.—Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. W. B.; Baker, Lieut. E. A.; Ridgwell, No. 5591 Regl. Sergt.-Maj. S. A.; Bevan, No. 5318 Sergt. W. H. B.; Law, No. 5410 Cpl. G.; Norton, No. 5612 Cpl. J. F.; Jones, No. 15576 L.-Cpl. D. B.; Spencer, No. 5749 Sapper F. T.

1ST BATT.—Murray, No. 6256 Pte. J. F.

2ND BATT.—Swift, Temp. Lieut.-Col. A. E.; Winterbottom, No. 8281 Sergt. G. G.; Maxwell, No. 81576 L.-Cpl. J.

3RD BATT.—Spence, No. 9068 Sergt. H. V.; Jones, No. 9063 L.-Cpl. E. H.

4TH BATT.—Millard, No. 63640 Pte. J.

5TH BATT.—McFeat, No. 12376 Cpl. E. G.

7TH BATT.—Holland, No. 23348 Sergt. J.; Paterson, No. 77902 Pte. W.

10TH BATT.—Rattray, Lieut.-Col. J. G.; Morrison, No. 19584 Sergt. C.

13TH BATT.—Jones, No. 46282 L.-Sergt. W. N.; Kranchel, No. 24142 Cpl. O.

14TH BATT.—Bonshor, No. 25546 Regl. Sergt.-Maj. W. A.; Cowen, No. 25819 Sergt. E.

15TH BATT.—Venner, No. 27020 Signalling Sergt. W. B.; Gilpin, No. 27896 Sergt. R.

16TH BATT.—Kay, No. 29116 Regl. Sergt.-Maj. J.; Le Maitre, No. 28817 Sergt. W.

22ND BATT.—Deblois, No. 61931 Pte. A.; Lambert, No. 61589 Pte. P. A.

27TH BATT.—Bonner, No. 72176 Pte. A. V.; Milne, No. 71410 Pte. J. J.

29TH BATT.—Hourston, No. 75240 L.-Cpl. A. J.; Harris, No. 76317 Pte. W. B.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Simson, Lieut.-Col. W. A.; Purton, No. 60006 Cpl. M. S.; Sutcliffe, No. 30240 Driver F.

At the Dardanelles.

Among those mentioned in despatches by General Sir Ian Hamilton for services in Gallipoli are the following Canadians:—Major-General W. R. Marshall, Temp. Capt. A. S. C. Rogers, East Yorkshire Regt. (killed); Lieut. H. W. Mann, Loyal North Lancashire Regt. (killed); and Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) C. M. Stephen, Army Ordnance Dept.

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Dr. Brault, of St. Urbain, Chateauguay, P.Q., has returned to London from Serbia, where he has been rendering medical service to both soldiers and civilians. Drs. Waters and Paquette are in Paris, but no news has been received of a Quebec lady doctor, Dr. Lavasseur, who is supposed to be a prisoner of the Bulgarians.

BURBERRYS' HALF-PRICE SALE.

The period of acquiring a Burberry weatherproof topcoat, gown, or suit at half-price, and thereby obviating the inconvenience of forced economy, expires at the end of February, and the number of people who have already taken advantage of this unique opportunity proves how highly it is appreciated by the public. Burberrys' sale stock, consisting of nothing but their own distinctive models and cloths, is not a rummage accumulation of odds and ends collected for the annual clearing out of refuse, otherwise too expensive to be destroyed on the premises or removed through the ordinary municipal channels. Apart from occasional shortages in particular sizes, Burberry garments are constant in design, material, and workmanship, being, in fact, exactly the same on the last day of the sale as on the first. A late comer is therefore as well served as the early birds, who in the typical sale orgy snap up whatever is worth having with the voracity of hungry starlings long before customers of regular habits have finished their breakfast at home and braced themselves for the fray, which at Burberrys, instead of being the usual scramble and tumult, is a pleasant and leisurely transaction, conducted under the most comfortable conditions imaginable. Catalogues of the half-price garments included in the sale, both for men and women, are obtainable on application to Burberrys, Haymarket, London, S.W.

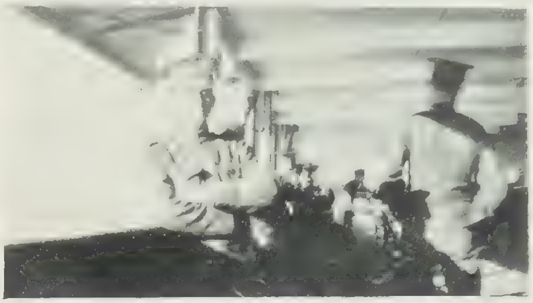
SHELLS FROM CANADA: IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD'S DEFENCE.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, in a speech in the Dominion House of Commons last week, said it was his personal desire to join the Canadian soldiers, but owing to Canada's determination to raise her fighting force to 500.000 men it was more important that he should remain in Canada. A force of 20.000 additional troops was ready to leave for a battle-front whenever transports were provided

General Hughes, Minister of Militia, announced that military schools for training officers were being opened in every district, and said that the difficulty with regard to the Ross rifle was being removed by the enlargement of the chamber to .464 inch, the same as the Lee-Enfield rifle. and the Ross rifle was now giving satisfaction.

Sir Sam Hughes (says Reuter) defended the Administration against Opposition charges that there was party favouritism in the appointment and promotion of officers and awarding of contracts for munitions. Dealing with the supply of shells, the Minister said that once the War Office had accepted the offer of the Militia Department, and had fixed prices, the entire supervision was turned over to the Shell Committee, and he considered the result greatly to the credit of Canada, whose manufacturers had received no bonus, no advance of money, and no allowance for new machinery, as required by American firms, who charged high prices and demanded immediate payment in gold. He also read a message from Lord Kitchener to the Duke of Connaught thanking the Canadian Shell Committee for its good work.

SOME OF THE 35TH BATTALION, NOW STATIONED AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP, ON THEIR WAY TO ENGLAND.



SERGEANT D. W. MORRIS, 35TH BATTALION, PREVIOUSLY A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA AT TORONTO.

Imperial Munitions Board's Defence.

A statement issued by the Imperial Munitions Board announces that the orders placed in Canada for munitions during October and November amounted to $169,000,000. These orders are spread over the first half of the present year, but deliveries are not yet being made, which is the reason why new orders to the amount of $7,000,000 only were received in December and January. It is also stated that of the orders placed prior to October less than half were filled at the end of the year. Mention is made of the fact that most of the capacity of the Canadian factories is being used for the production of 18-pounder shell bodies. A large capacity of this work is being developed also in Great Britain, and the combined capacity of the two countries to turn out empty shell-bodies of the smaller sizes is far in excess of all possible requirements. Canada has only two shell-loading plants operating, and one under construction, while there are no fuse-loading plants at all in operation, and only one under construction. Quantities of empty shells from Canada are waiting to be loaded for Great Britain, whose plants are fully employed in loading shells made at home.

The statement proceeds: "The only way in which the capacity of Canada for turning out shell-bodies could be kept fully employed, pending the time when shells will be completed in this country, would be for some of the plants now occupied on similar work in Great Britain to be shut down. This suggestion has been made by the Imperial Munitions Board to the Ministry of Munitions, but it is doubtful whether it is practicable on account of existing contract arrangements in Great Britain."

With regard to prices, it is stated that the British Government for some time deliberately sanctioned a high scale in Canada in order to bring Canadian manufacturers into the field, but that now it is time to bring the production of munitions on to a business footing. Manufacturers here (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*) recognise this, and are endeavouring to reduce cost to a point which will justify the placing of further orders here when the present orders have been filled.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Attached to Headquarter Units. Staff-Captain. Capt. A. C. Critchley, Lord Strathcona's Horse.

R. Can. Dgns. -To be temp. Lieuts.; G. F. Bertram, G. L. Bul.

3rd. Can. Mtd. R. Lieut. W. Balfour to be temp. Capt. whilst Brig Mach.-gun O.

Can. Art. -To be temp. Lieuts. W. S. Tuck, A. M. Thurston

Can. Engrs.—To be temp. Lieuts. G. B. Field, H. E. Urie, C. F. D. Ross, G. E. T. Sissons, A. C Young, M. White.

P.P.C.L.I. Temp. Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Allen, R.F., to be temp. Lieut

2nd Batt. Lieut. W. O. White to be temp. Paymr.

7th Batt.—Capt. B. M. Humble to be temp. Maj.; and G. W. Nation to be temp. Lieut

8th Batt.—Lieuts. to be temp. Capts. L. S. Gysin, R. J. Paget

11th (Res.) Batt.—V. A. Curmie to be temp. Paymr. with hon. rank of Lieut.

16th Can. Batt.—Capt. J. A. Hope, 72nd Regt. (Seaforth H. of Can.), to be temp. Capt.

19th Batt.—Lieut. C. E. Kilmer to be temp. Capt.

23rd (Res.) Batt.—Lieut. K. E. Drinkwater (Can. Mil.) to be temp. Lieut.

24th Batt. -E. M. Amphlett to be temp. Lieut.

26th Batt.—A. G. S. Fleming to be temp. Lieut.

Can. A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. C. S. Stafford, from A.S.C., to be temp. Maj. (August 26). Capts. to be temp. Mjrs.—J. V. N. Spencer; R. G. McGillivray; C. M. Ruttan. Lieuts. to be temp. Capts.—E. R. Birchard, W. N. Nicholls; T. G. Hodge to be temp. Hon. Capt. Capt. E. C. Goldie to be temp. Lieut.

Can. A.M.C.—Maj. J. McCrae to be temp. Lieut.-Col. (April 17). Capt. A. C. S. Wainwright (Can. Art.) to the temp. Paymr. To be temp. Capts.—A. J. Fisher, M.D., F. B. McIntosh, M.D., G. L. D. Kennedy, A. B. Wilkes, G. R. Baby, R. D. Wilson, P. P. Hartt, J. R. Matheson, M.D., J. P. McIntosh to be temp. Qrmr., with hon. rank of Lieut.

Imperial Army.

Royal Artillery.—Sec.-Lieut. N. A. Gass, from S.A., to be Sec.-Lieut.

Army Medical Service.—Lieuts. Can. A.M.C. to be temp. Lieuts.—G. O. Scott, C. M. Scott,

Royal Flying Corps.—To be temp. Lieuts. for duty with R.F.C.—Sap. W. S. Earle, 1st Field Co., 2nd Can. Divl. Eng.; Gnr. L. A. C. Helbert, 17th Battery, C.F.A.; Sergt. R. G. Meech, Motor Mach. Gun. Serv., Can. Art.

Glos. Regt.—Lieut. G. G. H. Reade, 97th Algonquin Regt., to be Lieut.

To be Sec.-Lieuts.—L.-Sergt. A. R. B. Woodiwiss, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Derbyshire Yeomanry); Pte. H. J. Trueman, Can. Mtd. Rifles (County of London Sharpshooters, T.F.); Sergt. W. E. Rose (Northumberland Fusiliers, T.F.); Pte. W. A. H. More (Essex Regt.) T.F.); Pte. J. R. N. Allan (Seaforth Highs., T.F.); Pte. F. E. Brown, 8th Batt. (R. Dublin Fus.); Pte. R. K. Robertson. Can. Mtd. Rifles (Lovat's Scouts, T.F.); Pte. R. Page (S. Staffs Regt., T.F.); Pte. D. E. Lothian (Seaforth Highlanders, T.F.).

Flight Sub-Lieut. R. H. Mulock, R.N.A.S., of Winnipeg, has been promoted to be Flight Lieut.

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THANKS TO THE RED CROSS.

A Canadian non-commissioned officer writes from "Somewhere in Flanders" to the ladies of the Canadian Red Cross Society:—

"I have the honour to write you to endeavour to show my appreciation of your thoughtful gift of smokes and candies, which I received from our Commanding Officer a few days ago. I cannot express to you how we soldiers at the front appreciate such great kindness, and I only hope we will be able to repay such kind people by coming out victorious in this awful struggle which we, one and all, are confident of.

"Christmas and New Year have come and gone, and notwithstanding the circumstances in which we are placed, we had a very enjoyable time. There was very little to indicate it was drawing close to Christmas in this country, save for a few cards in some of the remaining stores."

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A Canadian passenger from Seccondee, Mr. F. Bellivean, was on board the West African liner *Appam*.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Died.

Bell, Lieut. R. W., 28th Batt.

Died of Wounds.

Bingay, Capt. L. W., 8th Batt. (9th Winnipeg Rifles).

Wounded.

McCullogh, Lieut. G. A., 26th Batt.
MacLean, Lieut. N. M., 13th Batt. (5th R. H'drs.).
Sharp, Lieut. W. J. S., 21st Batt.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War.

Galt (jun.), Lieut. J., Lord Strathcona's Horse (R. Canadians).

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. Bell belonged to Saskatoon and Capt. Bingay to Port Arthur.

Second Lieut. Thomas Seton Gordon, 11th (Lonsdale) Border Regiment (died of wounds in France on January 22), came from Toronto, and was the son of Mr. Charles Gordon, of Owen Sound, Ontario. He was formerly sergeant in the 2nd University Company, P.P.C.L.I.

Lieut. J. Le K. Mavety, M.D., R.A.M.C., attached R.F.A. (reported died under date January 15), formerly belonged to the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Lieut. Frank Soutar, attached 2nd Black Watch (killed in the recent fighting in Mesopotamia), was the second son of the Rev. Alexander Soutar, First United Free Church, Thurso, and was for some time engaged in banking in Canada, returning home about two years ago to take up business in Dundee.

Lieut. John McLaren Thornton, R.E. (killed in Flanders on January 20), was the fourth and youngest son of the late Rev. R. M. Thornton, D.D., ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England, who was a native of Whitby, Ontario, and for three years minister of Knox Church, Montreal.

Lieut. Reginald Herbert Wilberforce-Bell, 28th Battalion, C.E.F. (who died on January 26 in a nursing home in Swansea from results of concussion received in Flanders), was the second son of Captain and Mrs. Harold Wilberforce-Bell, of Grafton, Wiltshire. He was 28 years of age.

OFFICERS WOUNDED

Lieut. McCullogh and Lieut. MacLean are both in No. 1 Red Cross Hospital, Le Touquet, the former with a severe bomb wound in the head, and the latter with a severe shrapnel wound in the right leg; while Lieut. Sharp is in the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet, with a bullet wound in the hand.

Capt. J. E. Browne, 1st Motor Machine-gun Service, reported last week as wounded and suffering from shell shock, is now in Miss Pollock's Hospital, 50, Weymouth Street, London.

Second Lieut. W. Livingstone, R.E., reported wounded under date January 23, received his commission from the P.P.C.L.I. in December last.

LIEUT. ARTHUR R. D. PATTINSON (8TH WINNIPEG BATTALION),
Wounded in both hands, and now in hospital at Le Touquet. He is the second son of Captain H. R. Pattinson, of Winnipeg.
[*Photo: Wheeler, Folkestone.*]

Major Philip Albert Meldon, Royal Artillery (reported wounded with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force), fought through the South African War, and afterwards held a professorship at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario.

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CANADIAN OFFICER KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Holmes Hopkins, of the Canadian Army, was killed, and his brother, Lieut. Robert Holmes Hopkins, was seriously injured, in a motor car accident at Clapham, near Worthing, on Sunday afternoon. They were proceeding to Arundel on a visit to a relative, and the car, a Ford two-seater, skidded. Lieut.-Col. Hopkins, who was driving, was thrown out, and his neck was dislocated. His brother was taken to Arundel.

In Canada Lieut.-Col. Hopkins was Commanding Officer of the 45th Victoria Regt., with headquarters at Lindsay, Ontario, and originally came over to England with the 14th Battalion, C.E.F., of which he was third in command. After being at the front he was attached to the Canadian Training School at Shorncliffe. His brother, who was a member of the Fenelon Falls Company of the Victoria Regiment, was connected with the Toronto University O.T.C., and belongs to the 39th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.

Col. Hopkins' body will be sent to Canada for burial, dressed in his uniform.

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CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

Killed

2nd Batt. (Eastern Ontario).—Grimes, 18347 H. E.; Lucas, 8403 D. H.; Mason, A10028 R.

5th Batt. (Western Canada).—Baugh, 13353 J. H.; Boyer, 13356 F. W.; Ireland, A24027 G.

8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).—Jameson, 21486 S.; McDonald, 710 P.; Vachon, 81905 Cpl. J. A.

10th Batt. (Western Canada).—Garbutt, 14946 W. S.

14th Batt. (R. Montreal).—Blackett, 25688 Sgt. W. C.; Carey, A44842 E.; Lynds, 46167 B.; Mann, A44211 S.; Patch, 26045 C. N.

15th Batt. (48th Highlrs.).—McInery, 77535 W.

19th Batt.—Airle, 55780 A. D. S.

20th Batt.—Scobie, 412876 D.

21st Batt.—Miller, 59660 D.

24th Batt.—Richards, 65825 L.-Cpl. E. R.; Stewart, 65938 E.

25th Batt.—Ferguson, 67443 L.-Cpl. J.; Murdock, 67250 W. H.

27th Batt.—Mancktelow, 71617 J. A.

28th Batt.—Fuller, 73899 G.; Montgomery, 74162 J. H.; Scott, 74137 W.

29th Batt.—Earl, 75607 F. G.; Poulsen, 430201 M.

31st Batt.—Ford, 79140 A. J.; Manning, 79197 C. B.; Stewart, 79551 R.

Died of Wounds.

2nd Divl. Hdqrs.—Gloyne, 59371 Actg. Cpl. A. N.

2nd Batt.—Harty, 8449 J.; Kish, A10257 B.; Leffler, 7993 R. D.; Southall, 23051 F. J.

21st Batt.—Flanagan, 54314 T.

24th Batt.—Clendinning, 65183 H. C.

26th Batt.—Morrison, 69554 D.; Seely, 69945 L. G.

31st Batt.—Beach, 79368 O.

C.A.M.C.—Lawton, 47369 A. E.

Accidentally Killed.

14th Batt.—Elliott, 26194 R.

Died.

C. Ord. C.—Pilfold, 1444 H.

C.A.M.C.—Epps, 34598 C. H.

C. A.S.C.—Brookes, 629 B.

Wounded.

R. Canadian Dragoons.—Julius, 859 J.

Lord Strathcona's Horse.—Kirby, 14937 L.-Cpl. H.; Pike, 14633 H.

2nd Divl. Hdqrs.—Press, 1239 L.

2nd Batt.—Alexander, 410471 T. G.; Armstrong, 8411 N.; Benoit, 8181 A.; Bonnar, 8183 R.; Clarke, 72132 L.; Cox, 8671 W. H.; Crawford, A10757 T.; Dunn, 7957 J.; Dyler, 81235 J.; Epton, 81248 Sgt. G. W.; Farmer, A10392 C.; Gaskins, 23270 W. H.; Greener, 81336 T. B.; Haddo, A10360 J.; Haigh, 81343 Cpl. G. W.; Hanson, 22874 J.; Hamilton, A10604 J. A.; Hawken, 7823 Cpl. F. J.; Hayes, A10162 J.; Hoelke, A10051 E.; Hughes, 8452 W. S.; Learn, 37436 C. T.; Moyes, 7883 W.; Nichol, 7890 Sgt. H. L.; Robus, 8367 Cpl. W. T.; Ribout, 8021 F. H.; Spence, A10687 C.; Stevenson, 18998 O.; Temple, 81877 R.; Waller, A10083 W. H.; Wiles, 8159 C.; Williams, A10195 H. F.; White, 412887 P.

5th Batt.—Alcock, 13569 R. W.; Ellis, 13494 W. A.; Morgan, A24062 O.; Powell, 440985 H. E.

7th Batt. (British Columbia).—Amiel, 428798 G. V.; Berry, 77848 J.; Duncombe, 428796 J.; Eshelby, 429556 A. W.; Glover, 428624 J.

8th Batt.—Barnes, 818 J. E.; Boyd, A38046 I.; Edwards, 81241 Cpl. A. E.; Wilson, 38402 J. G.

13th Batt. (5th R. Highlrs).—Costello, 11467 P.; Gazeley, 46147 G. W.; MacLeod, 46177 E. V.; Ralston, A14710 H.

14th Batt.—Bellanger, 26529 L. A.; Bradbury, 26626 P. R.; Branchand, 26524 A.; Carr, 26178 A. E.; Cowen, 25819 Sgt. E.; Cullen, 22726 C.; Delong, 412708 N.; Godin, 26439 J.; Matthews, A44269 J.; Murray, 10582 J.; Neilson, 26154 Sgt. F. K.; O'Grady, 26110 J. J.; Raggett, 404432 P. M.; Seaton, 404452 A.; Smith, A44212 S. D.; Steeves, 26008 G. A.

15th Batt.—Barrett, 406257 W. G.; Bedford, 27625 Cpl. A. C.; Davis, 47837 G.; Green, 77711 C.; Howison, 407009 W.

16th Batt. (Canadian Scottish).—Ferguson, 29097 A. J.; Francis, 36022 N. B.; Heyland, 28742 D.; Meredith, A20885 W. H.; Milne, 420759 W.; Seath, A21000 D.; Thorburn, 29274 J.

18th Batt.—Braddock, 53065 S.; Doherty, 412713 W.; West, 53174 S.

19th Batt.—Cooper, 55037 Cpl. H.; Mackenzie, 56015 F. A.; Preston, 55923 S. J.; Shields, 55507 J.

20th Batt.—Gough, 57839 A.; Harvey, 57195 P. E.; Nicholls, 57465 Sgt. B. E.; Mehard, 58261 A. M.; Smith, 57280 W.

21st Batt.—Jones, 412609 J. E.; Weston, 60049 Cpl. E. C.

22nd Batt.—Duguay, 62292 G.; Julien, 61190 C.; La Pierre, 62025 A. A.

24th Batt.—Briggs, 65115 L.-Cpl. A.; McLeod, 65707 J.; Mullot, 65649 S. H.; Shaw, 65880 F. W.

25th Batt.—Matheson, 67868 L.-Cpl. A.; Moore, 67903 R.; Sands, 67731 Sgt. J. F.

26th Batt.—Golden, 70148 W. H.

27th Batt.—Hargreaves, 72061 Co. Qrmr.-Sgt. E.; Martin, 71286 J. W.; Wright, 71336 H. H.

28th Batt.—Robertson, 73177 J.; Sprinks, 73273 A. L.; Whyte, 73095 H.

29th Batt.—Jameson, 75816 A. C.

31st Batt.—Bennett, 80247 G. S.; Gardiner, 80169 O. E.; Harvey, 7767 J.; Jenkins, 80231 Cpl. W.; Loucks, 80106 K. S.; McAlpine, 79355 J. M.; Moq ton, 430236 L. N.; Smith, 79980 P.; Sworder, 79790 C. C.

C.A.M.C.—Kinsman, 2036 N. G.; Millen, 33408 A.; Plumbtree, 36169 A.; Singleton, 36207 J. H.

C.A.S.C.—Cumberland, 2791 A. J.; McDonald, 36155 Cpl. M. D.

Wounded and Missing.

14th Batt.—Giguere, 23141 A.

Missing.

2nd Batt.—Gray, 7636 G. E.

14th Batt.—Steen, 44051 C. J.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian Grenade School, Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

By William Blaynay.

THE Canadian Grenade School, a section of the Canadian Military School established at Shorncliffe, came into being, as a school, last September, although previously, for two or three months, bombing classes had been held during Colonel Skinner's régime, with Sergt. Ryder as Instructor in Bomb Throwing. Since September, however, the school has been established upon an altogether wider basis, and is now training an average of 60 officers, 60 N.C.O.s, and 300 men each month. Those who are sent to this school from the different Canadian battalions and units stationed in England to take the course are trained in the handling, throwing, and care of grenades; in the care and use of explosives; in the making of bombs; in the use of trench mortars, spring-guns, catapults, and other appliances; and in the latest methods of trench fighting.

DON'T HANDLE BOMBS UNLESS YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT THEM!

The maxim of the Canadian Grenade School is "DON'T." "Don't" do this and "Don't" do that are the warnings posted up for the pupils in the instructional area, where they are constantly using the most deadly explosives and handling live bombs and grenades.

A course at the Grenade School lasts, for officers and N.C.O.s, one month; but for the men only, a fortnight. During the first half of such a month the officers and N.C.O.s of the class, in about equal numbers of 50 to 60, are trained to act as the instructors and trainers of the 300 men who assemble at the school for training during the last two weeks of the month. At the end of the full course the officers and N.C.O.s undergo a written examination, and those who successfully pass such examination are given a certificate showing that they have become fully qualified Grenade Officers and Instructors. Finally, each class is wound up with a great spectacular demonstration of trench attack and trench fighting in "Suicide Valley," when detachments of infantry with blank ammunition are introduced and scores of live bombs are used by the members of the class.

As a method of continually worrying the Germans in their front-line trenches the British system of attack by hand-grenades at close quarters, and under cover of darkness, has no equal; but such attacks can only be undertaken by well-trained grenadiers, every one of whom must be a man of iron nerve, dauntless spirit, quick in action, quick in decision, and intelligent. There are several kinds of hand-grenades in use at the front, each one of which has various and special technicalities which require a thorough knowledge of their manipulation on the part of those selected as grenadiers. According to circumstances, a grenadier may be called upon to use, say, either a "No. 1 Mark 1," a "Hale" Grenade, a "Newton-Pippin" Grenade, a "No. 6" or "No. 7" Hand Grenade, a "No. 5 Mills'" Grenade, a "Pitcher," a "Ball" Grenade, or a "Hair Brush," or even some other make. Unless he is thoroughly aware of the technicalities of each and every bomb that is likely to be served out to him, such weapons might easily be a greater source of danger to those appointed to handle them than they would be to the enemy.

The Grenadier's Motto.

After a grenade has been lighted, "Get Rid Of It" is the motto of the grenadier; but this is not all to be remembered. There is only one correct and safe way of getting rid of a hand-grenade in trench fighting. It must be thrown very much after the fashion of a "yorker" bowled in cricket, and must on no account be thrown as a man would throw a stone, or a "pitcher" a ball in baseball.

At the front the front trenches are protected in various ways, chiefly by wire netting, from the grenades thrown at them by trench catapults, spring-guns, rifles, and other implements; but the enemy finds little to protect him when at night a party of bombers from the Canadian or British trenches silently and secretly appears on his parapet, or in one of his saps, and gets busy with the load of hand-grenades with which each member is equipped.

The Commandant and Chief Instructor of the Grenade School is Lieut. Frederic E. Neel, and his staff consists of Lieut. R. H Davidson (15th Toronto Highland Battalion), Assistant Instructor; Sergt.-Instructor J. Ryder (16th Canadian Scottish Battalion), Sergt.-Inst. Tweedle, Corpl.-Inst. Bryce, Corpl. Inst Park, Corpl.-Inst. Allen, and Private Redpath (in charge of the magazine and explosives).

The Commandant of the School.

Lieut. Neel was appointed to the Grenade School from the 12th Reserve Battalion last September. He was born in the Channel Islands, but his love of adventure and big game hunting took him to Rhodesia and other parts of South Africa on attaining manhood. He served through the Matabele campaign, and afterwards through the South African War, during a part of which he was a squadron leader of Kitchener's Scouts, and wears the Matabele and Queen's and King's South African medals. For several years past he has lived at different times in Canada, Mexico, and the Southern States. When the recent rebellion broke out in Mexico, Lieut. Neel happened to be in that country, and he accepted an appointment offered him by General Huerta as advisor in Artillery, with the rank of colonel. On the outbreak of the present war Lieut. Neel settled up his affairs in Mexico and the Southern States and made his way from New Orleans to London to offer his services to the Empire and his own country. In London he was given a commission in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and appointed to the 12th Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe, where he remained until he was selected for the responsible and dangerous work of taking charge of the training of grenadiers for the Canadian Forces. Lieut. Neel is a man of many parts. As an inventor he has recently produced a grenade, to be known as the "Neel" Grenade, which for cheapness in manufacture, for safety in handling and lighting, and for explosive effectiveness is claimed to be ahead of any other hand-grenade in existence.

The Chief Sergeant-Instructor.

Sergt. Ryder, the chief sergeant-instructor of the Grenade School, is an ex-sergeant of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to which he transferred from the 3rd Dragoon Guards with the rank of sergeant. He served in the Tirah Campaign, 1897-1898, and afterwards emigrated to British Columbia. When war was declared he joined the 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion and came to England with the First Contingent. Later on he went to the front with the 1st Canadian Division, and became Instructor in Bomb Throwing to the 3rd Infantry Brigade of that Division. Quite recently he has organised a Grenade School at Bramshott Camp, and during the summer was responsible for the training of the Grenade Officers and N.C.O.s as well as many of the grenadiers of the 2nd Canadian Division.

A GRENADE OFFICER AND GRENADIER OF THE 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION EQUIPPED WITH A LOAD OF HAND GRENADES IN A WELL-PROTECTED TRENCH.

Many of the Grenade Officers trained at the School have already distinguished themselves at the front—notably Captain W. D. Holmes (7th B.C. Battalion), awarded both the D.S.O. and the Military Cross; Lieut. H. Pym (2nd Battalion, formerly 12th Reserve Battalion); and Captain H. K. Oakes (3rd C.M.R.), killed in December last.

The course at the School includes the training of those taking that course in the making of "hair-brush" and "soldiers' jam tin' bombs, which are now largely used for experimental purposes; in the laying of explosives in trenches; in the best methods of attacking and holding trenches by the use of grenades; in an accurate knowledge of the properties of various explosives; and in a correct estimation of the importance to grenadiers of strict trench discipline.

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NOTES FROM SHORNCLIFFE.

Officers Returning to Canada.

The following officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave by the R.M.S. *Sicilian*, which sailed on Friday of last week: Major G. J. Ingram (18th Western Ontario Batt., late Claims Officer of the 2nd Division), to assume a new command; Major H. E. Snider (4th Canadian Mounted Rifles); Captain J. L. Dussault (23rd Montreal Res. Batt.); Captain G. H. Musgrove (15th Toronto Highland Batt.), permanently unfit for further war service; Captain J. G. Gray (30th B.C. Res. Batt.), taken off the strength of the C.E.F.; Lieut. G. E. Reid (3rd Toronto Batt.), on sick leave until May 19; Lieut. C. A. Huston (30th B.C. Res. Batt.), to assume a new command. Of the above officers Captain Musgrave and Lieut. Reid were wounded last year.

Photos]

THROWING A "HAIR-BRUSH" GRENADE, AT THE CANADIAN GRENADE SCHOOL, SHORNCLIFFE

This is one of the most effective and deadly weapons in trench warfare.

[Lieut. F. E. Neel.

EXPLOSION OF THE NEW "NEEL" GRENADE, THE INVENTION OF LIEUT. F. E. NEEL (COMMANDANT).

This hand-grenade, which weighs only about a couple of pounds, can be hurled for a distance of 50 to 75 yards.

The weekly party of invalided and discharged N.C.O.'s and men returned to Canada by the above steamer numbered about 90, and was in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Black, with Major P. G. Goldsmith (C.A.M.C.) as Medical Officer in Charge.

Captain George Whitmore, of Regina, has arrived in England from Western Canada.

The 3rd Divisional Cavalry, C.E.F., consisting of six officers and a squadron of the 10th Canadian Mounted Rifles, arrived at Shorncliffe from Saskatchewan on Monday last. This cavalry unit is in command of Major T. W. Wright (16th Light Horse), of Grenfell, Sask., and with him are the following officers, all of them from the 16th Light Horse, whose headquarters are at Regina:—Capt. G. Robinson (Broadview), Lieut. W. H. N. Whitehead (Yorkton), Lieut. M. Robinson (Broadview), Lieut. Brenton (Indian Head), Lieut. Sharp (Moosomin). The 10th C.M.R.s spent the summer in training at Sewell Camp, Manitoba, but their winter quarters are now at Portage la Prairie. During their period of training at Shorncliffe the 3rd Divisional Cavalry will be quartered in Somerset Barracks.

Major R. P. Clark (Victoria, B.C.), General Staff Officer, Canadian Army Corps, who was recently awarded the Military Cross, has been appointed Brigade-Major of one of the new Canadian infantry brigades at Bramshott.

The following officers of the Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe, are now on a short instructional visit to the Canadian portion of the front:—Brig.-General J. P. Landry (commanding the 11th Res. Brig.), Col. E. C. Ashton (commanding the 12th Res. Brig.), Col. H. J. Cowan (commanding the 13th Res. Brig.), Lieut.-Col. J. Houliston, R.C.E. (Commanding Engineer, Engineer Training Depôt), Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore (commanding the 9th Res. Bat.), Lieut.-Col. A. E. Carpenter (commanding the 11th Res. Batt.), Lieut.-Col. F. C. Bowen (commanding the 23rd Res. Batt.), and Lieut.-Col. C. D. McPherson, M.P.P. (commanding the 32nd Res. Batt.).

The 43rd Cameron Highlanders (Winnipeg) Battalion, which is now a unit of the 9th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division, has been transferred from Shorncliffe to Bramshott Camp, there to join the other three battalions of the brigade, which is in command of Brig.-General F. W. Hill, D.S.O.

The 35th Central Ontario Battalion, in command of Lieut.-Colonel F. C. McCordick (19th Lincoln Regiment, St. Catharines, Ont.), has been transferred from the Bramshott Camp to Shorncliffe, where they now form a unit of the 13th Reserve Brigade.

During the present week reinforcing drafts of officers and men have arrived in England from Canada from Lord Strathcona's Horse (Winnipeg), and the 63rd and 66th Battalions, as well as a Tunnelling Company of Canadian Engineers, and drafts of Cyclists, and of the C.A.S.C., Mechanical Transport Section.

The 55th New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Battalion, C.E.F., in command of Lieut.-Col. J. R. Kirkpatrick (67th Carleton Light Infantry, Woodstock, N.B.), has been transferred from Bramshott Camp to Westenhanger, in the Shorncliffe command.

The engagement is announced of Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Smith, of "Wynslade," Putney Park, S.W., to Sergt. F. H. Hatheway, of the Headquarters Pay Staff, C.E.F., Shorncliffe. The wedding is to take place at Putney on the 26th inst. Sergt. Hatheway first met his fiancée at the Bagthorpe Military Hospital, Nottingham, where she was a Red Cross nurse, and where he was taken after being wounded at the Front. In civil life Sergt. Hatheway is the manager of the Victoria Avenue branch of the Bank of British North America, Hamilton, Ontario. On the occasion of the marriage ceremony a dozen of the nurses from the Bagthorpe Hospital are to form the bride's "guard of honour."

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"**Birchfields,**" Clifton Crescent, The Leas. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet

Among the few West End tailors who have done an increasing trade since the war is Morris, of 28a, Sackville Street, W. Realising at an early date how great would be the demand for Service uniforms, he promptly opened a special department to deal with it under the ægis of a fully-qualified military tailor of twenty years' experience who is well versed in the details of correct uniform. The natural result was a great influx of business from newly-gazetted officers, who recognised th by placing themselves in Morris' hands they would be w and properly equipped. One of the chief factors of Morris success has undoubtedly been the fact that his khaki materials cannot be surpassed for hard wear under active service conditions. They keep their shape and withstand the tremendous strain better than most of the fabrics utilised in this connection, thus ensuring the maximum of durability and smart appearance at a minimum cost.

CANADA'S WAR-TIME POSITION.

Sir Edmund Walker's Review of the Situation.

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D., made a comprehensive review of the situation in Canada in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, held at Toronto, on January 11. As usual, the passages which we reproduce below will be found of the greatest value to all interested in Canadian finance and investments.

WHEN in 1913 we came to the end of a period of expansion we found ourselves like a healthy but overgrown youth, still dependent upon the mother. We had to sell over 400 millions of securities in order to settle our foreign debit balance for the Dominion fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. During the year ending March, 1914, the difference between our exports and imports decreased by 130 millions, but still left over 300 millions to be provided by the sale of securities in a market very much more difficult than that of the year before. More than one-half of the year ended March, 1915, was affected by the war, and the situation was still further improved to the extent of over 144 millions. For the six months ended September, 1915, there is a further improvement of 80 millions as compared with the previous year, but this same half-year, when compared with the corresponding period of 1914, shows an improvement of 109 millions. For reasons explained a year ago, coin and bullion are left out of our totals.

Canada's International Position.

The following figures will illustrate the astonishing change in our international position :—

	Imports. $	Exports. $	Excess imports. $	Excess exports. $
1913	686,515,536	377,068,355	309,447,181	—
1914	635,383,222	455,437,224	179,945,998	—
1915	497,376,961	461,442,509	35,934,452	—
6 months ..	228,335,678	273,377,082	—	45,041,404

In order to estimate our true position, we must add to the excess of imports the interest due upon Canadian securities held abroad, now estimated at about 140 to 150 millions, and we may count upon any excess of exports as available to pay this interest. During the last half of the present Dominion fiscal year the effect of the export of our great crops, of our manufactured munitions, prepared foodstuffs, cattle, horses, etc., will be felt, and the excess of exports by March 31, 1916, should be about equal to our interest charges payable abroad.

In 1913 we knew that we had used our credit to the available limit, but we hoped gradually to move into safer conditions. If anyone had suggested that we could so adjust matters within three years as to have a credit balance in our foreign trade, instead of a debit, and that this credit balance would be large enough to offset our interest payable abroad, our answer would have been that it was folly to indulge such hopes.

Credit Strengthened.

This demonstration of what we can accomplish under pressure has, of course, greatly strengthened the credit of Canada, so that, while, for obvious reasons, we cannot at the moment sell securities in Great Britain or in Europe, we are building up a market for them in the United States which, when we consider the enormous increase in wealth taking place in that country at the moment, we may well hope is not of temporary character. During the past year, leaving out the last half of December, the sales of Canadian securities at home and abroad amounted to about 335 millions. This includes nearly 220 millions of Government securities and many sales of other securities which are practically refunding operations. The sales were divided as follows :—In Great Britain, mostly for refunding purposes, $43,800,000 ; in United States, $144,800,000 ; in Canada, $147,100,000 ; total, $335,700,000. The Canadian figures are increased by the Dominion loan of 100 millions, very little of which has yet been paid to the Government.

The sales of municipal bonds, at one time during the year the matter of chief concern to those interested in Canadian securities, amounted to about 64 millions, divided almost equally between the United States and Canada.

Canada's Products in Demand.

In Canada the building of almost all private or public works, causing a lock-up of capital, has stopped for the moment ; individuals are buying less extravagantly, even if there is not sufficient effort to economise ; everybody who has not enlisted can find work to do ; and for the very large part of our national production, from the farm to the machine shop, there is a persistent demand by the Allies. All this tends to produce a condition of prosperity, with ease in the money market, and if, like the United States, we were a neutral country instead of one engaged in the war, our national wealth would be increasing at a pace undreamed of in our past history. We are proud, however, that we are not among the neutrals, but among those who are fighting for the liberty of the world, and for this, in addition to the loss of life which our honour roll represents, we ourselves must bear now, and must ask our children to bear, a great cost in money.

Pessimists Silenced.

A year ago everybody in Canada was urged to put into his particular effort in life an energy and seriousness of purpose adequate to the needs of the great war. If we cannot fight we should help in the countless other ways that are open to us. Nature smiled on our efforts, and we have been blessed with the greatest crops ever known in any new country. This has silenced the pessimists, and our great West is more sure of its future than ever. Indeed, for loftier reasons all Canada feels much more sure of its future than it has ever done before. That overgrown youth, leaning upon his mother, has suddenly found himself, and to the call to play the man has responded so well that his place among the younger nations and his influence in the greatest Empire in the world are assured. The war, however, is still at its height, and there is little sign of such an end as we must attain if we are to follow our natural course in peace. We cannot afford to relax our energies for a moment ; such efforts as we made in 1915 should be increased in 1916, and the need for personal and public economy is not lessened a particle by the prosperity incidental to the war.

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, TORONTO.

Moratorium Legislation.

A year ago we described at length the various arrangements made by the Minister of Finance at the beginning of the war for the protection of our financial situation, and we referred to some of the moratorium legislation by Provincial Governments. The mere power to do certain things, if necessary, has, as usual, prevented the necessity from arising, and only a very moderate use has been made of the Finance Minister's wise provisions. As to moratorium legislation in the Provinces, to the extent to which it has been a hardship to the creditor, the need has already passed, and while the provisions affecting the power to foreclose where there is no default except as to principal will doubtless be retained, many of the other features will, we hope, soon be repealed.

Clearing House Returns.

The Clearing House returns show a further decline from $8.074.978.000, in 1914, to $7.797.430.000, a decrease of 3.44 per cent. for the year just closed. In all Western cities the decline is very marked, except in Winnipeg and Brandon, where the figures show an increase. In the East there is a moderate decrease in Toronto, Montreal is almost unchanged, and at four other points there are increases.

Contraction in Building Permits.

The contraction in ordinary business, which began in 1913 and was greatly increased by the war, is most forcibly illustrated by the figures of the building permits in our four principal cities. For the last four years they are as follows:—

	1912. $	1913. $	1914. $	1915. $
Montreal	19,642,000	27,032,000	17,619,000	7,495,000
Toronto	27,401,000	27,038,000	20,672,000	6,651,000
Vancouver	19 388,000	10,423,000	4,484,000	1,593,000
Winnipeg	20,475,000	18,621,000	12,160,000	1,826,000

A drop from $87,000,000 to $17,500,000 in three years is so great as to affect severely almost every branch of trade, particularly those directly connected with building, but it is a matter for congratulation that we have been able to withstand this sharp readjustment and still maintain our prosperity, the very thing we feared we might not be able to do with credit to ourselves.

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OBITUARY.

The Hon. H. C. St. Pierre, Judge of the Supreme Court of Montreal, died in that city on January 3 in his seventy-second year. He was one of the most celebrated lawyers in the Province of Quebec. He fought on the side of the North in the American Civil War and was severely wounded.

Senator George Riley (Liberal) died at Victoria, B.C., on January 19, at the age of 73. He was born at St. Catharines, Ont., in 1843, and went to British Columbia in 1885.

The Rev. Dr. John Lawson Forster, a well-known London Congregational minister, who died on January 27, was educated at McGill University, Montreal, and was pastor of the Calvary Church in that city from 1877 to 1882.

Mr. Robert Archer, a former President of the Montreal Board of Trade, and a well-known citizen, died on January 7 in his 79th year.

Mr. Alexander Ramsay, President of A. Ramsay and Son, and a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, died at his residence in Westmount on January 14 at the age of 76.

Lieut.-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, who was born at Quebec in 1837, died in that city on January 9. He served under Lord Wolseley in 1870, and assisted in the organisation of the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

At Kingston, on January 2, the death occurred of Lieut.-Colonel Sydenham C. McGill, Managing Director of the Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, and formerly staff-adjutant of the Royal Military College. He was 74 years old, and was the second son of the late Hon. Peter McGill, first President of the Bank of Montreal.

The death occurred at Ottawa last month of Mrs. Shillington, widow of the late Mr. T. Shillington and mother of Colonel A. T. Shillington, A.D.M.S., C.A.M.C., at Bramshott Camp. Another of her five sons is also serving with the C.A.M.C.

Mr. George Ferguson Shepley, K.C., Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada, died at Toronto on January 16, in his 64th year.

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During a lecture at the Halifax, N.S., Military School a bomb exploded. Eight persons were injured, two seriously.

The members of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce on active service number 748. Of these 25 have been killed and over 50 wounded.

The Temperance Bill, providing for a referendum on the subject of prohibition, and the Woman Suffrage Bill, fully enfranchising women, who may become members of Parliament, have been passed by the Manitoba Legislature.

The reply by Sir Robert Borden to a deputation on prohibition indicated a disposition on the part of the Government to leave the question with the Provinces, but he promised to give facilities for a full discussion on the subject in the House of Commons. He added that he saw no reason why prohibition of the liquor traffic was not as desirable in time of peace as in time of war.

St. Margaret's, Westminster, has been placed at the disposal of the Overseas Forces in England, and an inaugural service for Canadian soldiers will be held at noon on Thursday, February 10, the anniversary of the day on which the First Canadian Contingent reached France. A similar service for the Australian and New Zealand Forces will be held at noon on the following Wednesday. Short services will also be held on Sunday afternoons.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. YATES.

Memorial Service in London.

The memorial service for Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Yates, Canadian Army Medical Corps, was held on Thursday of last week at the Church of St. John, Clerkenwell—the Church of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, of which Colonel Yates was a Knight of Grace. The service was conducted by Canon Edgar Sheppard, D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Elsdon, Director of the Grand Priory Church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, and Lieut.-Colonel the Rev. R. H. Steacey, Director of Chaplains, Canadian Contingents. The choir was supplied from the non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Pay and Record Office.

The Duke of Connaught was represented by Surgeon-General Guy Carleton Jones, C.M.G., Honorary Surgeon to his Royal Highness. General Dalton, Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, was represented by Mr. Morgan. The Earl of Ranfurly, Knight of Justice, Director of the Ambulance Department, Colonel Sir Henry Jekyll (Knight of Justice), the Chancellor, and Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P. (Knight of Grace), the Secretary-General, were represented by Mr. W. R. Edwards, the Secretary of the Order. Among those present were Mrs. H. B. Yates (widow), Miss Emily Yates, Mr. C. Montagu Yates, Mr. W. H. Bunting, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan, Miss Rachel Allan, Sir George and Lady Arthur, Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Montagu and Lady Allan, Lieut. Hugh Allan, Sir George and Lady Perley, Lady Kirkpatrick, Captain Eric Kirkpatrick, Lady Drummond, Mrs Rivers Bulkeley, the Countess of Antrim, Colonel Sir Herbert Perrott, Bailiff of Egle, Deputy Commissioner C. Cotton (Knight of Grace, St. John Ambulance Brigade), Lieut.-Colonel Adami, Lieut.-Colonel Wylde and Mrs. Wylde, Mrs. Carleton Jones, Matron-in-Chief M. C. Macdonald, Colonel C. A. Hodgetts, Lieut.-Colonel Wallace A. Scott, Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Shillington, Major Wilson, Mr. G. C. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crompton, Colonel and Mrs. Donald Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde-Young, Mr. S. M. Mellor, Mr. Frank Lawson, Mrs. Dobell, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dobell, Mrs. Benyon and Lieut. Andrew Benyon (Grenadier Guards), Mrs. Meredith, Miss Armorel Thomas, Miss Sherme Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Oliver, Mrs. Gribbon, Mr. George Gribbon.

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MR. JOSEPH MARTIN, M.P.

The *St. Pancras Chronicle*, the organ of the Liberal party in the constituency which Mr. Joseph Martin has been "representing" at Westminster, says:—

"We are given to understand that at last Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P., has resigned his seat in the House of Commons as representative for East St. Pancras, and we hope it is true.

"For two years now Mr. Martin has been in Canada, and has been content to let East St. Pancras go unrepresented at St. Stephen's. We should like to know if he has been also content to draw his salary of £400 a year during that time, and whether he has any explanation to offer to his constituents.

"So far as our information goes Mr. Martin is now presenting himself as candidate for the Mayoralty of Vancouver, and has also been selected as Liberal candidate for Cariboo for the Canadian Parliament.

"Truly Mr. Martin is a wonderful man, and it is astonishing he never shone at Westminster.

"If he has really resigned his seat St. Pancras ought to be very pleased, and we might set the joybells ringing. At the same time the *St. Pancras Chronicle* will be very glad to announce the St. Pancras charities that Mr. Martin has kindly consented to hand over his Parliamentary salary to for the period he has absented himself from his proper duties in the House."

**

The work of furnishing and equipping No. 1, Hyde Park Place, as a convalescent hospital for Canadian officers, is being completed by the Canadian Red Cross Society. The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire [illegible] this week.

Pte. Hugh Reginald Bray, 15th Battn. ([illegible] Royal Highlanders), previously reported missing after the battle of St. Julien, is now officially reported as having been killed in action on April 24, 1915. Pte. Bray was a student at the Macdonald College, and at the time of his death was serving with a machine-gun section and assisting to remove the wounded during a temporary retirement.

Canadians visiting London on leave, or who are staying in England on business, or to be near relatives who are with the Canadian forces, would probably find the Palace Hotel, in Bloomsbury Street, W.C., a suitable and convenient place of residence for either temporary visits or for visits of longer duration. This new hotel, the proprietor of which, being an Australian, fully understands the requirements of visitors from the Overseas Dominions, combines the best modern arrangements, including many new features, with a strictly economical tariff.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The first skating party of the season was held at Government House, Ottawa, on New Year's Day.

* *

Sir Robert Borden may visit England later in the year to consult with the Imperial authorities, as he did last year.

* *

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on whom the King conferred the dignity of a Barony on New Year's Day, has taken the title of Lord Shaughnessy of Montreal and of Ashford, in the county of Limerick, Ireland.

* *

Viscount Ridley has undergone a severe operation at the Lambton Nursing Home, Newcastle-on-Tyne. His condition is reported to be as satisfactory as can be expected.

* *

Those present at the Royal Colonial Institute's farewell luncheon to Sir Rider Haggard at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday—presided over by Lord Curzon—included Sir George and Lady Perley, Mrs. Irvine Robertson, Mr. A. W. Smithers, Col. the Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, M.P.P., and Mrs. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. G. McLaren Brown, Mr. Richard Reid, Major Guest, Mr. Randolph Bruce, Mr. Charles Cambie, Mr. W. Perkins Bull, K.C., Mr. E. T. Scammell, Mr. Harry Brittain, Mr. R. S. Bond, and Commissioner Lamb.

* *

Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., M.P., left Southampton on Saturday night for the Riviera, where it is hoped he will regain his normal health. He is medically advised that this change is necessary.

* *

Dr. James Douglas, Chancellor of Queen's University, has increased his gift of $100,000 for a library to $150,000. Dr. Douglas has been in ill-health lately, and Mr. Hamilton Cassels, K.C., of Toronto, Chairman of the Queen's Board of Trustees, and Mr. G. Y. Chown, Registrar, went to New York to submit to him plans for the library.

* *

The Agents-General for British Columbia (Mr. J. H. Turner), Nova Scotia (Mr. John Howard), Prince Edward Island (Mr. Harrison Watson), and Alberta (Mr. Richard Reid) were present at the meeting at the Guildhall on Monday to discuss trade after the war.

* *

Major Guest, M.D., C.A.M.C., has been appointed medical officer in charge of the Peak Hydro, Buxton, now being fitted up as a Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital.

* *

Mr. Alexander Rosamond, President of the Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte, Ontario, who joined the Sportsman's Battalion as a private, has received a commission.

* *

Mr. Edmund Bristol, M.P., K.C., left for Toronto by the R.M.S. *Adriatic* on Wednesday. Mr. Bristol has been on a business visit to Paris. On Tuesday he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Claude Bryan at 3, Gloucester Square.

The appointment of Miss Helen Reid, of Montreal, as a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is officially announced.

* *

Mr. Thomas Gibson, President of the Lake Superior Corporation and head of the law firm of Gibson & Gibson, Toronto, has enlisted with the 168th (Oxford) Battalion. He will be an officer in that battalion, after taking the officers' training course.

* *

Photo] *[F. A. Swaine.*

COL. SIR W. MAX AITKEN, M.P.

A new photo of the Canadian Record Officer, whose book, "Canada in Flanders," has attracted so much attention.

Mr. Dugald Stewart, M.P. for Lunenburg, N.S., has been appointed a major in the A.M.C., Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., of Brantford, Honorary Colonel of the 125th Overseas Battalion, Mr. S. J. Donaldson, M.P. for Prince Albert, Honorary Captain, Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C. of Montreal, has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 117th Battalion.

* *

Colonel J. Lyons Biggar has been promoted to the position of Director-General of Transports and Supply.

* *

A new Daimler touring car has been presented to the British Red Cross Society by Mr. John Galt, President of Manitoba branch of the Canadian society, and of the Union Bank of Canada. Mr. Galt and his family are now in London.

* *

Lieut. E. Oliver Wheeler, R.E., Indian Army, who has been thrice mentioned in despatches by Lord French, and has now received the Military Cross, in addition to the Cross of the Legion of Honour, is a son of the Director of the Alpine Club of Canada.

* *

Mr. Darcy Weatherbe, of Toronto, a well-known mining engineer, sailed last week for Canada. He will visit the Cobalt district to report on prospects there for Messrs. Rose Van Cutsem and Co.

Lieut.-Col. Pelletier and Messrs. Richard Reid, John Howard, J. A. Reid and Mr. Harrison Watson, respectively Agent-General for Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island are giving a dinner to Mr. J. H. Turner, the retiring Agent-General for British Columbia, at the Royal Automobile Club on Monday evening. Sir George Perley and Sir Richard McBride will also be present.

* *

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, accompanied by Mr. R. E. Finn, the Liberal Whip in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, visited the 40th Battalion last Saturday, in camp at Bramshott, under command of Col. Vincent. On Monday the battalion removed to Shorncliffe.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Galt, youngest daughter of Mr. John Galt, of Winnipeg, President of the Union Bank of Canada, to Lieut. William Martin, 27th Battalion, B.E.F., son of Mr. William Martin, of Winnipeg, took place on Wednesday at St. George's, Hanover Square. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. A. C. Critchley, and the bridegroom was supported by Captain Phipps Baker, of the same Battalion.

* *

The marriage took place recently in Bombay of Edith Walmsley, youngest daughter of Mr. George E. Hague, of Kingston, Ont., and niece of the Rev. Canon Hague, of Toronto, to Capt. Harold Monck Mason Hackett, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Abbottabad, North-west Frontier Province, India, second son of the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, vicar of St. Peter's, Hampstead, London, N.W., formerly of Montreal.

* *

Mr. B. A. McNab, Editor of the Montreal *Daily Mail*, was married on January 3rd at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, to Miss Lucy Winifred Terrill, of Montreal, formerly of Sherbrooke.

* *

The engagement is announced in Montreal of Miss Jeanne Langelier, a grand-niece of the Hon. Charles Langelier, Judge of the Sessions, Quebec, and of the late Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, Sir François Langelier, to Mr. Achille Leclerc, also of Montreal.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Claud A. C. Jennings, Toronto, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Ethel, to Lieut. Kenneth Claud Campbell, Montreal, 60th Battalion, C.E.F., now at Bramshott Camp, younger son of Mrs. C. C. Campbell, Ottawa.

* *

The marriage took place on January 12 of Mary Linton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. F. Fetherstonhaugh, Montreal, to Mr. James Vincent Roy Porteous, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, son of the late James Porteous, of Lytham, England.

* *

Mr. J. E. Armstrong, M.P., and Mrs. Armstrong, of Petrolea, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude Phipps, to Frederick E. Bronson, son of the Hon. E. H. and Mrs. Bronson, of Ottawa.

* *

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Malcolm Isbester, of the 59th Battalion, C.E.F., son of the late James Isbester, of Ottawa, to Miss Annabel Thompson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew L. Thompson, of Port Arthur.

The Canadian Grenade Sc

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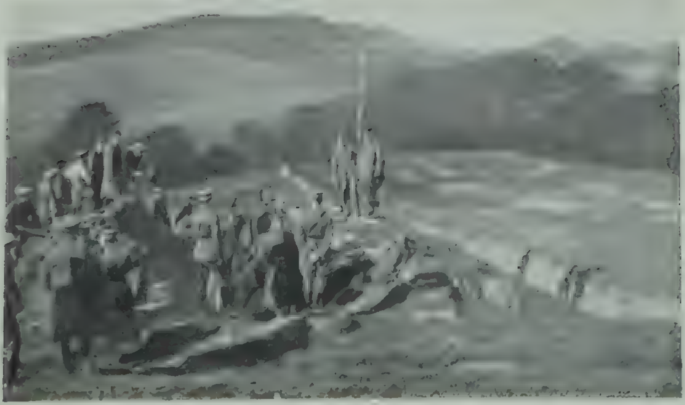
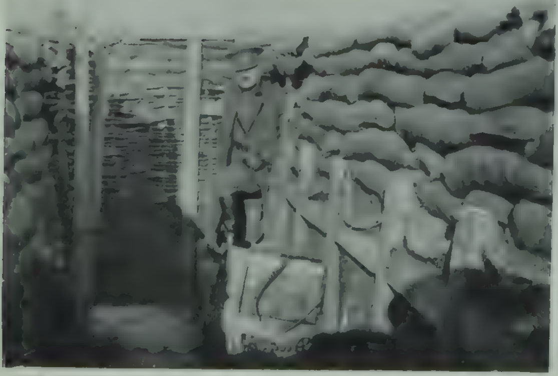


LIEUT. F. E. NEEL (COMMANDANT) AND SERGT. INSTRUCTOR RYDER, OF THE CANADIAN GRENADE SCHOOL, SHORNCLIFFE, LECTURING TO A CLASS ON TRENCH ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

LIEUT. NEEL (COMMANDANT), ON LEFT, CHATTING WITH LIEUT. H. PYM, ONE OF HIS PUPILS, WHO IS NOW DISTINGUISHING HIMSELF AT THE FRONT (SEE *CANADA* OF JANUARY 1) AS GRENADE OFFICER OF THE 2ND BATTALION. These officers served together in the same cavalry regiment during the South African War, and after years of separation, they met each other accidentally in London last spring, when on their way to Shorncliffe to take up commissions in the 12th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.



THE COMMANDANT'S DUG-OUT IN THE MODEL TRENCHES OF THE SCHOOL.

A CLASS OF GRENADIERS. LIEUT. NEEL AND SERGT.-INSTRUC

[illegible] AND DEADLY WEAPONS

[illegible] the D.S.O. and the Military Cross [illegible]

the left is Captain H. K. [illegible]

THE CANADIAN

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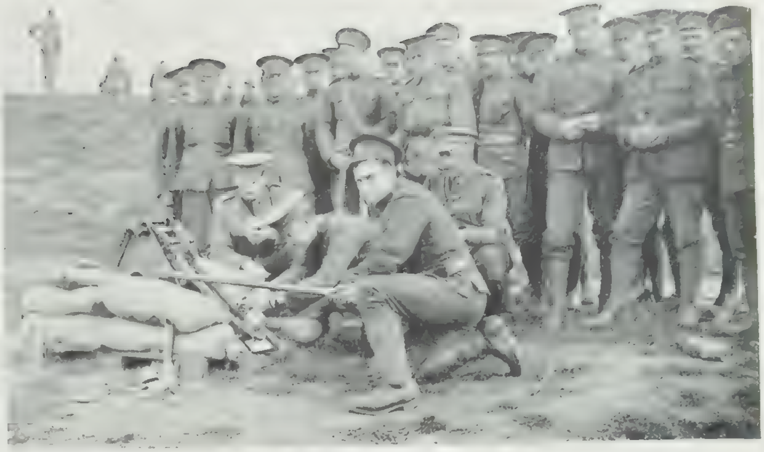
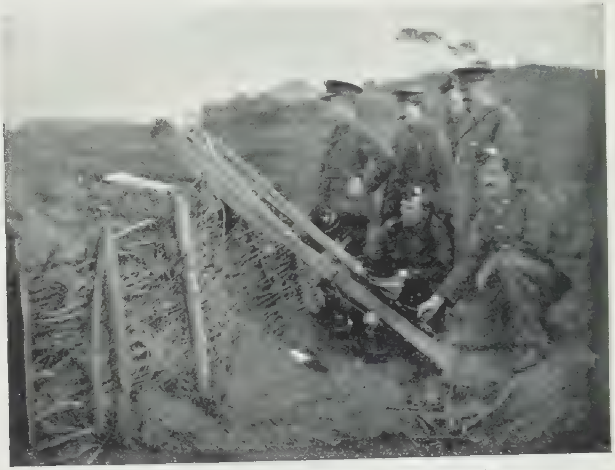
A GROUP OF INSTRUCTORS OF THE CANADIAN GRENADE SCHOOL.
Sitting, left to right: Sergt. Truddle, Sergt. J. Ryder, Corp. Park.
Standing: Private Redpath, Corp. Bryce.



INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE WEST SPRING GUN FOR THROWING LIVE BOMBS: LIGHTING THE BOMB.

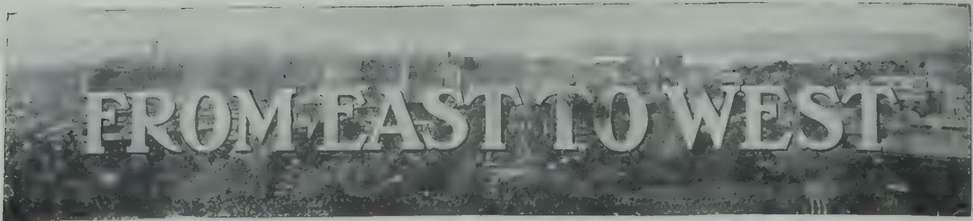
ARE SITTING ON THE EXTREME LEFT OF THE FRONT ROW.



A TRENCH CATAPULT IN ACTION AT THE SCHOOL.

RIGADE AMMUNITION PARK, C.E.F.: MAJOR W. J. MORRISON, OFFICER COMMANDING, SITS IN THE CENTRE OF THE SECOND ROW; ON HIS RIGHT IS SERGT.-MAJOR (W.O.) GRESHAM.

[*Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—In connection with the increase of the Canadian forces to half a million men, the last census statistics show that the male population of Canada between the ages of 18 and 40 was 1,468.370, of whom 612.842 were married Included in this total were 285,082 foreign-born males. 25 per cent. of whom were Germans, Austrians, or others of alien nationality.

For the nine months of the fiscal year ended December 31 the Customs revenue totalled $71.721.303, an increase of $12.891,684, or about 23 per cent., as compared with the corresponding nine months of last year. For the full fiscal year the Customs revenue should at this rate show an increase of more than $20.000.000. as compared with the preceding year.

The financial statement of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for November showed that 23.242 families received assistance, the amount spent being $395.859.13. an average of $17.03 a family. The total number of individuals assisted was 60.532, averaging $6.54 each.

TORONTO.—The Provincial Legislature is expected to meet about February 23. The principal measures will probably concern the increase of the revenue of the Province. It is also expected that the Liquor Licence Act will be amended so as to give the Licence Board greater powers.

Out of a total City police force of 700, over 150 men are now under arms or have enlisted.

——On January 9 a fire broke out in the seventh storey of the Union Station and damaged the structure to the extent of $10.000.

Mr. Church was elected Mayor by 23,541 votes to 9,880 polled by Mr. H. Winberg. By 21,161 votes to 5,766 the citizens passed the by-law guaranteeing bonds $4,240,000 for a trunk radial line from this city to London, Ontario, to be constructed and operated by a Commission. The new Board of Control comprises Messrs. J. E. Thompson, J. O'Neill, jun., T. Foster, R. H. Cameron, and the Aldermen, Messrs. W. D. Robbins, A. H. Wagstaff. W. W. Hiltz, Dr. C. A. Risk, John R. Beamish, H. H. Ball, C. Alfred Maguire, J. G. Ramsden, Samuel McBride, Russell Nesbitt, John A. Cowan, Louis M. Singer, Garnet A. Archibald, R. H. Graham, W. R. Plewman.

HAMILTON.—There were few changes in the City Council as the result of the municipal election. The former Board of Control was elected. Two Aldermen were defeated, viz., Alderman Dr. Hopkins and Alderman Peter Nicol. Their places will be taken by Messrs. H. J. Halford and H. B. Wright.

GODERICH.—His Honour Judge Doyle having resigned, after serving on the Bench for nearly one-third of a century, the Grand Jury referred to the occasion, expressing the high admiration of the people of Huron County for his Honour as a Judge and a citizen.

CHATHAM. It is stated here that the 71st Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Donald Sutherland, will be transferred to Bermuda shortly, and that the Canadian Battalion now at that island will be sent to England. The 71st Battalion is now quartered in companies at Chatham, Galt, Woodstock and Stratford.

Customs returns here for the month of December reached the record of $62.472.75. The first nine months of the fiscal year show an advance of over $50.000 over any corresponding period The increase is due to the importing of coal at Rondeau and of automobile parts for the New Gray Dort Motor Co here

COLLINGWOOD. On January 9 one of the most widely-known citizens, ex-Mayor John Nettleton, died He was born in Lofthouse, Yorkshire, in 1832, and had been a resident here since 1857.

PORT ARTHUR. At the municipal election the official vote stood 1,291 for local option, and 867 against, or four votes short of the three-fifths majority necessary.

SAULT STE. MARIE. On January 10 the new International Hotel was burned, causing a loss estimated at $250,000. The guests, most of whom had retired escaped injury.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The abolition of open voting on local option in the Province and the substitution of the secret ballot will be the subject of legislation this session.

During the fiscal year, ended June 30 last, the revenue paid to the Province for various services amounted to $33.757. Over 400 joint stock companies were incorporated. During 1915 436.30 miles of road were constructed in the Province under the Good Roads Act. Since 1911 1,667.67 miles of road have been made.

MONTREAL.—The receipts in the Montreal Customs House for 1915 exceeded those for the year 1914 by $2,284,241. The total receipts for the two years respectively were as follows:—1915, $21,872,486; 1914, $19,588,244.

——The annual dinner given by the Directors of the *Gazette* to the staff took place at the Montreal Club on January 29.

THREE RIVERS.—The Customs receipts for the nine months of the fiscal year ended December are far ahead of the preceding year or any previous year at this port, totalling $446,512, compared with $224,165 in 1914.

HULL.—Dr. W. Archambault has been elected Mayor.

WATERLOO.—On January 11 the death took place here of Mr. Gardner Stevens, a son of the late Hon. Gardner Green Stevens, of Bedford, in his 65th year. In 1892 he became a Director of the Eastern Townships Bank, and in 1911 Vice-President, remaining with the bank until its amalgamation with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In 1886 he married the only daughter of the late Judge S. W. Foster, of Knowlton.

SHERBROOKE.—This district appears to be enjoying a period of almost unparalleled prosperity. With factories running night and day, and workmen earning larger wages than ever was known before, the commercial and industrial situation is most satisfactory.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

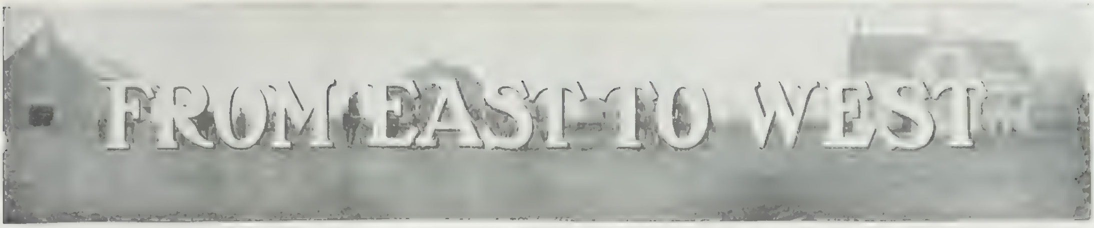
FREDERICTON.—Mr. C. W. Robinson resigned his position as Leader of the Opposition in the Provincial Legislature at a convention of the Liberal party on January 12. Resolutions were adopted in favour of taking the control of Crown Lands out of politics and placing them in the hands of an independent Commission.

—The Hon. J. A. Murray, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. J. B. Daggett attended the conference of officials of Departments of Agriculture of the Maritime Provinces, held at Truro, N.S., with Dr. C. C. James, C.M.G., Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture.

ST. JOHN.—The export traffic of the port has exceeded all previous records this winter, despite the fact that the Government railway elevator, which was burned soon after the war began, has not yet been rebuilt. For 1915 the value of exports amounted to $43.872.932. In December, 1915. 38 ocean steamers cleared at the port, carrying, in addition to 1.166 horses 181.370 tons of cargo. In December, 1914, the record stood at 20 steamers with 60 [illegible]46 tons of freight and 1,263 horses. The Customs receipts during 1915 totalled $2.554.212. compared with $1.540.788 in 1914.

The Sacred Heart College, owned by the Eudist Fathers, at Caraquet, N.B., was completely destroyed by fire. with a loss of $300.000, on which $100.000 insurance was carried. The college was a preparatory institution for boys, with about 250 students.

MONCTON.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, of this city, has been elected President of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company, in succession to Mr. Irving R. Todd, of St. Stephen, resigned. Mr. Sumner, who is Agent-General of New Brunswick in London, says he will return to his duties there in a few months, and will not resign during the war.



FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—On January 5 Mr Henry D. McLean, at the by-election in the first district of King's County, was chosen to succeed his father, Mr. John McLean, recently appointed to the Senate by a majority of 216 votes over Mr. Lauchlin Macdonald, Liberal. The Conservative majority at the last election was 204. Had the Liberal candidate triumphed, the Government majority would have been reduced to one vote, exclusive of the Speaker.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The value of the products of the Province during 1915 is estimated as follows:—Coal, $21,000,000; coke and by-products, $2,500,000; gold and other minerals, $275,000; gypsum, limestone, etc., $900,000; building materials and clay products, $200,000; iron and steel products, $15,000,000; fisheries, $7,800,000; manufactures, ships and freights, $39,500,000; products of the farm, $32,347,658; products of the forest, $4,600,000; game and furs, $500,000; total, $124,622,658.

——The Naval College here is to be continued, and the annual examinations for entrance candidates will be held at various cities throughout Canada on May 10.

—— Mr. D. R. Turnbull has been appointed Secretary of the Acadia Sugar Refinery Co. in place of the late Mr. A. W. Davies.

——The increase in the Customs receipts of 1915 over those of 1914 was $457,779. The decrease in Sick Mariners' dues was $4,026, in Signal Station dues $15, and in other revenue collections $430.

SYDNEY.—The King George Hotel here was destroyed by fire on January 2. The hotel was formerly the Alphonse, and was remodelled by its present owners, the Nova Scotia Hotel Company, at a cost of about $40,000. Loss on building and hotel contents is estimated at between $80,000 and $90,000.

The Customs revenue in 1915 totalled $300,516, compared with $177,354 in 1914.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. J. B. Baird, M.L.A. for Mountain, was elected Speaker at the opening of the Provincial Legislature. The Premier, the Hon. T. C. Norris, announced that if prohibition was not decided upon by the referendum the Government would reduce the number of licences. The Suffrage Bill introduced by the Premier will enable women to sit in the Legislature as well as to vote.

——Dr. J. R. Jones, one of the Governors of the University, died on January 11 at St. Paul. His son, Capt. Dennistoun Jones, is at the front.

Mayors in the following towns have been elected by acclamation:—*Beausejour*, Mr. G. M. Huntley; *Birtle*, Mr. F. J. Wilson; *Carberry*, Mr. H. B. Hooper; *Carman*, Mr. G. Wills; *Deloraine*, Mr. Wm. Perry; *Emerson*, Mr. E. Casselman; *Hamiota*, Mr. T. C. Bennett; *Killarney*, Mr. J. W. Snell; *Melita*, Mr. G. Stewart; *Minnedosa*, Mr. W. G. Brown; *Morden*, Mr. H. Hewitt; *Rapid City*, Mr. C. Cresswell; *Selkirk*, Dr. D. C. Ross; *Stonewall*, Mr. H. R. Arundell; *Virden*, Mr. T. B. Mitchell; *Winnipeg Beach*, Mr. S. B. Ritchie.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Mr. Frank Walker, of Fort Saskatchewan, senior Liberal Whip in the Provincial Legislature, has enlisted with the 151st Battalion as a private. Mr. Walker farms extensively in Northern Alberta.

——The school population last month was 8,209, an increase of 420 over the same period in the previous year.

——Mr. J. D. McArthur, President of the Dunvegan and Waterways railway companies, states that the steel reached Spirit River last month, and will reach Grande Prairie about February 20. There will be a train service to Spirit River, as soon as the track reaches that point, to and from McLennan

CALGARY.—In 1915 the births here totalled 2,216, compared with 2,362 in 1914; deaths, 713, as against 794.

——Mr. J. S. Dennis, at the Department of Natural Resources of the C.P.R., unveiled a Roll of Honour, which showed that 165 employees of the department had enlisted.

——Flour mills here are working night and day on war orders for flour, and have orders which will keep them working on war contracts for some months.

LETHBRIDGE.—Major Pryce-Jones has been appointed commanding officer of Lethbridge Highlanders.

There are few vacant houses here now. The hotels are full, the mines are active, and generally the city is very busy, mainly due to the big crops in all parts of the south country and to mining activities.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—From reports received by the chief game guardian for the Province, a total of 1,254 head of big game were shot by hunters last year, in comparison with 1,725 head during the open season of 1914. The reports show that there were 700 moose, 153 elk, 397 deer, and 4 caribou taken in 1915.

The fifth Session of the third Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan was opened on January 18 by his Honour R. S. Lake.

—— In consequence of changes in the mayoralty in the three leading cities of the Province, the personnel of the Saskatchewan Military Hospitals Commission has been altered, and is now constituted as follows:—Judge Elwood, Chairman; Mr. G. Harmon Jones, Secretary; Dr. W. D. Cowan, Mayor of Regina; Dr. Young, Mayor of Saskatchewan; Mr. W. W. Davidson, Mayor of Moose Jaw; Mr. J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers; and Mr. R. Chadwick, Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Labour Executive.

There were 223 less births in this city in 1915 than in 1914, 95 less marriages, and an increase of 12 deaths.

Mr. Donald Sutherland, a well-known settler, who came here from Pictou, N.S., 30 years ago, died at his homestead near here in his 90th year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Mr. Alexander Stewart has been re-elected Mayor by acclamation; the Aldermen elected were Messrs. Robert J. Porter, A. E. Todd, W. G. Cameron, John Dilworth, Alex. Peden, Angus B. McNeill, George Bell, Walter Walker, W. F. Fullerton, and Albion Johns.

VANCOUVER.—"The year 1915 dawned with the business interests of Vancouver feeling many misgivings as to the future, but in most lines of trade it was better than 1914," states Mr. W. O. Blair, Secretary of the Board of Trade. The hardware, groceries, textile trade, and the manufacturers of this city had a busier year than that of 1914. The indications are that 1916 will far exceed 1914 in a general increase of all lines of commercial activity.

The land registry office receipts for 1915 totalled $106,906, about half the total of 1914.

For 1915 Vancouver had 2,790 births, 1,126 deaths, and 1,276 marriages. For 1914 the totals were: Births, 2,795; deaths, 1,178; and marriages, 1,718.

——The inland revenue returns for the port for the year totalled $511,835, as compared with $541,330, a decrease from 1914 of $29,494.

——The total Customs collections for 1915 were $4,699,715, and in 1914 $5,298,571.

QUESNEL.—Early on January 15 fire consumed buildings valued at $250,000. But for the prompt action of the firemen in dynamiting the Bank of British North America, the loss would have been greater. Guests from two hotels destroyed had narrow escapes.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., *President.*
JOHN AIRD, *General Manager.*
H. V. F. JONES, *Assistant General Manager.*

Authorised Capital - - -	**$25,000,000 (£5,136,986).**
Paid-up Capital - - -	**$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).**
Reserve Fund - - - -	**$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).**

London Office: 2, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

C. CAMBIE, *Manager.* A. R. PHIPPS, *Assistant Manager.*

374 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and in **ST. JOHN'S** (Newfoundland), **NEW YORK, PORTLAND** (Oregon), **SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE** and **CITY OF MEXICO.**

AGENTS in **ALL** the principal Cities of the **UNITED STATES.**

STATEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE BANK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th NOVEMBER, 1915.

(Canadian currency converted into sterling at par of exchange.)

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year	£229,677	7	8
Net profits for the year ending 30th November after providing for all bad and doubtful debts	483,295	1	3
	£712,972	8	11

This has been appropriated as follows :—

Dividends Nos. 112, 113, 114 and 115, at 10 per cent. per annum	£308,219	3	7
Bonus of 1 per cent. payable 1st June ...	30,821	18	4
" " " " 1st December	30,821	18	4
Reserved against further depreciation in value of securities held by the Bank ...	205,479	9	0
War tax on bank-note circulation to 30th November	25,254	17	2
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution)	16,438	7	2
Subscription to British Red Cross Society ...	1,027	8	0
Balance carried forward	94,909	7	4
	£712,972	8	11

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th NOVEMBER, 1915.

(Canadian currency converted into sterling at par of exchange.)

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation				£3,369,433	1	9
Deposits				39,970 495	11	10
Balances due to other Banks in Canada ...				154,392	9	4
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada ...				1,294,526	13	4
Bills payable				308,515	13	4
Acceptances under Letters of Credit ...				299,670	19	1
				£45,397,034	8	8
Dividends unpaid				557	11	6
Dividend No. 115 and bonus, payable 1st December				107,876	14	3
Capital paid up	£3,082,191	15	8			
Rest Account	2,773,972	12	1			
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	94,909	7	4			
				5,951,073	15	1
				£51,456,542	9	6

B. E. WALKER, President.

ASSETS.

Current Coin	£3,773,225	15	0			
Dominion Notes... ...	4,425,814	0	2			
				£8,199,039	15	2
Notes of other Banks ...	£344,411	14	4			
Cheques on other Banks	1,613,843	11	6			
Balances due by other Banks in Canada ...	11	19	2			
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada ...	1,298,590	13	7			
				3,256,857	8	7
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value ..				395,255	7	11
British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities and Canadian Municipal Securities ...				353,272	6	4
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks, not exceeding market value ...				1,975,310	14	3
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) in Canada on Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks				2,639,901	13	0
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) elsewhere than in Canada				3,808,423	16	10
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund				160,985	1	2
				£20,789,046	3	3
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)				26,895,835	3	10
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) ...				2,060,507	6	10
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit				299,670	19	1
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)				104,489	10	0
Real Estate and Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank				319,236	9	1
Bank Premises at cost, less amounts written off, and mortgage assumed				973,895	5	0
Other Assets not included in the foregoing...				13,861	12	5
				£51,456,542	9	6

JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

Certified by the Auditors: T. HARRY WEBB, C.A., of Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham and Co., JAMES MARWICK, C.A., of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Co. Toronto, 17th December, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank was held on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1916.

BANKERS IN LONDON. Bank of England; Bank of Scotland; Barclay [illegible] Co., Limited; Lloyds Bank Limited; London and South Western [illegible] Limited; The Union of London and Smiths Bank Limited.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Barclay and Co., Limited; Lloyds Bank Limited; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND. Bank of Scotland; British Linen Bank; North of Scotland and Town and County Bank, Limited; Union Bank of Scotland, Limited.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. Northern Banking Company, Limited.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business and places at the disposal of customers the experience of nearly half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

For investors in British Columbia lumber companies there are some words of cheer in the commercial letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for January. "In British Columbia," says the letter, "the lumber business has received very decided encouragement from increasing demand and prices. Export business is limited by the extent of tonnage available, and the lack of this continues to be a serious difficulty. In the home market the demand has improved generally, and especially from the Prairie Provinces. Greater activity in the building and other trades in the United States has not only left the Canadian market to domestic producers, but is also a factor in the advance in prices."

* * *

It is satisfactory to note that the letter gives an encouraging view of Canadian industrial conditions. The railways' earnings are at the highest point ever reached, and the outlook is that these high levels will be maintained during the entire winter. The outlook in the home market for agricultural implements is satisfactory. Farmers are liquidating substantially, or in full, their obligations for implements, and the demand for new implements is better than for some years past. The steel and iron industries are busy, with every prospect of continuing so, though the price of metals is a deterrent factor in the situation. Canadian canning industries are finding a better market abroad for their products, as the war is limiting the supplies from the usual European sources. The textile mills are active, though the cost of certain raw materials and the difficulty of obtaining them will affect profits. The fishing industry in both Canada and Newfoundland continues to be prosperous, and owing to the war the demand in Newfoundland for Canadian goods is improved. Meanwhile "institutions with very large sums invested in mortgages report that interest payments are much better than for some years past, with the result that, in the absence of the normal demand for their funds, there is some accumulation of ready money."

* * *

The financial statements for 1915 of most of the big Canadian banks have now been made public, and the remarkable fact is now fully apparent that the banks have successfully coped with a most difficult situation, and have simultaneously maintained, or even increased, their own strength. Canadian banks may well be proud of having financed with Canadian money the autumn movement of the great crop of last year.

* * *

Canada for the most part ended the year 1915 in the enjoyment of a very considerable measure of material prosperity, and the position now presents a very marked contrast to that in January, 1915. It seems tolerably certain that this satisfactory improvement must be continued at least for a good many months yet. For one thing, the crop movement must continue until the spring is far advanced; some authorities declare that the task will keep the railways busy until far on in the summer. During all that time fresh financial life blood will be pouring into and through all the agricultural, commercial, and business veins of the country, and the healthiness of the whole system should be reflected in satisfactory railway earnings. If the real money which is now steadily being received by Canada in return for her products is wisely used, it must inevitably go far towards placing her industries—both agricultural and manufacturing—in a position to withstand stoutly any probable depression upon the conclusion of the war.

* * *

The Abitibi Pulp and Paper Co. is now turning out 215 tons of newsprint daily, almost all of which, according to a recent statement of the President of the company, is going to American consumers. The company's annual meeting is to be held early in February, and a favourable financial statement is expected. It is stated that the company is now earning at a rate sufficient to take care of fixed charges, provide for Preferred dividends, and leave a substantial surplus.

* * *

Granby Consolidated shares are to be reduced in par value from $100 to $25, each shareholder receiving four shares for one. This company has been doing very well lately with its copper mines, and increased dividends are expected. The prospects of this important mining company have been favourably discussed in these columns.

* * *

The action of the Directors of the Ottawa Light, Heat, and Power Co. in passing the company's dividend for the final quarter of 1915 is now explained by an official circular, which states that "while the estimated figures for the year indicated net earnings sufficient to pay the dividend, the knowledge that the company had experienced extraordinary conditions during the year made it desirable to await final returns before making a further distribution to the shareholders." After describing the "extraordinary conditions," the circular concludes with the satisfactory announcement that "It is expected that payment of dividends will be resumed in the first quarter of the new year."

* *

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Mr. G. H. Balfour on the Outlook.

At the 51st annual general meeting of the Union Bank of Canada, held at Winnipeg on January 12, Mr. G. H. Balfour, the General Manager, pointed out that the profits for the year were $659,688. This was $52,752 less than the previous year, which, under trying and abnormal conditions, and the maintaining of such large idle reserves, must be regarded as satisfactory. They had been sufficient to pay the usual dividend of 8 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent., making a grant of $10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, providing for $45,730 war tax on circulation, and set aside $150,000 for contingencies, besides having made adequate provision for all losses. Total deposits of $72,685,000 showed a gratifying increase of $9,240,000. The total assets of the bank had risen to the large amount of $90,663,000, as against $81,561,000 last year, an increase of $9,100,000.

Hopefulness and Confidence.

"Enforced liquidation," said Mr. Balfour, "has been in progress throughout Canada for the past two years, but the strain has been lighter than was anticipated. This period will be extended until normal conditions are resumed, but the future is faced with feelings of hopefulness and every confidence. The chief factors which have contributed to this lightening of our burdens are thrift, strict economy, the lessening of expenditure on capital account, balance of trade with Great Britain being in Canada's favour, and bountiful harvests. The gratifying results of the past season's crops have enabled farmers to liquidate their obligations very largely, and every encouragement is being offered by Provincial Governments in Western Canada to go more extensively into mixed farming."

Mr. Balfour added that 315 members of the staff had volunteered for Overseas military duty, and of these 9 had been killed and 21 wounded.

* *

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Sir Herbert Holt on Canada's Prosperity.

Sir Herbert S. Holt, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Royal Bank of Canada, held in Montreal on January 13, said the financial statement was much better than they had reason to hope for twelve months ago, when the outlook was regarded with grave concern. Referring to the remarkable transition from depression and gloom to conditions constituting all the earmarks of prosperity, he said their astounding recovery was due to a remarkable increase in agricultural production, to prevailing high prices, to war munition orders, and economies practised since the war began.

"We believe," he said, "that Canada, like her neighbour to the South, is on the threshold of prosperous times. Certainly we shall prosper while the war lasts, and no doubt for some time afterwards, as we may take for granted an enormous demand for raw materials and cereals during the physical reconstruction of Europe."

Increase of Capital Stock.

Sir Herbert Holt announced on behalf of the Directors that the capital stock of the bank was being increased $440,000, i.e., from $11,560,000 to $12,000,000, in order to round off the amount. The new stock was being offered at par to shareholders of record at the close of business on the previous day. At the present market value of the stock, this was equivalent to a bonus of over 4½ per cent. The basis of issue would be approximately 1 share in 27. As the terms of the Bank Act prevented the allotment of fractional shares, the holders of less than 27 shares of old stock would receive no allotment; but the shares comprising unallotted fractions would be offered to the public for subscription, and the premium derived from the sale would be distributed rateably to the respective shareholders from whose shares the fractions arose.

Mr. E. L. Pease, who now assumes the position of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (being succeeded in the General Managership by Mr. C. E. Neill), stated that over 400 members of their staff, including many senior officers, had left on military service, of whom 8 had been killed and 15 wounded.

* *

Brig.-Gen. R. G. E. Leckie, of the 3rd (Highland) Brigade, has been spending short leave in London. Col. F. O. W. Loomis, late O.C. 13th Battalion (5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal), has now come over to England to take command of the 16th Brigade, his former command having been assumed by Major V. C. Buchanan.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865. *Head Office—WINNIPEG.*

Paid-up Capital - - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Over - - $90,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED for fixed periods at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C., and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.

London Committee: J. LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G.; HON. SIDNEY PEEL; F. W. ASHE, Esq.

Scotch Agents—Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches.

New Readers of "Canada."

Those seeing "Canada" for the first time, and wishing to secure future copies regularly, should fill in the subscription form published elsewhere in this issue; see outside front cover.

Canadians with the Expeditionary Force, who subscribe for "Canada" on behalf of their friends at home, find that it is a much appreciated gift.

CANADA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. **INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £620,000
Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors.

F. R. S. BALFOUR.	E. GEOFFREY HOARE.
J. H. BRODIE.	F. LUBBOCK.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL.	C. W. TOMKINSON.
E. A. HOARE.	G. D. WHATMAN.

Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Telegraphic Transfers, are issued by the London Office upon the Chief Cities and Towns throughout Canada and the United States.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED 1836)

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The York City and County Banking Company Limited.

Capital Authorised	£20,000,000	Capital Paid Up	£2,970,000
„ Subscribed	19,800,000	Reserve Fund	1,125,000

DIRECTORS.

William Bennett, Esq.
W. Fleming Blaine, Esq.
William F. Brand, Esq.
Walter S. M. Burns, Esq.
Stanley Christopherson, Esq.

Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh.
Alexander H. Goschen, Esq.
John Richard Hill, Esq.
Charles E. Johnston, Esq.
Charles Thomas Milburn, Esq.

Right. Hon. the Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Sir S. Neumann, Bart.
E. M. Rodocanachi, Esq.

Right Hon. the Earl St. Aldwyn.
Sir Edward D. Stern, D.L.
Edmund R. Turton, Esq., M.P.
F. L. Wallace Esq.

YORK AND COUNTRY ADVISORY BOARD.

William Burnyeat, Esq., D.L., J.P. | John Richard Hill, Esq. | Richard T. C. Lyth, Esq. | Major Robert Bell Turton.

Head Office: 5, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE BANK HAS 310 METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Authorised— 200,000 Shares of £100 each	20,000,000	0	0			
„ Capital Issued— 198,000 Shares on which £15 per Share has been called and paid				2,970,000	0	0
„ Reserve Fund				1,125,000	0	0
„ Amount due by the Bank on Current, Deposit and other Accounts				43,612,138	3	11
„ Acceptances on account of Customers, and Obligations under Treasury Minute of November 15th, 1915				2,550,609	16	7
Rebate of Interest on Bills Discounted not yet due, carried to New Account				74,363	8	5
Amount of Net Profit for the Year ended 31st December, including £88,[illegible] 3s. 11d. balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1914	[illegible]	1	9			
Less Provision for depreciation in Investments £265,000						
„ Interim Dividend 148,500	413,500	0	0			
				218,776	1	9
				£50,550,887	10	8

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand and at the Bank of England ...	[illegible]					
„ Money at Call and Short Notice	[illegible]	0	0	8,872,588	3	8
„ Investments War Loan 4½ % and other Securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government, of which £573,333 6s. 8d. (Stock) is lodged for Public Accounts and under Treasury Minute of November 17th, 1915	10,138,348	0	0			
„ Indian, Colonial Government, and other Securities	2,805,435	6	0	[illegible]		
„ Bills Discounted, including Treasury Bills				[illegible]		
				31,299,136	10	4
„ Loans, Advances, and other Accounts and Securities, including Stock Exchange Loans under Treasury Minute of the 31st October, 1914				15,636,794	11	4
„ Liabilities of Customers, &c., for Acceptances, and for other engagements as per contra				2,550,609	16	7
„ Freehold and Leasehold Premises				1,044,340	12	5
				£50,550,887	10	8

Current Accounts are kept and Deposits received upon the terms usual with Bankers in London and the Country respectively.

The Agency of [illegible] Stock Banks, Private Banks and Foreign Banks undertaken.

[illegible] the office of Executor and Trustee on terms particulars of [illegible] the Head Office and Branches.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to Customers free of charge. They may be obtained at the Head Office, or through any of the Branches.

The numerous Branches of the Bank afford great facilities for the transaction of business, and arrangements have been made with Banks in all the important Towns of the Kingdom by which money may be paid in to the credit of any Customer of this Bank, whether at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

Strong Rooms for the deposit of Securities and Plate Chests are provided for the convenience of Customers.

Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

Canadian Department. The Bank is Agent for the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and the Bank of Nova Scotia. Letters of Credit and Cable Transfers on all the principal Towns in Canada can be obtained.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Feb. 8.	Wed., Feb. 9.	Thurs., Feb. 10.

The Stock Exchange has been in a quiet and languid condition during the past week. Dealings have been barely up to the recent average, and the principal departments have shown heaviness. Gilt-edged issues have been mildly depressed by the removal of minimum prices from a number of additional securities, principally the Colonial and Provincial Government group, dealt with at length elsewhere, which has increased the number of bargains competing for the favour of investors.

Canadian securities have ruled unsteady with weakness in places. In the gilt-edged section Old Canadian Fours, with the removal of the minimum prices, have relapsed 13 to 79. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. at 96 are $\frac{3}{4}$ down. $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per Cent. Bonds are 12 to 15 points lower, minima in these cases having also been removed.

In the railroad section there has been a further fall of over 4 dollars to 176 in Canadian Pacifics on Wall Street selling, despite the December revenue statement. Grand Trunk issues have sagged quietly. Many quotations are fractionally easier, but the Guaranteed Fours mark an exceptional rise of 1 to 63. Canadian Northern issues have hardly moved on balance, despite the fine showing for December.

Among land descriptions Hudson's Bays have see-sawed with a downward tendency predominant. The quotation on balance is $\frac{1}{3}$ down at $6\frac{1}{2}$. Lower-priced descriptions have occasionally weakened 3d. on a very small volume of trading.

The industrial group has been sluggish in common with the rest of the House. Canadian Cars remain at 80, and the Preferred at 100, but Steel of Canada at 40 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the good. Dominion Steels have not moved. Canada Cements are lower at 49. South American Tractions have, generally speaking, kept in the background. Brazilian Tractions, after allowing for the dividend deduction, are a shade easier at $51\frac{5}{8}$.

*

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, January 20, 1916.

A marked improvement in the tone of the Canadian stock markets became noticeable during last week, the tendency becoming stronger as the week drew on. The markets were encouraged by the strength shown in New York, and as a result of considerable trading, advances were registered in a good many stocks. For the last day or two, however, the tendency has been slightly downwards, and the prices of a good many stocks are lower than they were at the beginning of the week, though there is ample evidence of underlying strength.

Probably the most outstanding stocks during the week have been Canada Cement, Ames-Holden, and Maple Leaf. Cement—which, by the way, was the last of the munition group to move—has been very active during the last ten days, and is now quoted at 50, which is a point or two lower than its highest during last week. Maple Leaf has been strong in demand in Toronto, rising on Monday last to $74\frac{7}{8}$; it is now quoted at $71\frac{1}{2}$. In regard to both Cement and Maple Leaf rumours are busy, and in both cases it is suggested that dividends may be forthcoming. The general belief, however, seems to be rather that the rise mainly reflects general realisation of the strengthening position of the companies. In any case, it is not considered probable that any dividend action will be taken in the case of the Maple Leaf Common stock until the end of the company's financial year, which is not for some time yet. Ames-Holden is now quoted at $22\frac{7}{8}$, but a strong flurry a few days ago carried it up to 24; the Preferred is now quoted at $74\frac{1}{2}$, after being up to 77. The activity of the stock was naturally accompanied by rumours of early resumption of the Preferred dividend, but for these there does not appear to be any official basis. In this case, again, the gradual appreciation of these securities is probably due to increasing realisation of the improving position of the company. It is reported that the company is about to conclude a working agreement with an important American shoe company, and in this connection it is interesting to note the statement that the places of the two Directors who have resigned are to be filled by representatives of the new American interests. Canadian Locomotive has also been strong, changing hands at 63. Canadian General Electric has recovered several points from the price at which it stood from the date of my last letter.

MR. E. L. PEASE,
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Recent activity in bank shares seems to denote a demand for standard investment stocks. A considerable number of Royal Bank shares changed hands the other day at $231\frac{1}{4}$, and there has been some dealing in Montreal in shares of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of Canada. There has been a fair market also for Canadian War Loan Bonds at $97\frac{1}{2}$.

Among other current prices, Canadian Car and Foundry, which has continued weak, is quoted at 71; Canadian Steamships, 18; Canadian General Electric, $113\frac{1}{2}$; Canadian Locomotive, 61; Dominion Steel Corporation, $45\frac{1}{4}$; Lake of the Woods, 134; Ogilvie, 133; Laurentide, 191; Shawinigan, 136; Steel Company of Canada, 37, with the Preferred xd. at $88\frac{1}{2}$; Scotia, $97\frac{1}{2}$; Dominion Bridge, 230.

Several more bank statements have been published recently; all eminently satisfactory. The Bank of Hamilton and the Bank of Nova Scotia are both shown to have fully maintained their strong position. The Dominion Bank statement is similarly highly satisfactory. Net profits are equal to 13.4 per cent. of the capital, and the statement shows that out of total assets of \$87,475,000 the bank has \$32,660,000, or 44.19 per cent. of its liabilities to the public, in liquid form. At the annual meeting of the Royal Bank held on the 13th, it was announced that Mr. E. L. Pease, who has been the General Manager of the Bank since 1900, will now become Managing Director, while Mr. C. E. Neil, who has been Assistant General Manager of the company since 1907, succeeds Mr. Pease as General Manager. Sir Herbert Holt, the President of the Bank, also announced that a new issue of \$440,000 of stock is being offered to shareholders at par. At the meeting of the Northern Crown Bank in Winnipeg on the 18th, no proposal was considered in regard to the suggested amalgamation of the company with an Eastern bank. The proposal seems, therefore, to have been dropped. In order to strengthen its position, the present stock of the Bank is to be reduced by 50 per cent., to \$1,400,000.

In regard to Canadian Car and Foundry, the stock of which has shown such weakness lately, it is noticeable that in a recent interview Senator Curry states that the company is assured of all the necessary funds to complete its contracts for the Russian Government.

In the mining markets, Hollinger was dealt in at above \$30 the other day; it is now quoted at \$29.75; Dome Mines, 28; Jupiter, $22\frac{1}{4}$. The statement of the McIntyre mines for three months ending December 31 shows profits of \$75,485 for the period. 26,160 tons of ore were milled, the value of ore per ton being \$7.39. Among the Cobalts there are no very outstanding price movements to record. Temiskaming is quoted at $70\frac{1}{2}$; Nipissing, \$7.50; Crown Reserve at 53; Coniagas, \$4.75; Chambers-Ferland, which was so active a little while ago, is now at 29.

*

Winnipeg Debentures.—The Bank of Montreal notify that, for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants on the City of Winnipeg 4 per Cent. Consolidated Registered stock, 1940-60, due March 1, the balances were struck on the evening of February 1, after which date the stock is being transferred ex dividend.

Bank of Nova Scotia.—The total assets increased from \$95,733,670 to \$104,244,467 during the year, while net profits for the year ending December 31, 1915, were \$1,220,057 as compared with \$1,196,116 for the previous year. Cash alone, exclusive of the deposits in the Central Gold Reserves, amounted to 20 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, while immediately available assets have reached a total of \$59,990,461.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power. The total gross earnings of the services operated by subsidiary companies for the month of December amounted to 6,527,000 milreis, while operating expenses amounted to 3,115,000 milreis. The net earnings, therefore, amounted to 3,412,000 milreis, showing an increase of 94,650 milreis, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The aggregate net earnings since January 1, 1915, show an increase of 2,186,842 milreis.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£513,698
PAID UP	350,589
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..	376,888
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	2,178,125

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	95½
,, C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938	85½
,, 4½ %, 1920-25	96¾
,, 3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	75
,, 3½ % ,, ,, 1929-49	[illegible]
,, 4 % ,, ,, 1940-60	[illegible]
,, 3 %, 1938	[illegible]
,, 3½ % C. P. R.	85½
Alberta 4 %, 1922...	91 13/16
,, 4 %, 1938...	83½
,, 4½ %, 1924...	97⅞
,, 4½ % Registered	91
British Columbia 4½ %	98½
,, ,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	85
,, ,, 3 % ,, ,,	76
Manitoba 4%, 1947	87
,, 4 %, 1928	87½
,, 4%, 1949	90
,, 5%, 1888	97½
,, 4% Registered	87
,, 4½% ,,	95½
New Brunswick 4 %	73
Newfoundland 3½ %	65½
,, 3 %	73
,, 4 % Registered, 1913-38	81
,, 4 % ,, 1895	96
,, 4 % ,, 1896	94½
,, 3½ % ,, 1905	83¼
,, 3½ % ,, 1910	70
,, 3½ % ,, 1912	83½
Nova Scotia 4½ %	79½
,, 3½ % Registered	78½
,, 4½ % ,,	93½
Ontario 3½ % Registered	80½
,, 4 % ,,	74½
,, 4½ % ,,	92½
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1934	91½
,, 4 %, 1888	92⅝
,, 4½ % Registered	85
,, 3 % ,,	77
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	97
,, 4 %, 1923	90½
,, 4 %, 1949...	84
,, 4 % Registered	88 1/16
,, 4½ % ,,	89 11/16

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	84¾
,, 4½ %, 1928-37	92
,, 5 %	87½
,, 5 %, 1934-1944	97½
Edmonton 5 %	88
,, 5 %, 1923-53...	93¾
,, 5 %, 1923-33...	91½
,, 5 %, 1953	86⅝
,, 4½ %, 1932-52...	78½
,, 4½ %, 1918-51...	81½
Fort William 4½ %...	85
Hamilton 4½ %	85
,, 4 %, 1930-40	86
Maisonneuve 5 %	89½
Medicine Hat 5 %...	82
Moncton 4%	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	84⅝
,, 4 %, 1948-50	82
,, 3 %	60½
,, 3½ %, 1942	71
,, 4½ %, 1951-53	89
Moose Jaw 5 %	88½
,, 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943-63	80
,, 4½ %	86½
N. Vancouver 5 %,	86½
,, 4½ % 1931	81
Ottawa 4½ %	[illegible]
Point Grey 4½ %	80
,, ,, 5 %	[illegible]
Port Arthur 4½ %	86
,, 5 %	[illegible]
Prince Albert 5 %...	81
,, 4½ %...	[illegible]
Quebec 3½ %	71
,, 4 %, 1923	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1961 ...	86
,, 4½ % 1963	[illegible]
Regina 5% Stock	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	81
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	91
,, 5 %, 1941-61	86
,, 4½ % 1940	80
,, 4½ % 1941-61	[illegible]
South Vancouver 5 %	[illegible]
,, ,, 4 %	[illegible]
St. John 4 %, 1934 ..	86
,, 4 %, 1946-51	[illegible]
Sherbrooke 4½ %	[illegible]
Toronto 3½ %	78½
,, 4 %, 1944-8	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1936	86½
,, 4 %, [illegible]	98½
,, 4 %, 1919-21	91½
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 5 %	[illegible]
Vancouver 4 %, 1950-1-2	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1931	[illegible]
,, 4 % 1947-9	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1926-47	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1923-33	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1953	[illegible]
Vancouver 6 %, 1927	100
,, and District Joint Sewers	[illegible]

Municipal—continued.

Victoria 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1962	81
Winnipeg 4 %, 1940	78⅞
,, 4 %, 1940-1960	76½
,, 4 %, 1916-[illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1943-63	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1910	[illegible]

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5% 1st Bonds	86⅝
Algoma Central & H. 5% Bonds	65
,, Central Term. 5% Bonds	50
,, ,, ,, Script ...	55
,, Eastern 5% Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5% Bonds ...	93¾
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	108½
Calgary and Edmonton 4% Debentures	79½
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	69½
Can. N. Alberta 3½% Debentures	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4% Debentures	61⅝
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961	78¼
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938	[illegible]
,, Quebec 4% ,,	[illegible]
Can. N. Pacific 4% ,,	86
,, ,, Terminal Debentures	[illegible]
Can. Northern 4% Perpetual Debentures ...	[illegible]
,, ,, 4% Debenture Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 4% Guaranteed Debenture..	[illegible]
,, ,, 3% Debentures...	[illegible]
,, ,, 4% Land Grant Bonds...	[illegible]
,, ,, 4% Alberta Debentures	82
,, ,, 4% Saskatchewan Debentures	82
,, ,, 4% Manitoba Debentures	80½
,, ,, 4% Ontario Div. Debentures	79½
,, ,, 5% Land Mortgage Debentures	79½
,, ,, Income Debentures ...	[illegible]
,, ,, 5% Secured Notes, 1919	91
,, ,, 5% ,, ,, 1918	[illegible]
Can. Northern Western 4½% Debentures	[illegible]
Can. Pacific Com.	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference ...	81
,, ,, 4% Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, 5% ,,	101½
,, ,, 5% Algoma Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, 6% Notes ...	[illegible]
Central Ontario 5% Bonds	91
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures ...	[illegible]
,, ,, 2nd ,,	80
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4% Debentures	[illegible]
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4% ,,	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	71½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A	66¼
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B	67
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	64
,, Branch 4% Bonds (Sask.)	81
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (Alberta)	81½
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (L. Superior)	78½
,, ,, 5% Notes...	90½
Grand Trunk Common ...	[illegible]
,, Guaranteed	62¼
,, 1st Pref. ...	65¼
,, 2nd Pref. ...	52
,, 3rd Pref. ...	27½
,, 5 % Debentures	92½
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures...	71¼
,, Junction 5 % Bonds	98½
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6%	[illegible]
,, 5½ % 3 Year Notes	97
,, 5½ % Notes, 1920...	97½
,, 5% Notes, 1918...	97
Manitoba S.W. 5% Bonds	99½
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage ...	[illegible]
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage	[illegible]
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line	[illegible]
Nakusp and Slocan 4% Bonds ...	[illegible]
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
,, 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	[illegible]
,, ,, 5 % Debentures ..	[illegible]
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	[illegible]
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures	[illegible]
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds	[illegible]
,, Capital Stock	[illegible]
Quebec and Lake St. John 4% 1st Mort.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	[illegible]
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures...	100
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	[illegible]

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A. ...	62
Can. Bank of Commerce	39⅞
Royal Bank of Canada ...	45/4

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common ...	116½
,, ,, Preference	114
Cedars Rapids ...	76¼
,, 5 % Bonds	87¾
Calgary Power Bonds ...	79
Cities Service Com.	118½
,, Preferred	76
,, 7% Notes	103½
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	84½
Kamini-tiquia	[illegible]
Kaministiquia Bonds ...	93
Montreal L., H. and Power ...	240
,, 4½% 1st Bonds	94
Shawinigan	135¼
,, Bonds	103½
Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures ...	85½

Electric Light and Power—continued.

Toronto Debentures, 1918	95¾
,, Consolidated Debentures ...	80½
Vancouver Power 4½% Guar. Debentures ..	64½

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	18/-
,, ,, ,, Preference	16/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest....	[illegible]
Canada Co.	[illegible]
Canada Wheat Lands ..	[illegible]
Canada N.W. Land	[illegible]
Can. Northern Prairie	[illegible]
Calgary and Edmonton...	[illegible]
Hudson's Bay	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
Investment Corporation of Canada ...	[illegible]
San Antonio Bonds	11
Southern Alberta..	[illegible]
,, 6% "A" Debentures ...	21
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4% Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid	[illegible]
,, ,, £1 Paid	[illegible]
Western Canada Land Debentures ...	[illegible]
,, Common ...	[illegible]
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds ...	[illegible]

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	51
,, ,, Preference ...	[illegible]
B.C. Electric Preference	[illegible]
,, Deferred ...	[illegible]
,, Preferred...	[illegible]
,, 1st Debentures ...	[illegible]
,, Perpetual Debentures	[illegible]
,, Vancouver Deb.	94½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922	[illegible]
Montreal Trams Common	[illegible]
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	77

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	[illegible]
,, ,, Pref. ...	1
Canadian Mining ...	[illegible]
Casey Cobalt	[illegible]
Kirkland Lake Prop.	[illegible]
,, ,, Explor. ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Goldfields	[illegible]
Le Roi No. 2	[illegible]
Mond Nickel	[illegible]
,, Cum. Preference	[illegible]
,, Non. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
,, 1st Debentures ...	102
,, 5% Debentures...	97½
,, 6 % Debentures ..	103
Tough Oakes Gold	[illegible]

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	60¾
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs.	50
Canada Steel Bonds	90
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds ..	97½
Dominion Steel Corp.	17½
,, ,, ,, Preference	76½
,, ,, ,, 6% Notes	95¼
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	70
Lake Superior	8½
,, ,, Bonds	60½
,, ,, Income Bonds ...	28
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	105½
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	80½
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	92
,, ,, Pref.	[illegible]
,, ,, Common...	[illegible]

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	102¾
,, ,, ,, Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
,, Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5% Bonds	[illegible]
Canada Cement Bonds ...	91
,, ,, Pref.	[illegible]
,, ,, Common	[illegible]
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
,, ,, Common	[illegible]
Canadian Cottons Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Preferred ...	72
Canadian Locomotive Common	[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	[illegible]
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	[illegible]
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	[illegible]
Cockshutt Plow Preference	[illegible]
Dominion Canners 6% 1st Bonds	[illegible]
Dominion Cotton 4½% 1st Mortgage	[illegible]
Dominion Glass Preference	80
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	20
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Ordinary	[illegible]
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	[illegible]
Lake of Woods Milling Preference ..	[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds ...	[illegible]
Montreal Cottons Debentures	[illegible]
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6% C. Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 7% Pref.	101
Penmans' 6% Preferred ...	[illegible]
,, Bonds ...	[illegible]
Price Bros. Bonds	[illegible]
Spanish River Pulp Bonds	[illegible]

News of the discovery by Stefansson of records left by one of the Franklin search parties sixty-two years ago is contained in the detailed report of his explorations received by the Canadian Naval Service Department. The records were those left by McClintock, who headed one of the parties which went in search of Franklin in 1853.

Lieut.-Colonel Beauchamp, who has organised the Laval Stationary Hospital, has been authorised to enlarge it into a general hospital, similar to that sent to France by McGill University under Lieut.-Colonel Birkett, and its accommodation will be increased from 400 to 1,040 beds. It will have a staff of 32 medical officers, 82 nurses and a total strength of 202.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

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Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

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Fernie
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Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
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Milestone
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Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepaw
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
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Outlook
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Brome
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Cayuga
Chambly
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Cobalt
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Compton
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Stratford
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Tillsonburg
Timmins
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Walkerton
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Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
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Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

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Truro
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Total Assets $77,400,000

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Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
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Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,252,864.

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The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

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CAPITAL:
Fully Paid . $1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, $200,000,000

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C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. Jones, J. R. Bruce & C. E. Mackenzie, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, **$7,000,000 (£1,438,356).** Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, **$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).**

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

Canadian and Provincial Government Stocks Released at Last.

Our criticism in last week's *Canada* of the Treasury inertia in connection with the remaining minima was followed immediately by the statement that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had decided to meet the recrudescence of the agitation for their removal by abolishing the minima on all the Colonial and Provincial Government securities—Montreal Street Railway 4½ per Cent. Sterling Debentures 1922, Toronto Railway First Mortgage 4½ per Cent. Sterling Bonds, Montreal Water and Power 4½ per Cent. First Gold Bonds, and half a dozen other securities, including Bank of England stock. This concession, whilst releasing Colonial Government issues—which, of course, include Canadian and Provincial Government issues—from the hardship which has effectively checked business in many stocks for the best part of twelve months, leaves many other trustee investments under the disadvantage from which they have so long suffered. So far as the Canadian Market is concerned, it places the Government group on a par with the Municipal section, from which the minima were removed in November. Whilst it is early yet to assess the full effect of this somewhat belated action of the Treasury, it at all events removes the condition of immobility and artificiality which has so long characterised it, and puts the market on a level with other sections which have for some time past been shorn of the protection—for months an embarrassing quantity—accorded by minimum quotations. Colonial and Provincial Government securities, as well as the three utility bonds mentioned, have now to find their own levels in accordance with the new investment standard set up by the 4½ per Cent. War Loan and the 5 per Cent. Exchequer Bonds; and the sequel will be very interesting to the Anglo-Canadian financial community.

* * *

Initial Effect of the Abolition of Minima.

As it may be some weeks before Canadian and Provincial Government securities find their true levels, it will be of assistance to many of our readers if we repeat here the lists of stocks given in last week's *Canada* which have particularly suffered from the minima imposed a year ago as an appropriate protective measure, but have long since become an absurd anachronism, together with their minimums, the last "markings" and dates prior to the abolition of the minima, and the subsequent "markings." Where no business has yet transpired under the new conditions, we have obtained quotations in reliable quarters as to what the market estimates the present prices should be for the securities which have not yet been tested by actual business:—

	Late minimums.	Last "marking" and date prior to abolition.		Last "marking" since abolition or present price.	Fall.
Canada 3½ % Regd., 1909-34	88½	88½	3.11.15	80½	8
Newfoundland 4 % Ins., 1913-38	94	94⅛	17. 6.15	83*	11
,, 4 % Ins., 1936	93	94½	14. 4.15	84*	9
,, 3½ % Ins., 1945	83¼	83¼	15. 6.15	72	11¼
Canadian Pacific 3½ % Land Grant Stock, 1930-50	82¼	82⅜	25. 1.16	70½	11⅞
Manitoba 4 % Stg. Debs., 1928	87	87½	10. 8.15	85*	2½
,, 4 % Debs., 1949	86	90	5. 2.15	76*	14
British Columbia 4½ %, 1941	94½	94⅝	22.10.15	85	9⅝
Ontario 4 % Regd., 1947	89	89	15.12.15	74½	14½
Quebec 3 % Ins., 1937	77	77	8. 6.15	60	17
,, 4½ % Reg., 1954	93¾	94	15. 1.16	87	7
Nova Scotia 3½ %, 1954	78¼	78¼	12.10.15	63	15¼
New Brunswick 4 %, 1949	87	87¼	15.11.15	73	14¼
Alberta Stg. 4 % Debs., 1938	83	83½	14. 6.15	78*	5½
Saskatchewan 4 % Bonds, 1949	84	84	24. 3.15	73*	11
Montreal St. Railway 4½ % Sterling Debs., 1922	94½	94½	19. 1.16	90*	4½
Toronto Railway 4½ % First Mort. Stg. Bds.	92½	94	20. 8.15	90*	4
Montreal Water and Power 4½ % First Gold Bonds	91⅞	91⅞	9.11.15	83*	8⅞

* Latest quotations, which must be regarded as more or less nominal.

* * *

Canadian Railways' Splendid Showing.

Of the three great Canadian railway systems only two, of course, publish revenue statements for December, that of the Grand Trunk Company not being issued separately. The records of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. are both very stimulating, and afford further evidence of the continued improvement in Canadian trade conditions recently reported, and emphasised in the latest cabled information received from the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa to the High Commissioner's Office. The results achieved by the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. in December are analysed in the following table:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

	1914. $	1915. $	Increase $
Gross earnings	7,444,000	12,706,000	5,262,000
Working expenses	5,245,000	7,004,000	1,759,000
Net earnings	2,199,000	5,702,000	3,503,000
Aggregate gross earnings, July 1 to Dec. 31 ...	55,938,000	66,470,000	10,532,000
Aggregate net earnings, same period	19,674,000	29,623,000	9,949,000

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Gross earnings	1,809,600	[illegible]	1,626,000
Working expenses	1,376,400	[illegible]	857,100
Net earnings	433,200	1,202,100	768,900
Aggregate gross earnings, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 .	6,615,900	10,649,300	4,033,400
Aggregate net earnings, same period .	1,745,400	3,670,500	1,925,100

A clearer appreciation of the remarkable progress made by the Canadian railways during the past six months may be seen from a glance at the following instructive analysis:

	Gross earnings. Increase.	Working expenses. Increase.	Net earnings. Increase.	Aggregate gross earnings. Increase.	Aggregate. net earnings. Increase.
C.P.R., December ...	70 %	33 %	159 %		—
Do. July 1 to Dec. 31	—	—	—	18 %	50 %
C.N.R., December ...	89 %	62 %	177 %	—	—
Do. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	—	—	—	60 %	110 %

* * *

Mr. John Aird on Canadian Bank of Commerce Results.

In our issue of January 1 we dealt at length with the position of exceptional strength shown in the annual report of that important financial institution, the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The report of the proceedings of the forty-ninth annual meeting of the shareholders, which is just to hand, enables us to supplement the information we then gave from the official data furnished by the President, Sir Edmund Walker, and the new General Manager, Mr. John Aird. With Sir Edmund Walker's voluminous and illuminative speech we deal elsewhere in a manner befitting its importance, reserving our remarks on this page for Mr. Aird's review of the eventful year 1915. The report itself appears on another page. One of the most important items in Mr. Aird's speech related to the efforts of the bank to assist the business community to the utmost point consistent with prudence, and he said that the fact that the loans showed an increase, despite the shrinkage which had taken place in general business, should be a sufficient answer to those who had criticised the action of the banks during the abnormal conditions which had been the chief characteristic of the year under review. Mr. Aird's trenchant criticism of the critics of the banks is justified and timely. Dealing with the deposits, the General Manager said that these showed a satisfactory increase distributed under every heading, the total expansion being slightly over $13,000,000. Mr. Aird dealt at length with the bank's strong cash reserves, and showed that, including holdings of Government and municipal securities, and call and short loans, the Canadian Bank of Commerce's liquid assets amounted, at the date of the balance-sheet, to $101,173,357, or equal to 47.62 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, whilst the total assets aggregated $250,421,840, or an increase of $5,057,441, which, as Mr. Aird stated, "should be considered very satisfactory growth under the conditions which have prevailed during the period covered by the report and accounts."

* * *

Evidence of the Policy of Conservative Banking.

At such times as those we are passing through, as Mr. Aird rightly observed, it is the time-honoured and wise precaution of every General Manager, upon first assuming the responsibilities of his position, to assure himself that every asset of his bank represented the value assigned to it in its books. Upon taking over the post of General Manager, Mr. Aird found, as an outcome of the abnormal conditions produced by the war, that this duty was an unusually difficult one. In his own words, "The hazards of war had not only seriously lowered the prices of all securities, but they had introduced an element of doubt into existing values which it was difficult to allow for in dollars and cents." The management of the Canadian Bank of Commerce decided to meet the position heroically, and as a matter of additional precaution took the step of reserving out of Profit and Loss account, as a special provision against these contingencies, the round sum of $1,000,000. Happily it is not probable that the whole of this huge amount will be required for this purpose, for Mr. Aird considers that "after the war has been successfully prosecuted to a close, it is probable that some, if not all, of this amount would come back sooner or later into profits." It is the proper course to pursue, and will command the commendation of both the bank's shareholders and its customers.

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Among last week's subscriptions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund were $150,000 from the Canadian Pacific Railway, $50,000 each from the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal, and $35,000 from the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Secretary of State for War acknowledges, with thanks the receipt, through the *Times*, of a contribution for the expenses of the war of £250 from Mr. R. E. Guy Smith, of Westmount, Montreal.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Large Increase in Bank Clearings.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

One of the most convincing signs of prosperity for the present year in Canada is the enormous volume of the last crop yet to be moved from farms and country elevators. It is estimated that there are 120,000,000 bushels available for export, and that three-quarters of this amount has not yet begun to move to the great distributing centres.

Bank clearings for the entire Dominion for the week ended January 20 show an increase of 26 per cent. In the East the increase amounted to 28 per cent., and in the West 22 per cent. The activity resulting from the large crop is evidenced by the large increases shown by Calgary, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat. The points in the East showing largest increases are Brantford, Montreal, and Toronto.

Canadian Hard Woods.

In order to encourage the use of Canadian hard woods for interior decoration, Lord Shaughnessy has issued instructions that only Canadian forest productions are to be used in the dining, sleeping, and observation cars and hotel buildings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Agricultural conditions in Ontario were probably never so favourable as during the past year. The area under wheat was 811,000 acres, and the yield was 30.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 20.9 in 1914. Barley, with a smaller acreage, showed a heavier crop.

The total mineral production for the nine months ended September 30 last was valued at $26,571,428. The gold production for the period totalled $5,826,941, and the copper production $2,024,658. Canada is the third largest copper shipper for the year, the United States taking the lead, and Japan being second.

The past year proved highly profitable for farmers and dairymen in the Province of Quebec, where crops were above the average. The exports of cheese from the port of Montreal were 1,854,000 boxes, as compared with 1,483,000 in 1914; butter, 53,420 packages, as against 7,228 in the previous year.

Fifty-eight creamery plants were in operation in Alberta last year, the total butter output being 7,400,000 lbs., an increase of 35.78 per cent.

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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

A Fresh Record.

Mr. Walter S. M. Burns presided at the annual general meeting of the London Joint Stock Bank, held on Thursday, January 27. He said the leading features of the year under review came under one head, Government finance. The question of foreign exchange had, of course, been a very serious one—practically since the beginning of the war. It was American exchange which presented the chief difficulty.

Turning to the bank's accounts, it would be seen that the current and deposit accounts amounted to £43,612,138, as against £40,600,378 a year ago. The latter figure was a record at the time, and it was satisfactory that, in spite of the attractions of Treasury bills, of Exchequer bonds and high rate generally obtainable for money, this level had not only been maintained but improved upon. The balance of the profit and loss account also showed a marked improvement from £515,506 to £632,276, but the writing down of investments this year amounted to £265,000 instead of the £100,000 set aside for this purpose last year. After the payment of the proposed dividend £70,276 remained to be carried forward. A very satisfactory feature of the balance-sheet was that the money in hand and at the Bank of England, discounted bills and investments in securities reached a total of £31,299,136, or about 71.8 per cent. of the deposits.

As regarded the future, said Mr. Burns, it was difficult to speak. As the war went on, increasing demands would undoubtedly be made on the financial resources of the country, and each man would have to do his share towards bearing them. Vast sums had been raised by loan and taxation, and the money so raised had been distributed in payment for materials and in wages to all classes of the community, and very largely to the labouring classes. It was essential that some of this money should again be made available for the use of the Government, and it was, therefore, imperative that all those classes that have received it should save a certain proportion to place at the service of the country.

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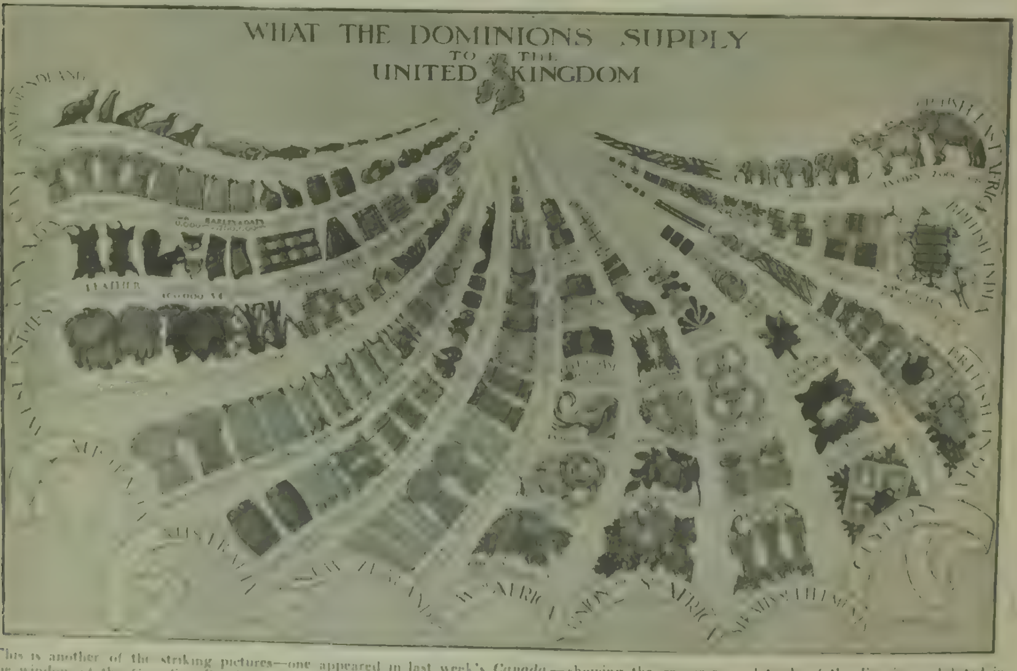
ONTARIO NICKEL.

In reply to Mr. Shirley Benn in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said:—"In June last the Dominion Government approached his Majesty's Government on behalf of the Government of Ontario and asked for their co-operation to the extent of recommending a suitable person for appointment as a member of a Commission about to be appointed to investigate and report on the nickel industry and resources of Ontario. His Majesty's Government recommended Mr. G. T. Holloway, and the Ontario Government appointed a Royal Commission on September 9, with Mr. Holloway as chairman. The investigation, which has been entrusted to a Commission, is of a very wide character, and some time must elapse before it is completed."



This is another of the striking pictures—one appeared in last week's *Canada*—showing the resources and trade of the Empire, exhibited in the window of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W. The original designs of Mr. G. McL. Brown, the European Manager of the Company, have been admirably carried out by the artist, and are attracting much attention, being particularly interesting and instructive at the present moment. In response to widespread requests, the series, which will be completed by two further diagrams, is likely to be reproduced in brochure form.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is pre-paid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

A. H. (Strabane).—For the information necessary to enable us to answer your question, we shall have to refer to Vancouver, and must defer our reply until we receive advice from that place. In the meantime we should advise you to exercise considerable caution.

S. C. (Leicester).—The stock is of an eminently speculative character and its quotation at any time will probably reflect current opinion. Therefore we should not be at all surprised to see it selling at higher figures presently. We do not regard the declaration of a dividend as being probable in the near future. We believe that the Directors are much more likely to pursue the policy of building up assets behind the Common stock, so as to increase its inherent value, than to commence disbursements which they might not be able to continue regularly.

TRUST.—The net profits of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1915, after payment of all expenses, fees, and taxes, and making ample provision for all ascertained or anticipated losses, amounted to $345,456. To these net profits must be added $86,487, carried forward from 1914, making a total of $431,943. The assets and liabilities statement shows that the total assets in the hands of the Corporation amount to $71,869,470, being an increase over the preceding year of $4,448,379. The company subscribed $2,500 to the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John.

TYNX.—The matter is one upon which you certainly should secure local legal advice. As having some bearing upon it, we may mention that a clause in the Provincial Moratorium Act provides that foreclosure on mortgages or agreements of sale can be enforced where taxes, interest, or insurance premiums are allowed to fall into arrears. In a recent action in Winnipeg it was decided that the plaintiff had the right to foreclose when the taxes were more than a year in arrears and that the subsequent payment of the tax arrears did not deprive the plaintiff of this right. This decision was upheld by the Appeal Court, two judges dissenting.

E. E. D. (Bristol).—We regard both as thoroughly sound investments, but of the two we should advise you to hold Shawinigan. The company is very strong; it has now a well-established dividend record. The monthly earnings of $150,000, which have been regularly shown by the statements throughout 1915, alone constitute a large aggregate increase as compared with 1914, and it is highly probable that the final statement will show a considerable increase. The company's business is of such a sound character and its management is so efficient that the stock is generally regarded with a great deal of confidence. The other company is so involved with other enterprises that its position is not clear, and, in any case, your investment in it has not the same possibilities as are inherent in your Shawinigan shares.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

M. (Boston).—Write to the Secretary of the Newfoundland War Contingent Association, Mr. Charles A. Hanson, c/o Coates, Son and Co., 99, Gresham Street, E.C.

R. W. (Toronto).—The President of the Anti-German Union is the Earl of Euston; the Secretary, Sir George Makgill, Bart. and the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, Bart., of East Borne. The Union is at present making an appeal for donations to enable it to fight to a finish the Privy Council case against Sir Ernest Cassel and Sir Edgar Speyer.

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Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for the month of January aggregated 314 acres, at an average price of $8.51 per acre.

Canadian Mining Corporation.—The results for the four weeks ended December 2, 1915, show:—Value of production and profits of reduction company, £49,860; operating cost at mines, £21,437; special (capital) expenditure, £1,790; profit at mines, £26,633. This return was delayed owing to congestion at the smelters.

Dominion Bank.—The earnings for the year were $870,966, from which is to be deducted Dominion war tax and Provincial taxes amounting to $65,843. The amount remaining, $805,123, is equal to 13.40 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The bank's total assets are about the same as last year, being $87,453,000, of which amount $47,453,000, or 44.19 per cent. of the liabilities to the public are in liquid form. The cash assets, which at the end of 1914 were 22.94 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, are this year 26.96 per cent. Total deposits are almost $66,000,000, of which $53,361,000 are interest bearing. The increase in each class amounts roughly to $4,000,000.

Canada Life Assurance.—The 69th annual report, presented at the annual meeting in Toronto on January 13, showed that the total assets of the company amounted to $56,217,061. The policy reserves were $48,094,443, having increased in 1915 by $1,430,577. After providing for all liabilities, for an addition to the contingent reserve increasing it to $300,000, and after allotment of $2,117,577 to those entitled to share during 1915, the net surplus amounted to $5,423,088. The surplus earned in 1915 was $1,480,865. Policies issued amounted to $16,057,947, and policies revived to $292,460, making a total of $16,350,407, which exceeds that of 1914 by $1,092,613. The new policies paid for in the year amounted to $14,214,776. To this must be added $1,428,949 of additional assurances purchased by cash dividends, making the total new business paid for during the year $15,643,725. This amount exceeded the new assurances paid for during 1914 by $1,484,376, and also was in excess of the new business paid for in any previous year in the company's history. The total assurances in force now amount to $160,928,592.

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—(Advt.)

THE CANADIAN AGENCY.

In the Chancery Division last week the Debenture holders' action of Sothern v. the Canadian Agency, Ltd., was mentioned to Mr. Justice Neville on an application to fix a date for the determination of important questions with respect to the validity of certain Debentures.

Mr. Reeves said that judgment had been given in the action, and that it was a term of the order by consent that if, in the course of taking the enquiries, any question arose as to the validity of the Debentures, such question should be decided by his Lordship on oral evidence. Questions had arisen as to two separate blocks of Debentures. It would be a substantial case, and his application was that his Lordship should fix February 29 for the trial.

Mr. Owen Thompson opposed the application. He said the case should come on as early as possible for this reason—the interest on the Debentures was running into a very large amount, which, if his Lordship held that the Debentures were valid, the liquidator wanted to pay at once.

His Lordship said that being so, the matter must come on in its proper course.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

As a national institution the Drury Lane pantomime should attract to its doors all Canadians who are on a visit to London. "Puss in Boots," with George Graves, Will Evans, and Miss Florence Smithson in the cast, maintains this year all the old glories of the Theatre Royal.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

For an amusing and cheerful entertainment, "Tina," the musical comedy at the Adelphi Theatre, leaves nothing to be desired. Miss Phyllis Dare once again has succeeded in delighting a crowded house, and of the other performers, Miss Sealby and Messrs. Tearle and Berry deserve a special mention. Matinées are on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

The cinematograph exhibition at the Empire Theatre is a stirring one. "Britain Prepared" gives a splendid idea of what the men of our Navy and Army are doing on the sea and while in training. This week there has been added a new series of films depicting King George's recent visit to the great ordnance works of Messrs. Vickers, a demonstration of tests of guns and ammunition, etc.

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 526 Feb. 5. 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Prairie Cattle.—The liquidator announces a further repayment of capital to the Ordinary shareholders of 6s. per share, making 35s. per share to date.

British Canadian and General Investment.—Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the £154.097 Ordinary stock to be quoted in the Official List.

Pacific Coast Collieries.—The litigation between the company and former Directors in regard to an issue of Debentures has resulted in the company's favour.

Western Canada Mortgage.—The interest on the 5 per Cent. First Mortgage bonds, due February 1, will be paid by the Union Bank of Canada at its office, 6, Princes Street, London, E.C., and at Montreal, on presentation of coupon No. 4.

New City Estates.—Coupon No. 3 on 6 per Cent. Debentures for the six months ending January 31, 1916, will be paid, at Lloyd's Bank, Lombard Street, E.C., or at the Imperial Bank of Canada, at their head office in Toronto.

Dominion Trust Company.—The Vancouver judge before whom the litigation between the various creditors and the liquidator of the Dominion Trust Company is being held, stated recently that it was better for the creditors to know that the financial position is hopeless.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.—The transfer books, so far as regards the 4 per Cent. Debenture stock, will be closed from February 5 to February 29 inclusive. Warrants for the interest for the half-year to February 29 will be forwarded on that date to all proprietors of this stock registered on the books on February 5.

Le Roi No. 2.—The following report has been received from the company's managers at Rossland: "Josie Mine report for December: Shipped, 1,120 tons of ore and 3.181lbs. high grade concentrates and 52 tons of concentrates. The receipts from smelter are $9.457, being payment for 817 tons ore shipped. Sundries, $1,641. Total $11.098."

Kaministiquia Power.—The gross revenue for the year was $341,314, operating expenses, &c., were $34.755, and the net revenue amounted to $306,559. Four quarterly dividends have been paid during the period representing 6 per cent. on the company's fully paid capital, $10,000 has been placed to contingent account, $25,000 to depreciation and renewal reserve, and $43,674 to surplus account.

Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway.—The accounts for the sixteen months to April 30, 1915, show a loss, after providing for administration expenses and interest on the 6 per Cent. First Mortgage bonds (to July 1, 1914) of $240.488. No mining operations have taken place since January 15, 1915, and owing to the financial requirements of the company the Directors state it is feared that nothing can be done in connection with the development of the property until after the termination of the war. The First Mortgage bondholders have agreed to the postponement of interest on their bonds from January 1, 1915, to a date or dates not later than January 1, 1918, as the company may determine, and have authorised the issue of the unissued bonds in priority to those already issued. An Act has been passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia giving the Government of that province the power to guarantee under certain conditions the principal and interest up to £75,000 of the new bonds which may be issued in accordance with the resolutions above referred to.

Interest Warrants.—The Bank of Montreal announces that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due April 1 on the Province of Quebec 3 per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1937, the Dominion of Canada 3 per Cent. Registered Stock (1940-60), and 2½ per Cent. Inscribed Stock (1947), the balances will be struck on the evening of March 1, after which date the stocks will be transferable ex dividend.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN LOAN.

It is announced (says the Montreal correspondent of the Central News) that the Canadian Northern Railway has borrowed $2,500,000 from the New York Central Trust Co. The loan takes the form of an issue of One-Year 5 per Cent. Gold Notes, secured by stock deposits and guaranteed by British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 116.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution for the three months ending 29th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st March next, to shareholders of record on 15th February, 1916.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
C. Cambie, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London.
22nd January, 1916.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company, so far as regards the Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, will be closed from Saturday, the 5th February, to Tuesday, the 29th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest for the half-year ending 29th February, 1916, will be forwarded on that date to all proprietors of this stock registered on the Books of the Company on the 5th February, 1916.

By Order,
H. H. Norman,
Secretary, London Committee.
Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, London, E.C.
28th January, 1916.

DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1940-60, AND TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1947.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st April, 1916, on the abovementioned Loans, the Balances will be Struck on the evening of the 1st March, 1916, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal,
G. C. Cassels, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.,
1st February, 1916.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC THREE PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1937.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st April, 1916, the Balances will be Struck on the evening of the 1st March, 1916, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal,
G. C. Cassels, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.,
1st February, 1916.

COMPANY MEETING.

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN BOND AND SHARE HOLDERS.

Mr. A. W. Smithers, presiding at the meeting of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, Limited, held in London on January 27, said that the revenue balance available amounted to £7,972, out of which a dividend of 6 per cent., with a bonus of 1½ per cent., was recommended, leaving £3,585 to go forward.

Nearly all the American securities owned by the company had been sold, and the proceeds had been invested in British Treasury Bills, in accordance with the wishes of the British Government. Practically the whole of their capital was now invested in British Treasury Bills, and the reserve in securities which, if necessary, could be sold to realise the full amount of that fund; a matter for legitimate satisfaction in a period of such intense anxiety. The establishment of a Government Department to purchase American securities direct from the public had very nearly destroyed, and would eventually destroy for the time, the American market in London.

Canada and the War.

"Canada, like the United States," continued Mr. Smithers, "has to be congratulated on a splendid harvest, the finest she has ever experienced. She is also benefiting by the large orders for munitions of war which she is receiving from the British Government. One cannot mention Canada without bearing testimony to the magnificent way in which she has come to the aid of the Mother Country in this stupendous struggle. Sir Robert Borden and his Government have given a splendid lead, which has been patriotically supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Opposition, and the lead has been followed in splendid fashion by the people of Canada. I was out in Canada for some weeks before Christmas. Every factory was busy turning out munitions of war, and in every city men were busy drilling, and the greatest enthusiasm and love for the Mother Country everywhere prevailed. All this is, of course, true of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The way in which our kith and kin from Overseas have fought for us has rightly earned the gratitude of this country and the admiration of the world."

With reference to the transfer of American securities to the other side of the Atlantic, it was, Mr. Smithers thought, a good time to pause and learn a lesson from the past. That lesson was: "Do not again invest in American securities when all looks prosperous and prices are high; wait for those periods of depression which will come in the future, and of which it will always pay to take advantage."

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THE BELL ISLAND ORES.

In reply to Mr. James Mason, who asked if he would state what had been the exact relationship between the Canadian owners of hematite ores of Bell Island and German munition makers, and what was the present position, Mr. Bonar Law said:—"The ores are owned by two Canadian companies. Before the war one of these companies smelted the whole of its ores in Nova Scotia and the other only part, part of the ore being sold to Germany. In 1912-13, out of a total production of iron ore in Newfoundland of 1,243,200 tons 46,816 tons were exported to Germany and 98,838 to Holland. I have no information with regard to the contractual relations, if any, of the companies with German firms."

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

MUNITIONS AND WAR MATERIALS.

Canada's Share in Their Supply.

In his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in Toronto on January 11, Sir Edmund Walker gave some interesting facts regarding Canada's share in the supply of munitions and war material.

"The Imperial Munitions Board," he said, "have given orders in Canada for 22,800,000 shells, having a value of $282,000,000. If we add to this the orders for cartridge cases, primers, forgings, friction tubes, etc., a total of $303,000,000 is reached. For this work there had been paid out by the end of the year about $80,000,000, and the monthly output is now valued at more than $30,000,000. There are 422 plants working directly on these orders, and how much employment is indirectly due to them is beyond our skill even to suggest.

The War Purchasing Commission.

"The work of the War Purchasing Commission is not so easy to sum up. This body does not deal with shells, but it deals with almost every other requirement of the army, and purchases about five thousand different kinds of articles. As the appropriation for the year just past amounted to $100,000,000, we can form some idea of the importance of its operations, although there are no figures available to show how this has been spent. The pay of officers and men, the cost of all engineering operations and other large items, coming under the direction of the Department of Militia and Defence, are met out of this appropriation.

Clothing and Equipment.

"It is estimated that about one million pairs of boots have been purchased at a cost of more than $3,500,000. Our woollen and knitting industries have received large orders, larger even than they could conveniently execute within the specified time. Up to the present all the cloth used for our soldiers' uniforms has been made in Canadian mills, but it is not clear that our mills can continue to fill all our requirements. From figures gathered from various sources we estimate that the value of the clothing ordered for the use of the Canadian troops since the creation of the Commission in May has been from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, while orders from Great Britain and the cost of clothing the earlier contingents should make the total at least $20,000,000. The British orders in Toronto at the moment amount to nearly $1,000,000. The demand for articles made of leather has been very extensive, and while most of the leather used is tanned in Canada, our trade reports record the importation of considerable quantities of hides and leather. Socks have been ordered by the million pairs at a time, and our mills are far behind in their deliveries. I cannot more than refer to such items as rifles and small ammunition, telephone equipment, tools, rubber articles, camp, barrack, and hospital equipment, etc., but perhaps what I have said will help us to understand that the purchases for the Canadian army at the moment are almost as great as those required for the army equipment of Great Britain in times of peace.

Beef and Bacon.

"We have during the year sold in Great Britain canned corn beef to the value of out $3,300,000, frozen beef about 0,000,000, and bacon about $9,000,000. The bacon would have been sold in the British market in any event, but the canned and frozen beef represents new trade. We cannot ascertain the number of horses or of live cattle sold (the latter mainly to France) for army purposes, nor can we estimate the value of the shipments of wheat, flour, oats, hay, etc., attributable to the war, or of the orders for munitions from France and Russia which have been placed in Canada, but if outstanding contracts are filled and the war continues throughout 1916 it seems clear that during 1915 and 1916 there will have been spent in Canada for war supplies considerably more than $500,000,000.

"You may be interested to know something regarding the bank's part in this work. We have as customers 22 of the largest shell makers, 20 makers of clothing and of leather goods, eight of the largest suppliers of provisions, besides many who supply other classes of munitions. Including the farmers, the number and variety of people among our customers who benefit by the supplying of munitions is beyond calculation.

"We have learned in meeting the sudden demand upon our industrial capacity to do many things which should count in our future. We have learned to shift our machinery rapidly to new uses, to make objects of a more complicated character which allow less margin for bad workmanship, to smelt copper, lead and zinc; indeed, to do many things which before the war did not seem possible in the present stage of our development."

*

CANADIAN BEEF.

Supplies for Europe.

In their 28th annual review of the frozen meat trade, Messrs. W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C., state that the high prices of the past year drew forth unexpected but very welcome supplies of Canadian beef, amounting to some 6,280 tons, of which about 3,600 tons came to the United Kingdom, the remainder going direct to the Continent. Had more refrigerated freight been available considerably larger quantities could have been shipped. Canada's flocks and herds showed little change at the latest enumeration made in July, 1915, as compared with the previous year's estimate. The number of cattle rose from 6,036,817 to 6,066,000, while sheep fell from 2,058,045 to 2,038,662. There were no importations last year into the Western Provinces from Australia or New Zealand.

In view of Canada's loyalty as a British Dominion, says the review, it is gratifying to be able to record this new departure, and opportune to express a hope that it may be found practicable to increase materially the contribution thus made to the food supply of the Empire from within its own borders. The Canadian Government is now alive to the desirability of fostering the export trade and putting it upon a permanent footing as soon as possible.

*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:

A firm of fish salesmen in Newcastle-on-Tyne ask to be placed in correspondence with Canadian shippers of frozen halibut and salmon.

A Portsmouth firm of fish salesmen would like to receive offers from Canadian shippers of haddock, cod, and other fish, of which they consider they can handle large quantities.

A Leeds firm ask to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of liquid resin.

A Toronto firm of manufacturers' agent who already represent United Kingdom firm eek additional agencies in toys and game fancy metal ware, and especially pencils and tationery. United Kingdom references available.

A Montreal company manufacturing electric and non-electric changeable signs for show windows, etc., wish to arrange for their sale in the United Kingdom.

A London firm, who are buyers for a Calcutta house, ask to be placed in touch with Canadian packers of canned fish of all kinds.

A London firm wish to obtain for export only (outside of the United Kingdom) the agency of a Canadian manufacturer of enamelled ware.

◆

We have received a copy of Part I. of "Simple Russian in Three Months Without a Master," issued by Hugo's Language Institute, of Gracechurch Street, London, the well-known experts in simplifying language teaching. The work will be complete in four 1s. 6d. monthly parts.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. Obed Smith. 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John A. Reid, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. J. H. Turner, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—Mr. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending February 1 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Armour, Capt. C. G., Montreal—R.A.C.
Beer, E. C., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Blais, Mlle. J., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
Bohan, J., Toronto—20, Charles Street, Bradford.
Boulter, Mrs. J. H., Montreal—128, Rensfield Street.
Boyd, Rev. and Mrs. T. H., Waweig, N.B.—49, Parkhouse Road, Dalston, N.E.
Brault, Dr. Raoul, Montreal—1a, Astrop Terrace, The Grove, N.W.
Bunting, W. H., Toronto—Earle's Hotel.
Clancy, Lieut. G. S., R.A.M.C., Punnichy, Sask.—Longbridge, Deverill, Warminster, care of R.A.M.C., T.C.
Cocker, J., Victoria—Grove Park, Lee.
Copeland, Lieut. D. M., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.
Coulter, Dr. W. G. G. (R.A.M.C.), Windsor, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.
Davidson, Mr. Frank, St. Catharines—44, Boileau road, N. Ealing.
Davidson, Mrs. R., St. Catharines—44, Boileau Road, N. Ealing.
Dixon, Wm., Wetaskiwin—Hotel Cecil.
Drummond, Fl. Sub-Lieut. E. Barclay, R.N.A.S., Montreal—4, Montague Street, W.C.
Galt, J., Winnipeg—Claridge's Hotel.
Gianelli, Mrs. A. and Miss A. and N. A., Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.
Hardie, A., Strathmore, Alta.—175, Clapham Road, S.W.
Hewitt, S. H., Kerrobert, Sask.—25, Polly Road, Northampton.
[illegible] Hotel Cecil.
Hodge, W. S., Toronto—Stanwell Hall, Staines.
Hough, A. H., Wharton, Sask.—Hotel Cecil.
Hoot, H. B., Toronto—45, Baker Street, W.
Hornibrook, Val., Toronto—26, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Hughes, Mrs. B. A., Swift Current—13, Cheyne Place, S.W.
Ingersoll, Miss I., St. Catharines—44, Boileau Road, N. Ealing.
Ireland, B. W., Winnipeg—40, Murray Road, [illegible]
Kennedy, P. S., R.N.A.S., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Kitto, A. G., Vancouver—Bentinck Hotel.
Lewis, Fl. Sub-Lieut. Mostyn, Montreal—R.N.A. Station, Chingford, N.E.
Lund, R. C. F., Selkirk, Man.—Strand Palace Hotel.
MacKenzie, H. G., Toronto—8, Raby Place, Bath.
MacTavish, 2nd Lieut., R.M. (11th S. Staffs), Madoc—21, Elm Park Gardens, S. Kensington.
Masters, C. K., Kingston—Strand Palace Hotel.
McCulloch, A. E., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
McCallum, Capt., Toronto—War Office.
McLachlin, Mrs. H. P. and Misses E. H. and E. L., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
McMillan, A. J., Rossland, B.C.—Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
Morris, Jno. M., Toronto—5, Homefield Road, Wimbledon.
Morrison, Mrs. D. A., Amherst—Hotel Cecil.
O'Meara, Mrs. J. D., Winnipeg—59, Princes Square, W.
Ormond, Mrs. D. M., Portage la Prairie—49, Stanwick Mansions, W. Kensington.
Pearson, A. M., Winnipeg—West Central Hotel, W.C.
Pratt, L., Calgary—Savoy Hotel.
Quain, J. R., Ottawa.
Ramsay, Mrs. W. A., Montreal—19, Lancaster Gate.
Reece, R. A., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.
Reid, Ellis V., R.N.A.S., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.
Reid, G. C., Middleton, N.S.—Hotel Cecil.
Roberton, A. J., and Mrs., Davidson—7, Guilford Place, W.C.
Sarte, Mlle., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Staton, W. B., Montreal—20, Charles Street, Bradford.
Stewart, R. D., Winnipeg—59, Princes Square, W.
Stuart-Smith, B., Calgary—6, Great James Street, Bedford Row.
Spencer, J. M., Victoria—Grove Park, Lee.
Styles, A. H., Victoria—Grove Park, Lee.
Thom, G. O., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
Tidswell, Lieut. W. F., R.F.A., Hamilton—Berners Hotel.
Troop, G. O., and Fred, Montreal—Felbridge Vicarage, East Grinstead.
Yates, C. M., Montreal—Earle's Hotel.
Wallace, N. S. M. M., Black's Harbour, N.B.—Kingsley Hotel.

*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, February 4.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, February 5.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to St. John.
S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, February 7.—S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, February 9.—S.s. *Finland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, February 11.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, February 12.—R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, February 16.—S.s. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, February 18.—R.M.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, February 19.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Lapland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, February 21.—S.s. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, February 23.—S.s. *Lapland* (American), Liverpool to New York).
Friday, February 25.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, February 26.—S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
Monday, February 28.—S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, March 1.—S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Thursday, March 2.—S.s. *Kroonland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 3.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, March 4.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, March 8.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 10.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, March 11.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

*

We have received useful and artistic calendars from the Dominion Bank and the *Montreal Gazette*—the latter having a series of pictures excellently reproduced in colour.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, denies that undue prices were paid to contractors in New Brunswick for hay for the War Office, and points out that not one ton of hay has been rejected by the Imperial authorities.

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An Order in Council issued at Ottawa prohibits the exportation, except for British countries, of rags and fish oils.

"What the Wheat Crop Means to Canada" is the title of an article by Mr. C. C. James, C.M.G., LL.D., the Dominion Agricultural Commissioner, reprinted from the *Monetary Times*. It traces strikingly the history of Canadian wheat, and explains the necessity for mixed farming.

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SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—
ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell; Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.
McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

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ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

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TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Novia Scotia, Church Street.

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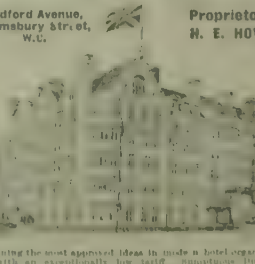

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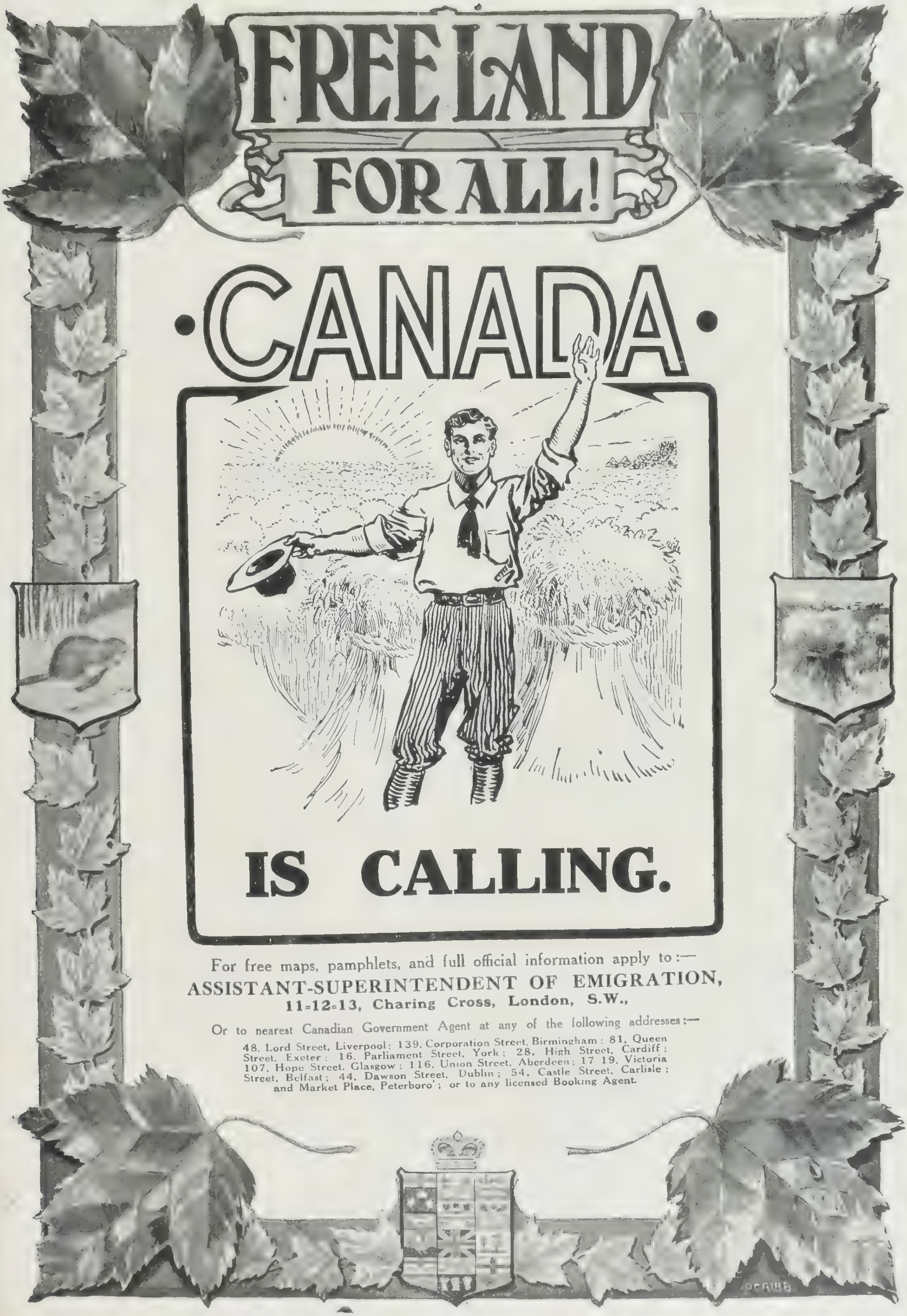

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SHEFFIELD—7, Haymarket.
BELFAST -21, Bridge Street.
PARIS -47, Rue Cambon.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 527. Vol. XLI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.
Price 6d.
(15 CENTS.)

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Your attention is specially directed to page 203 of this issue.

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF CANADIAN FORCES.

Since the commencement of the war the weekly issues of "Canada" have included photographs of the officers and men of many of the units of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. A list of these is frequently published in "Canada" and will be sent on application to the Circulation Department. Any of the issues can be supplied, price 6½d. each, post paid within the United Kingdom.

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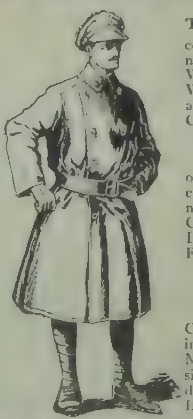

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CANADA

No. 527. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916. Vol. XLI. 6D. WEEKLY.

CANADIANS AT BRAMSHOTT AND SHORNCLIFFE.

PAYMASTER AND CLERICAL STAFF, CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS, ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

First row.—Sergts. Morrow, J. B. Mann, A. B. Johnston, Lachappelle and Darley, L.-Sergt. Elliott, Sergts Brown and Logan.

Second row.— ——, Ptes. Caldecott and Rubery, S.Q.M.S. J. E. Evans, Capt. C. Warne Ward (Paymaster), S.-Sergt. H. J. Hemmeon, Ptes Gilbert, King, Campbell and Robertson.

Third row.—Sergts. A. M. Rodriguiz, Smith, Hoyes, Fowler, Webb, Hendry, Ross, Brown and Least.

Fourth row.—Sergts. Sutherland and Muir, L.-Cpl. Manley, Cpls. Watkinson F. M. Whelan, W. W. Browning, J. B. Watson, Ryan, Chapman and C. H. Perks, Sergt. Douglas.

Fifth row.— ——, Ptes. Taylor, Gill, Moss, Arthur, McLeod, Almond, Sergt. Shannon.

Photo: Harry Richards, Montreal and Liphook.

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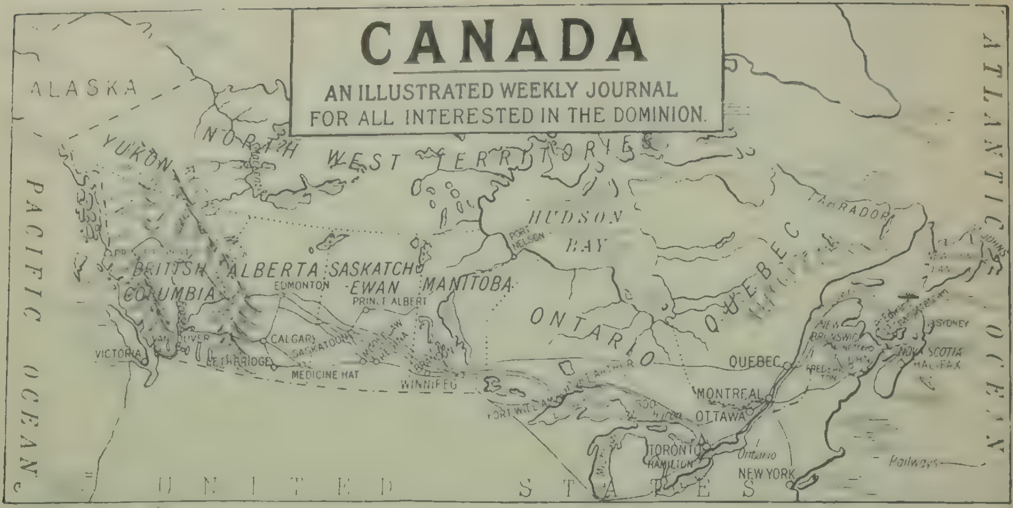
Sitting, left to right.—C.S.M. Fitzgerald (Winnipeg); Regtl. Sergt.-Major D. Nelson (Vancouver); Lieut. J. H. S. McLure (Victoria, B.C.); Capt. E. N. Gilliat (Vancouver); Capt. G. H. Davis (Vancouver); Lieut. W. McKerrall (Winnipeg); Lieut. E. H. Henry (Vancouver); C.S.M. J. R. Paton (Vancouver)

Middle row.—Sig.-Sergt. J. C. Fraser (Vancouver); Sergt. R. W. Cameron Prince Rupert, B.C.); Sergt. J. C. Cochrane (Hamilton, Ont.); Sergt. W. Harrison (Cranbrook, B.C.); Sergt. G. H. Slessor (Hamilton, Ont.); C.Q.M.S. Dewar (Victoria, B.C.); Sergt. G. Sutherland (Vancouver)

Back row. Sergt. P. J. Hill (Victoria, B.C.) [illegible] M. Ridge (Winnipeg); Sergt. G. S. S. Playfair (Winnipeg).

Photo: J. Weston & Son



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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated.

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THE VOICE OF THE DOMINIONS.

THE voice of the Dominions does not make itself so often or so loudly heard in these days as some of us could wish. One strong reason for this, of course, is the highly patriotic and praiseworthy attitude which the Dominions have adopted towards the Mother Country in regard to the crisis, in which we are standing shoulder to shoulder confronting the common enemy of our Empire and our Allies. On the occasions when expression is given to the voice of the Dominions it has all the greater claim to be listened to on that account.

On the great issues at stake in the war there has never, of course, been the least hesitation or room for doubt. As far as Canada is concerned, the leaders of the two great parties in the Dominion were but reiterating declarations made earlier in the conflict, when, at the opening of the present session of the Dominion Parliament, they avowed their conviction of the righteousness of the cause for which we are fighting, and pledged their country's credit and existence in order to win the war. "As far as our effort in this war is concerned," asked Sir Robert Borden, "are we fighting to win or lose? Thank God we yet have the time for preparation and effort, but we must not be too late. We owe something to the brave men who gave their lives at St. Julien, Givenchy, and Festubert. If we have the spirit of these men we will not shrink from sacrifice. . . . There is no doubt of the issue if we are true to the spirit of these men." "As British subjects," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "we owe to ourselves the sacrifice of our treasure and our blood to maintain the freedom of British institutions and the liberty of the world. . . . Our supreme aspiration is that Belgium shall be free and prosperous again as she was; that France shall have her lost territories restored to her; and that England, old England, shall retain unimpaired and undiminished her prestige and her power in the world."

As regards another aspect of the war, a widely-held view was expressed the other day in the debate on the Address at Ottawa by Mr. W. F. Maclean, the Independent Conservative member for South York. He urged that Canada should be given the status of an Ally nation in the war, with representation on the War Council, believing that it was more important that Canada should have a say in the conduct of the war than in the peace negotiations. This suggestion is all the more striking, in view of a passage in the speech made by Mr. Andrew Fisher, formerly Prime Minister and now High Commissioner for Australia, at the dinner given in his honour in London last week. The hearts of the people of the Dominions beat as true to the Mother Country as to their own, he said; but they sought an independent position. They wanted to measure themselves alongside of the people of this country, to have their manhood and ability recognised. Yet whatever the men responsible for the conduct of the war determined upon, as the best means for bringing it to a successful conclusion, the people of Australia would co-operate with them whole-heartedly to that end. If he could lend help or counsel in any way he would gladly join with the representatives of the other Dominions in doing so, but if those who had the responsibility desired to proceed without suggestion or consultation, they would not complain. But he asked them to let the Dominions know what was in their mind.

We may not be prepared to go so far as the chairman of the gathering, the Hon. B. R. Wise, when he said he felt we should be three parts on the way to a closer union if an elected Convention of the Dominions and the different portions of Great Britain were to meet in Westminster Hall under the presidency of the King to frame a Constitution for the acceptance or rejection of the people by popular vote; but we look forward to the dawn, at no distant date, of the day when the wishes of the Dominions will have an opportunity of making themselves better and more efficiently felt.

* *

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

THE Dominion Parliament Buildings at Ottawa were well worthy of the beauty and grandeur of the site upon which they stood. In normal times and under ordinary circumstances the news of their destruction would have caused profound grief to all Canadians and aroused sincere sympathy throughout Britain and the Empire. At a time like this it has come as almost a shock. The King and the Colonial Secretary were all the better able to express in felicitous terms the sympathy of the Mother Country inasmuch as, unlike too many of our politicians and public men, they are personally familiar with the capital city of the greatest of our Oversea Dominions.

Unfortunately there is still grave reason to suspect that the destruction of the Parliament Buildings has been the premeditated act of the common foe of what the world at large has hitherto called civilisation. Hence the sympathy of Britain and her Allies with Canada is intensified and the bonds which unite us are strengthened. True, it is difficult to discern any benefit which Germany is likely to gain by such an exploit. On the contrary, even the suspicion that the Huns or their sympathisers were the culprits has already stimulated recruiting throughout the Dominion of Canada, and has widened the area of anti-German feeling among all sections of the population. If anything was needed to make Canadians of French extraction as unanimous as those of English stock in realising that this is Canada's war as much as that of any other one of the Allies, this wanton outrage at Ottawa has supplied it. Should the allegations be found proved by the official Commissioners, Ottawa, like Louvain and Ypres, will be remembered in the day of reckoning.

To every visitor from Europe the extent and magnificence of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa has always been one of his abiding memories of Canada. That such a structure should have been commenced half a century ago, and actually completed a year before the Dominion of Canada came into official existence, is a remarkable proof of the prophetic instinct of the Canadian statesmen of the day. At the Festival of Empire Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1911 the most notable feature was a model of this building, costing £30,000, on so large a scale that it held all the Canadian Government exhibits. The building still stands, being utilised by the Admiralty. Many who visited it at Sydenham thus gained their first definite conception of the size and importance of the greatest of the King's Oversea Dominions. The wide publicity which photographs of the burnt edifice have received during the last week will extend that conception throughout the United Kingdom, and, indeed, prove a magnificent advertisement of Canada all over the world.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada's Capital. Ottawa was only finally chosen as the capital of Canada after heated political disputes. After the attack on Lord Elgin and the burning of the Parliament Library in Montreal in 1849, the Legislature met alternately in Toronto and Quebec. This arrangement was unsatisfactory, but no settlement could be arrived at by the mutual consent of parties, so her Majesty Queen Victoria was asked to name a permanent capital in 1857. Her decision in favour of Ottawa was fiercely resented, a motion to substitute Montreal being only defeated in the session of 1858 by 64 to 59. The then Governor, Sir Edward Head, however, brought about an arrangement which terminated the controversy.

In the following year plans for the Parliament Buildings were asked for by public competition, and those submitted by a recently arrived Englishman, Mr. Thomas Fuller, for the portion now destroyed were accepted. Another Englishman, Mr. Thomas Stent, was the designer of the two flanking buildings, known as the East and West Blocks, which are uninjured, and in which the Governor-General, the various Ministers, and the Departmental officials have their offices. The foundation stone was laid on September 1, 1860, by King Edward on his only visit to the North American Continent when Prince of Wales. The total cost of the entire block was over $5,000,000. On June 8, 1866, the first session of the Canadian Legislative Assembly as then constituted met in the new Chambers, but it was not until a year later that the Dominion Parliament, as constituted by the Act of Confederation (1867), first assembled within its walls.

* * *

Bytown—Ottawa. Ottawa was only incorporated as a city in 1854, when its population numbered 10,000 persons; to-day it contains nearly 100,000. The strategic importance of the site upon which the city stands was recognised by the British War Office and the Duke of Wellington in 1824. To their initiative it was due that the canal between Rideau Lake and the River St. Lawrence at the then important fortified port of Kingston was constructed. Col. By, the British officer in charge of the work, established his headquarters on the site in 1826, and in 1847 it was incorporated as the town of Bytown, the population then being about 6,000.

The Parliament Buildings occupy a commanding site, looking over Ottawa in front, and at the back Hull, which is one of the most important manufacturing cities in the adjoining Province of Quebec, and is mostly occupied by French-Canadians engaged in various phases of the lumber industry.

* * *

Getting Acquainted. Last week Mr. Balfour, speaking as Chairman of the Empire Parliamentary Association, made a most urgent appeal for the widest possible intermixing of Overseas troops with those of the Mother Country during the prosecution of the war. He said that he would like to see troops from the great Dominions not merely fighting side by side, but even fighting intermixed. This suggestion, of course, is hardly practicable, and the speaker was unable to offer any solution to the difficulty; but, in regard to hospitals, convalescent homes, rest camps, etc., it could be arranged, and would undoubtedly be most valuable to the furtherance of the common sentiment of Empire, that troops from Overseas should have every opportunity of mixing with men from the Motherland.

The desire which was perhaps thoughtlessly expressed by some people that Canadian and Australian hospitals should be used mainly by Canadian or Australian troops, had only to be publicly expressed to be authoritatively denounced. This is the great time for cementing friendships and for getting acquainted. Under no conceivable circumstances could there be such an opportunity for Britishers throughout the Empire to meet, fraternise, and obtain complete personal knowledge of each other. If anything is done to hinder this it will be an irreparable folly, and if every possible means to assist such intercourse are not taken it will be a grievous misfortune. This is the supreme opportunity in the Empire's history for 'getting acquainted.'"

* * *

The Spirit of Australia.

The advent of a new High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in London has been seized by the British Press as an occasion to express their admiration of the spirit shown by Australasians in the war. As the *Daily Telegraph* very truly says: "Comparisons in heroism are unprofitable," but it classes the magnificent valour displayed by the Australians at Anzac and by the Canadians at Ypres with the best records of the British Army in the Peninsular War. It goes on to remind its readers that out of a population of four and a half millions, Australia will have 300,000 men in the field by next June. It says:

> "They have given their men as a free-will offering for a cause which they know to be theirs as much as ours. They have not stipulated for any share in the direction of the war. . . . For all the mistakes of the Dardanelles expedition, which cost so much of the best Australian blood, not a word of recrimination or reproach. Instead, they raised new armies and offered them with the same loyalty for the common cause. These things will be reckoned among the marvels of history. They were not expected by the enemy. . . . Nor is it only by sending armies has Australia helped the Mother Country. . . . When it was suggested that it would help the Empire if the Commonwealth were to prohibit the export of wood, the necessary powers were given by the Commonwealth Parliament in a day. When the British Government was anxious about the supply of frozen meat the Commonwealth Government simply commandeered the whole supply of Australia and placed it at the Empire's disposal."

* * *

Friendly Rivalry.

It is well that Canada and Australia should recognise and appreciate what their respective Governments are doing. Each could learn much from the other, as both are concerned in working out similar problems and in populating and developing unoccupied lands for the general good. The Montreal *Herald*, in a recent issue, has paid a tribute to the lofty patriotism of the Australian Government, and our contemporary reminds its readers that the first work of the Munitions Committee in Australia was to turn the Government railway shops into shell factories. It also draws attention to the fact that Western Australia formed a war munitions company, the whole capital of which was furnished by public subscription on the understanding that there would be no dividends, that shells should be manufactured at approximately cost price, and any profits remaining after repayment of capital should be devoted to charitable or patriotic purposes.

It is well that the young and vigorous sons of the Old Mother should vie with each other in such practical patriotism, setting an example to the world and presenting an attraction to future emigrants, who will find it difficult to decide which of these two great commonwealths of the Empire shall be their future home. A fair and generous rivalry in nation building is the best possible stimulant for efficient public service.

* * *

A Suggestion for Mr. Carnegie.

It is said that the modern Midas has succeeded in distributing into benevolent and philanthropic channels a substantial portion of the huge volume of the gold which he obtained from his iron works. If Mr. Carnegie is not yet wearied of well-doing, we believe that we can suggest a method of employing any surplus funds he may wish to dispose of, which would be more fruitful in benefit to the English-speaking peoples, even than his previous benefactions. The various municipalities, Provincial and State legislatures, and other bodies in the British Empire and the United States, are constantly facing and dealing with problems affecting the welfare of their own people. The success or failure of these measures are of importance to everyone concerned in better civic government, and the amelioration of poverty. These results should be collated and explained in a publication endowed from a substantial trust fund, and the wide circulation of such a publication throughout the English-speaking world would, we are convinced, be of enormous benefit.

Every separate municipality, every legislature, has much to learn from others engaged in dealing with similar problems. Canada and Australia have much to learn from one another—so Minnesota and Manitoba can benefit from each other's experience. It would cost money, as a very able staff would have to be collected and maintained, but it would be well worth while. Anglo-Saxon thought, methods, and ideas have proved the most beneficial to human progress—German Kultur notwithstanding. To disseminate the results for the benefit of all peoples would be a worthy enterprise for a great philanthropist.

* * *

The Codère Case.

Everyone is nauseated by the sordid and brutal crime in which a valuable and efficient N.C.O. was murdered by a degenerate—and, we believe, irresponsible—young officer. The publicity which this horrible affair has received has given deep mortification to all Canadians, and has been very acutely felt by all members of the C.E.F. A slur has been cast on the good name of Canada and its magnificent soldiers which should and could have been avoided. Regrettable acts and incidents must always happen among the rank and file, where great numbers of men are concerned, but it need not happen among the officers, where there is or should be much greater care of selection in regard to moral conduct and antecedents. This wretched man should never have been granted a commission. The evidence given at the trial is a damning indictment against whoever is responsible for presenting his claims for commissioned rank.

Canadian soldiers have inscribed their records of valour so deeply in the fields of Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy that they might have been spared this mortification. All officers cannot be perfect examples of military virtue—there are always some weak units—but those with a notorious pre-war record should be barred admittance to the company of Canadian soldiers and gentlemen.

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An eloquent tribute to the work of the late Sir Charles Tupper was paid by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Dominion House of Commons on Monday, in moving and seconding a resolution deploring the death of the great statesman. Sir Robert Borden spoke feelingly of his personal association with Sir Charles Tupper, and his splendid courage, his fine optimism, and his constructive statesmanship. Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred particularly to the part played by Sir Charles Tupper in connection with the Canadian Confederation, and said that but for the life of Sir Charles Tupper, Canada would not be to-day what she is.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG.—At Ottawa, on January 12, to Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas B. Armstrong—a son.

MARRIAGES.

LINTOTT—WYLIE.—On February 1, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, Cuthbert William Lintott, 1st Canadian Contingent, to Mary Dorothea Wylie.

MARTIN—GALT.—On February 2, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut. William Martin, 27th Battalion, B.E.F., son of William Martin, of Winnipeg, to Evelyn, daughter of John Galt, of Winnipeg.

HARRIS—DIGNUM.—On February 4, at St. Thomas's Church, Portman Square, by the Rev. A. G. Locke, Vicar, Lieut. W. Eric Harris, 4th Brigade Canadian Artillery, to Evelyn Abbott, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dignum, Toronto.

HOGG—SANDERSON.—On January 29, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. Duncan Cameron, B.D., Albert Melville Hogg, Acting Pay-Sergt., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, to Nettie, elder daughter of John Sanderson, Esq. Very quietly, owing to the war.

WHEATLEY—HARRISON.—On February 6, at Seaford Parish Church, by the Rev. Canon Cremer, Francis Melville Wheatley, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of James Harrison, Esq., Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

DEATHS.

CURRIE.—On January 25, at Montreal, Stanley Charles Cuthbert, elder son of the late Charles Currie, Bengal Civil Service. Aged 59.

KNOX-LEET.—Suddenly, at Montreal, Mary Lillian, dearly loved wife of Capt. E. H. Knox-Leet, 60th Battalion, C.E.F., and daughter of late H. R. McGee, Esq., of Lacolle, P.Q. Aged 27 years. R.I.P. (By cable.)

PROTHERO.—On January 14, at Victoria, B.C., Ada Louisa, widow of Ernest M. Prothero, and daughter of the late William Gurney, of the Manor House, Longhope, Gloucestershire.

SCOTT.—On February 25, at Montreal, Jessie Cassels, widow of Henry C. Scott, and daughter of the late Robert S. Wyld, LL.D.

ON SERVICE.

FIELD.—On January 12, unofficially reported killed, Lieut. Charles Valentine Geary Field, 4th Battalion Canadians (attached Royal Flying Corps), aged 20, only son of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Field, Indian Army, and Mrs. May F. Field.

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Almost Completely Destroyed by Fire Several Lives Lost—Suspected Incendiarism.

THE beautiful central block of the Dominion Parliament Buildings at Ottawa was almost completely destroyed on the night of Thursday, February 3, by a fire which broke out in the Reading Room and spread with startling rapidity. While most of the walls remain standing, the interiors of the Senate and the House of Commons are in ruins, though the Library was not seriously damaged.

Six or seven lives have been lost in the catastrophe, the victims including Mme. Morin, of Beauce, and Mme. Bray, of Quebec, guests of the Speaker and Mme. Sevigny; Mr. Bowman Brown Law, Liberal member for Yarmouth, N.S.; Mr. J. B. R. Laplante, Assistant Clerk in the House of Commons; Alphonse Desjardins, a policeman; and Robert Fanning, a waiter.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Affairs, were among those injured, the former being badly burnt on the face and hands. Other members of Parliament reported to have been slightly injured are Mr. J. H. Burnham (Cons., West Peterboro'), Col. J. J. Carrick (Cons., Port Arthur), Dr. E. L. Cash (Lib., Mackenzie), Dr. Michael Clark (Lib., Red Deer), Mr. M. S. Delisle (Lib., Portneuf), Mr. Hugh Guthrie (Lib., South Wellington), Mr. Ernest Lapointe (Lib., Kamouraska), Mr. Thomas MacNutt (Lib., Saltcoats), Mr. F. B. McCurdy (Cons., Shelbourne and Queen's), Mr. W. M. Martin (Lib., Regina), Mr. P. Michaud (Lib., Victoria, N.B.), Mr. E. W. Nesbitt (Cons., North Oxford), the Hon. Frank Oliver (Lib., Edmonton), and Mr. J. E. Turriff (Lib., Assiniboia). Mr. William Ide, Mr. Burrell's secretary, was also burned, while Lieuts. Hammell and MacDonnell, of the 77th Battalion, received injuries

Outbreak in Reading Room

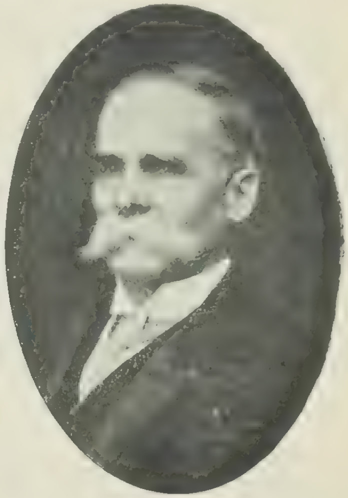
Accounts of the fire from various Ottawa correspondents show that at 9 p.m. the Reading Room, which lies between the Senate and the Commons' Chambers, was occupied only by Mrs. Verville, wife of the member for Maisonneuve, who was consulting the files of the newspapers. There was a sudden flash of light, and a slight explosion immediately under the newspapers on a file near her. In a moment the papers were ablaze and smoke was pouring forth in such volume that she made a hasty escape to the open air.

The wooden shelves and panelling of the Reading Room caught fire immediately, and blazed so fiercely that there was no hope of preventing the outbreak spreading, the flames leaping to all parts of the block with almost lightning speed. Swinging to the west, the fire reached the front of the building by way of the Commons' Chamber and members' corridors. Then it turned eastward along the front of the building, and attacked the Senate Chamber and the south-eastern corner of the building.

INJURED IN THE FIRE.

THE HON. J. D. HAZEN, M.P., Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Service.

THE HON. MARTIN BURRELL, M.P., Minister of Agriculture.



THE HON. F. OLIVER, M.P., Former Minister of the Interior.

The House of Commons was in session, but was only sparsely attended, a minor debate on home markets for fish being in progress. Suddenly, in the middle of a speech by Mr. W. S. Loggie, member for Northumberland, N.B., an excited attendant appeared through the door behind the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms, shouting "Fire!" The warning was scarcely out of his mouth when with a roar, a huge tongue of flame broke into the Chamber from the east side. There was a crash as of something breaking and falling. Almost before the alarmed members could even rise from their seats and the Speaker could suspend the meeting an avalanche of dense smoke poured into the Chamber. In a moment it had become so thick that it was impossible to see three feet ahead. Men could be heard struggling for safety and shouting directions to one another.

Fortunately the galleries were less occupied than usual, or the death roll would have been longer. As it was, some women became hysterical and had to be carried out.

Mr. Mederic Martin, member for the St. Mary's Division of Montreal and Mayor of that city, and Col. J. A. Currie, member of North Simcoe, who was commanding officer of the 15th Battalion at the battle of Ypres, were passing down the corridor from the main entrance to the Reading Room when the fire started, and they called attendants to their aid. Without more than a minute's loss of time they started fighting the flames with fire extinguishers that were hanging from the walls of the corridor, but these proved utterly inadequate for the purpose.

Exciting Scenes.

Alarm bells were sounded, and an attendant raced to the quarters occupied by the Speaker and his family. Mme. Sevigny, the Speaker's wife, was entertaining guests from Ottawa and Quebec, and her two children had retired to bed. She cried to her guests to make their escape while she rushed to her children and managed to save them with the aid of people outside who had been summoned with nets to catch anyone who might have to jump. In this way one of the guests, Mme. Dussault, escaped. Mme. Bray and Mme. Morin, however, lost their way in the corridors owing to the smoke, and though later on the firemen forced their way to them with the aid of smoke helmets, there was no hope of restoring them to consciousness.

Sir Robert Borden, who was in his private room, had to rush through the smoke-filled corridor to the open without his hat or overcoat, in spite of the winter cold outside. Mr. Burrell, who was in a room between the Reading Room and the Library section, was caught by the heat and smoke and was almost overcome before he was aided out. His face and hands were badly burned. Dr. Clark was scorched by the flames as he ran out.

Mr. Cash and Mr. MacNutt are said to have escaped by means of a rope of towels.

Meanwhile the Ottawa fire brigade was at work, and a summons was sent for that from Montreal. Even when these were combined they were chiefly engaged in saving the adjacent Departmental buildings and the Library. Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes called out the military to aid, and they did much in rescuing men prostrated by the heat and smoke and in saving buildings in danger of catching fire from the Parliament block.

Within half an hour of the first alarm the glass roof of the Chamber fell in, and the conflagration had gained a firm hold of the centre of the block. The upper portion of the main central tower fell in soon after midnight.

The four acres of grounds round the buildings were thick with people, including H.R.H. the Governor-General, who watched the fire from his motor-car.

On Saturday night a blaze broke out in the ruins, and a call was sent out from the nearest station in the adjacent Eastern Departmental building. Instantly a false alarm became general that the latter structure was on fire, and thousands were quickly on the scene.

The Damage.

The fire destroyed practically the whole of the main block, including all the central portion, the main tower, and nearly all of both the Senate and the Commons wings. The beautiful Library building and its contents were saved by the veering of the wind, only a few books being damaged by water. It was impossible to save the Parliamentary records in the other part of the building, and nearly all have been lost. These do not, however, include important State papers, which are kept in the Government Archives in Sussex Street. The Throne was carried safely out of the Senate Chamber, and a large picture of Queen Victoria as a girl was saved. Pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra and those of King George and Queen Mary were destroyed. Most of the pictures in the Senate building, however, were saved, while only a few of those in the Commons were rescued. The records of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, dating back to 1841, were destroyed. All the Prime Minister's papers were saved.

The loss is roughly estimated at about $8,000,000. It is a total loss, because the Dominion Government has never carried insurance on its buildings.

It is expected that arrangements will be made at once for the reconstruction of the building, utilising parts of the walls, and employing the same kind of material—Nepean sandstone from the quarries within five miles of Ottawa. It is suggested that the new Customs building, which is nearly completed, may be transformed into a temporary Chamber after the necessary alterations.

Sir Robert Borden has announced that the Government's business will not be interrupted by one hour over the loss of the Parliament House. The Cabinet Council will hold continuous session, and not the slightest delay will be incurred in the work of prosecuting the war as far as Canada is concerned.

A National Calamity.

On Friday afternoon the House of Commons met in the lecture room of the Victoria Memorial Museum.

Sir Robert Borden made a feeling reference to the great national calamity which had befallen Canada in the loss of the Parliament Buildings, with their historical associations, and deplored the loss of life.

The Prime Minister read a message of condolence from the King, and said that his Majesty's sympathetic message had touched and moved the members. Messages were also read from the Duke of Connaught, the Premier of Quebec, and the Legislature of Saskatchewan.

Sir Robert Borden said those not present could not conceive the startling suddenness with which the fire broke out. He was himself in an office in the western wing, and upon the alarm rushed out and met a volume of dense smoke. As he escaped to the corridor leading past the Press rooms there was a short, sharp explosion denoting the terrific fierceness of the fire's progress. There were many narrow escapes. When he thought of what might have occurred had the chambers and galleries been filled there was reason for thankfulness.

Until a safe and more splendid building was erected upon the site of the stately structure which had been destroyed, continued the Prime Minister, Parliament would be obliged to meet in temporary quarters, but they would meet with stout hearts and firm resolution to do their duty as representatives of the people of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in concurring in the proposal to proceed with the business of the Session as usual, said: "When we look at the mass of ruin on the hill, although we know it is the result of an accident, we are reminded of the ruins of Louvain and Rheims, caused, not by accident, but by the wickedness of a cruel foe. If there is anything in the present calamity, it should impress upon us this desirability of going on with our work and doing everything to bring the murderers to justice."

The Senate reassembled in the Museum on Tuesday.

The King's Sympathy.

The following is the text of the message received by the Duke of Connaught from the King: "I am grieved to hear of the deplorable destruction of the noble pile of buildings, which had been for many years the home of the Dominion Parliament, and which I know so well. Please convey to your Ministers and the people of Canada my sincere sympathy for them in the great loss.—George, R.I."

The following telegram was sent by Mr. Bonar Law to the Duke of Connaught: "I hasten to express my profound sympathy with your Government and the people of Canada in the grave disaster which they have suffered by the destruction by fire of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. I sincerely trust that there has been no loss of life, and am anxious to learn extent of damage."

To this the Governor-General replied as follows: "The Government, Parliament, and people of Canada are profoundly appreciative of your message of sympathy. I deeply regret that the Parliament Buildings were almost completely destroyed, and that there was considerable loss of life, including one member of the House.—Arthur."

Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Harcourt, Sir George Perley, Earl Grey, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. A. W. Smithers (Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway), and the Royal Colonial Institute were among others sending messages, while telegrams of sympathy were also sent by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland.

Mr. Asquith said: "Deeply sympathise with you and the Parliament and people of Canada in their great loss. The people of Great Britain, already bound to the Dominion by ties of gratitude for magnificent services in the Empire's cause, will be yet more firmly united to Canada by their common grief."

Mr. John Redmond cabled: "All Ireland is filled with indignation at the brutal outrage. Accept the deepest sympathy of our people."

The Bishop of Toronto wired to Sir Robert Borden: "Sincerely sorry for the loss of your noble building. God guide you in this fresh difficulty."

In reply to a message from General Bramwell Booth, Sir Robert Borden said:—"Above the ruins of the historic building just destroyed will arise an even more stately edifice symbolising the renewed purpose and undaunted spirit of Canadian people."

The Cause of the Fire.

The Government have appointed Mr. Pringle, K.C., and Judge MacTavish, Commissioners, to investigate the origin of the fire. While many members and officials incline strongly to the opinion that it was accidental, on the part of others there is a belief that it was the act of a hostile incendiary. Several stories of suspicious strangers are in circulation. The idea that it was the work of an enemy agent has considerably stimulated recruiting in the East.

In the Senate at Washington Senator Thomas, of Colorado, stated that the fire was due to incendiarism, and offered a resolution denouncing the act as a wanton and barbarous crime.

Orders have been given to redouble the guards throughout the Dominion, as it is feared that there may be German plots to destroy many Canadian structures. Colour is lent to this view by a series of incidents attributed to Germans and Austrians. On Friday night and Saturday morning the burning of the Grant, Holden and Graham clothing factory, Albany Street, Ottawa, which has been manufacturing Militia equipment, and of a tool-making factory at Hespeler, Waterloo County, Ontario; while an attempt is believed to have been frustrated to blow up the Victoria Bridge, which carries the Grand Trunk Railway over the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

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CANADA AND THE WAR.

Introducing a measure in the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday for the extension of the term of Parliament by one year, Sir R. Borden said that when he returned from England he was convinced that the war was at present only half over. He was certain the Allies would win, but it would take them a year and a half or two years more to win. It would be the middle of this summer before the full strength of the Allies was placed in the field.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who did not oppose the measure, thus allowing it to be passed unanimously and sent at once to the Senate without further debate (says the *Times*), said he would have done everything at the outbreak of war to have had peace, but he found the German mind poisoned with the lust of war and dreaming of glory and booty. Civilisation was at stake in the present conflict, and if Germany were to win he would be thankful to close his eyes before the sun rose on that day.

GOOD WORK BY PATROLS AND SNIPERS.

Lively Incidents at the Front—Winnipeg Men's Big "Bags."

THE communiqués received at Ottawa from Colonel Sir Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian General Representative at the front, covering the first half of January, describe several lively incidents and deeds of prowess on the part of Canadian snipers

"At midnight on New Year's Eve the enemy endeavoured to make a truce at various points on our front. In one instance, after daylight on January 1, the enemy mounted his parapets and shouted: 'New Year's Greeting.' In all cases the enemy was arrested by machine-gun and rapid-rifle fire, while batteries were also called into action. This ended the overtures of friendliness.

Vigorous Retaliation.

"Enemy artillery fire has been normal during the week January 1-7. Whenever the enemy has displayed a tendency to bombard certain sections of our lines, the vigorous retaliation of our artillery against his front trenches and defensive works has quickly reduced his guns to silence. On no occasion has the enemy artillery evinced any desire to have the last word. A number of larger enemy shells fired into our lines have failed to explode.

"A considerable number of trench mortar-bombs have been fired at points in the lines of our Second Division. Two of these failed to explode and were recovered for examination purposes. In the same area the enemy has employed unusually large numbers of rifle grenades. Our troops have replied with two grenades for one, and the fire of our trench mortars has appeared most effective.

"Several enemy aeroplanes have been seen over our lines. At times they have been engaged in directing the fire of their guns, but have disappeared on the approach of our planes. Constant patrolling by our airmen has been effective in keeping down the fire of the enemy's heavy artillery.

Photo] [J. Weston & Son.

A CORNER OF THE LOUNGE AT THE WEST CLIFF CANADIAN EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL, FOLKESTONE.

Sniper Who Killed 42 Germans.

"Enemy snipers have been active, but on several occasions have been located and driven from their positions by our fire. Our snipers have been unusually successful, and besides breaking many enemy telescopes and periscopes, have shot a number of Germans. On the morning of January 4 Sniper Macdonald, of our 8th (Winnipeg) Battalion, shot two Germans who exposed themselves. Later in the day he was unfortunately killed by shell fire. During his service with the battalion Sniper Macdonald had accounted for 42 of the enemy.

"Our patrols have maintained their activity. No enemy patrols have been encountered. A special reconnaissance of enemy lines was undertaken by Lieut. Kent and Sergt. Milne, of our 10th (Western) Battalion. Leaving our trenches before daybreak, they reached a point between the lines from which good observations of the enemy trenches could be obtained. They remained there in concealment throughout the day, securing valuable information in regard to the enemy's dispositions and activities, and returned safely at dusk

French-Canadians' Daring.

"On the night of January 2 and 3 a small house behind the German wires, and quite close to the enemy front line trenches, was visited by a patrol of our 22nd (French-Canadian) Battalion. The patrol was under command of Lieut George Vanier, and consisted of Sergt. M. Levine, Lance-Corpl. L. Rancourt, Pte. John Watt, all of the 22nd Battalion, and Corpl. P. E. Leclerc, of the 5th Field Company of Engineers The shack was known to be fortified and at one time occupied by the enemy. The heavy wire surrounding it was cut without attracting attention from the enemy trenches, and the shack was entered. None of the enemy were found. Steel loophole plates were removed and sent back to our lines. A charge of gun-cotton was then laid and the shack prepared for demolition. After the safe return of the patrol to our trenches the charge was exploded by electricity.

"In connection with the successful minor operation carried on by our 5th (Western Canadian) Battalion, on December 15, the following awards have been made by the Commander-in-Chief:—Distinguished Service Order: Captain E. C. Jackson. Military Cross: Lieut. K. L. T. Campbell. Distinguished Conduct Medals: No. 13200, Sergt. J. S. McGlashan; No. A 40675. Private J. A. Coles; No. A 24174, Private John Lindsay."

Artillery Cause Great Havoc.

"The outstanding feature of the period January 7-18 has been our artillery activity. Our guns have maintained their superiority. On the fronts of both the First and Second Divisions, we have successfully bombarded German machine gun emplacements, mine shaft, and trenches. Combined shoots have been carried out by our field batteries and heavy artillery against various fortified points in the enemy line.

"An aeroplane ranging for one of our batteries reported that a direct hit on an emplacement of an enemy 8-inch gun caused serious damage. On January 7 our siege batteries registered several direct hits on an enemy mine-shaft. Timber and corrugated iron were seen to fly in all directions. On the same day 18 heavy projectiles were dropped into the German fire trench, causing great havoc, and on the 14th instant our 1st Artillery Brigade completely demolished a German machine gun emplacement

"On several occasions the enemy has bombarded sections of our front line with trench mortar bombs. Our retaliation has been effective. On the afternoon of the 14th, in front of our Second Division, we destroyed, by trench mortar fire, a hundred yards of overhead cover, which consisted of quarter-inch steel plates and a row of sandbags covered with clay. The

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and print to the senders.

enemy had been engaged on this work for some time, and had only completed it the previous night. At another point on the same afternoon a breach of 20 feet was made through the enemy parapet by our mortar shells.

Patrols and Snipers Active.

"On the 15th a German wiring party of over 50 men was observed, and promptly dispersed by our machine-gun and rifle fire.

"Our patrols have been active, and have maintained an upperhand in 'No Man's Land.' On one occasion a German patrol approached our trenches, but was detected and speedily driven off. With this exception the absence of the enemy's patrols has been most marked.

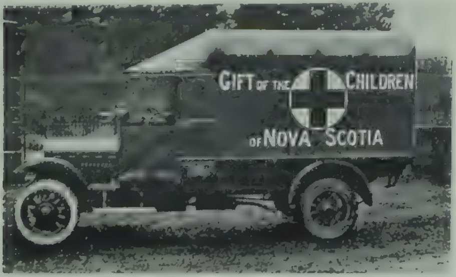
"On January 17, an officers' patrol discovered an enemy listening post, and although heavily fired on succeeded in driving back the occupants toward their own trenches.

"Our snipers in both Divisions have done excellent work At 11 o'clock on the morning of January 14, Lieut. J. H. McLaurin and Sniper Gillies, of our 16th (Scottish) Battalion, occupied an old German listening post, and from there fired and killed three of the enemy, of whom one was an officer.

"Sniper Patrick Riel, of our 8th Battalion (Winnipeg Rifles), was killed by shell fire on January 14. He was one of the best snipers of our 2nd Infantry Brigade, and had been with the 8th Battalion since its formation in August, 1914. He had 29 Germans to his credit. Riel was a relative of the famous Rebel, Louis Riel, and came from Port Arthur, Ont.

A Zeppelin Sighted.

"The enemy aviators have been active, and on two occasions have dropped bombs within our area. Little damage was done. Several hostile machines which attempted to approach our area were successfully driven off by our airmen and artillery. A Zeppelin was observed on January 13, flying at a great height, some distance behind the German lines.



A NOVA SCOTIA AMBULANCE.

As previously mentioned in *Canada*, a scheme was inaugurated amongst the school children of Nova Scotia to purchase a motor ambulance car for the War Office, and a sum of £458 was subscribed by the children for this purpose. This car has now been received by the War Office through Mr. John Howard, the Agent-General in London, and is ready for service.

"Large working parties have been continuously employed, and full advantage has been taken of the spell of good weather to improve our front trenches, communicating trenches and fence works. The enemy working parties do not appear to have been as busy as usual.

"The health of our troops continues very good. The number of men remaining in field ambulance is decreasing daily. During the period under review there has been only one case of trench feet in the whole of the Canadian Corps."

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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

"Grim Work Out Here."

It is grim work out here," writes Regimental Sergt.-Major Roy Edwards, of the 26th (New Brunswick) Battalion. "In the five months that I have been at the front I have seen awful things. I have seen sights bad enough to make strong men weep, but over here men soon become philosophers, fatalists if you will. We quickly harden to our work. These awful things that we see become, as it were, a part of our day's routine, and as we go about our duties never knowing who among us will next be called by the steel messengers of death that are forever searching our trenches for victims, each one of us is happy in the knowledge that the bullet bearing his number has not yet come this way.

"My regiment has been pretty hard hit. Our total losses have been heavy, and to-day many of our boys who came here full of life and ambition five months ago are sleeping in the graveyard just outside of our lines; but the 26th is right on the job that has been given us to do, and whatever of us of the original regiment may be missing, the old regiment will be on deck when peace is declared and victory has come to the old flag."

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

A Hot Time.

A former member of the Canadian Emigration staff in London writes to Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith:—

"It is just luck if one gets hit or not, and difficulty is one cannot see at all, and if you show a light, or light a cigarette, you can count yourself ready for a hole dug at night just anywhere. Festubert is an awful sight; and is still shelled at intervals—the village itself being only 800 yards from the German front line. I picked up several Canadian rifles here, and a French peasant, who guided me riding one night, told me how the Canadians had fought there. I had three horses and two mules shot and one man shot dead next to me—had just given him some tobacco, and he had lit his pipe, and then groaned and fell right against me, as I was quieting my horse, shot through heart, and he was such a good chap, too—we buried him roughly with a wagon spade in a shell hole three hours later."

A Talk with the Germans.

Another member of the Canadian Emigration Office staff in London writes to Mr. Allen:—

"We arrived safely from the trenches yesterday, after having a warm time of it, and many exciting moments. The Germans shelled us heavily the whole time, and we were expecting them to make an attack, but fortunately for us it was made on our left, and was easily repulsed. We sprung a mine one morning, and the —— occupied the crater with only small losses. This, of course, brought on a good deal of shelling, during which we had some killed and wounded, unfortunately, but it gives us a good deal of satisfaction when our boys send over about three to one, and Mr. German soon shuts up for the sake of his infantry, who must be having a bad time of it. We were only 30 yards away from them at one point, and early one morning we had a talk with the Germans. The first thing we heard was, 'You English, parlez vous français?—if so, would we speak to him?' After telling him we could a little, we stood up and had a chat. He said he always liked a cigarette before breakfast and lit one up, and if we would like one we could go and get one. I might tell you we didn't chance it. He also said that he was fed up with the war, which would not last long now, but in answer to our question 'When?' he said as soon as they took Paris, at which we had a good laugh, and explained to him that we should all be old men if we had to wait that long. I think they must be told all sorts of lies, to give them a good heart."

A Vision of Home.

One of the Emigration Office staff writes to Mr. B. McConkey:

"We are at present still in action. We get a daily display of German shell fire, and only to-day they dropped a few close by us. We got a few of the splinters over us. The aeroplanes of both sides are very active just now, and we get numerous air duels, and I can tell you it is exciting at times. . . . As far as I can tell (Huns permitting) I may stand a chance of being home at the end of February; and as for sleeping in a bed with sheets, and having meals off a table with a white tablecloth, I can hardly realise it. After the war you will find some of us digging dug-outs in the garden, and at meal-times we will be on the alert for the order, "Battery action," as it is the Huns' favourite time to annoy us."

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Mr. Arthur Jack Dickinson, a member of the London staff of the Canadian Associated Press, who was called up with the First Surrey Rifles (Territorials) on the first day of the war, and who has been at the front with his battalion since February last, has received a commission in the 10th Yorkshire Regiment.

TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The 7th Cavalry Field Ambulance, C.E.F.

By William Blaynay.

ORGANISED and formed entirely at Shorncliffe, the 7th Cavalry Field Ambulance came into being as a definite unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on Sunday, January 9 last. It had its nucleus in a draft of some 80 N.C.O.s and men from the Field Ambulance Depôt at Calgary, Alberta, who arrived at Shorncliffe on November 23 last, and were inspected on the following day by General G. Carleton Jones, Director of Medical Services, C.E.F. Since its inception as a separate unit the 7th Field Ambulance has been quartered in the western portion of Moore Barracks, where it has carried on its daily training and organised its complete equipment. It is provided with six horse ambulances, the drivers for which have been furnished by the Canadian Army Service Corps Training Depôt, and will be attached to the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, formed by the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse, and the Fort Garry Horse (of Winnipeg).

The command of the 7th Cavalry Field Ambulance has been given to Major D. P. Kappele, of Hamilton, Ont., who has with him the following officers: Captain R. H. McGibbon (Montreal), Captain T. D. Archibald (Toronto), Captain W. A. G. Bauld (Halifax, N.S.), Captain H. P. Wright (Ottawa), Captain H. A. Snetsinger (Colborn, Ont.), and Lieut. J. E. Lawrence (St. John, F.Q.), Quartermaster.

THE 7TH CANADIAN CAVALRY FIELD AMBULANCE, C.E.F., SHORNCLIFFE.

The officers and principal N.C.O.s are as follows:—*Sitting, second row, left to right*: (4th), Sergt. W. R. Sandercock (Calgary), Sergt. R. Souter (Calgary), Sergt. W. Rendall (Toronto, formerly with Remount Depot, France), Sergt. W. Brown (Regina, formerly C.A.S.C.), Sergt. E. D. Campbell (Calgary), Capt. W. A. G. Bauld (Halifax), Capt. R. H. McGibbon (Montreal), Major D. P. Kappele (Hamilton), Officer Commanding, Capt. T. D. Archibald (Toronto), Capt. H. P. Wright (Ottawa), Lieut. J. E. Lawrence (St. John, P.Q.), Quartermaster, Sergt.-Major (W.O.) G. Howard (Ottawa). Staff-Sergt. W. Windle (Calgary), Sergt. R. C. Trebilcock (Toronto, formerly 12th Reserve Battalion).

[*Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*]

The Officers.

Major Kappele joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force from No. 12 Field Ambulance (Militia), of Hamilton, Ont., and came to England early last spring as Second in Command of No. 5 Field Ambulance, 2nd Canadian Division, C.E.F. Captain McGibbon held a commission in No. 4 Field Ambulance (Militia), of Montreal, at the time war was declared, and, offering his services to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was given a commission in No. 1 Field Ambulance, 1st Canadian Division. He went to France with this Division a year ago, and was rather badly wounded by shrapnel in the fighting around Ypres at the end of last April, becoming, shortly afterwards, a patient at the Queen's Canadian Hospital, Beachborough Park, Shorncliffe. Captain Archibald has held a combatant commission in the 9th Mississauga Horse, of Toronto, for several years, and came to England with the 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles, now at Bramshott. Captain Bauld was a supernumerary medical officer of the 4th Divisional Area (Montreal) at the outbreak of war, and was given a commission in No. 1 Stationary Hospital, which came to England with the First Contingent, went to France with the 1st Canadian Division, and during the summer was transferred to the Island of Lemnos, in the Ægean, and afterwards to Egypt. Captain Wright came to Shorncliffe last spring with No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Canadian Division. Captain Snetsinger has been doing medical duty at Monk's Horton and Epsom Canadian Convalescent Hospitals since his arrival in England, and has also taken a course at the Canadian Medical Training School, Shorncliffe. All are fully qualified doctors, and all of them hold commissions in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Lieut. Lawrence came to England with the 1st Divisional Headquarters Subordinate Staff as Sergeant-Major in the A.D.M.S. Branch.

Sergt.-Major G. Howard, who is a Warrant Officer, belongs to the Permanent Canadian Army Medical Corps, and comes from No. 10 Detachment, stationed at Ottawa.

The Canadian Militia numbers six Cavalry Field Ambulances on its establishment but the 7th is the first to be formed in connection with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the photograph on this page is the first to be taken of this new unit.

**

C.E.F. NOTES.

Officers and Battalions.

Capt. W. G. Beeman (Royal Canadian Artillery), Staff Captain on General Morrison's 2nd Divisional Artillery Headquarters Staff, has been transferred to the command of one of Lieut.-Colonel Cole's Canadian Siege Batteries, now in training in England, and has arrived from the front to take up his new appointment.

Sergt. C. A. McBride (C.A.M.C., No. 2 General Hospital), a graduate of the Manitoba University, Winnipeg, has been given a commission in the Canadian Army Dental Corps, and transferred to that unit.

Some 400 men, out of 1,000 being recruited in Canada for the Imperial Army Mechanical Transport Service, arrived in England recently, and are now quartered at Bulford.

Transferred to Shorncliffe.

The company of the 32nd Reserve Battalion, which for the past eight or nine weeks has been billeted at Lyminge, has now been transferred back to the battalion quarters at Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe.

The 40th Nova Scotia Battalion, in command of Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Vincent, has been transferred from Bramshott Camp to Shorncliffe, and is now quartered at East Sandling.

The 17th Nova Scotia Reserve Battalion has been reinforced by the arrival of several drafts from the 66th and other battalions in Canada.

Capt. F. Browne has been transferred from the Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., to become Adjutant at the Headquarters of the C.A.S.C., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. C. A. H. Raymond has been appointed to undertake the duties of Adjutant in the Department of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone.

Major H. G. Mayes (Director and Inspector of Bayonet Fighting, Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone) has been promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

Returning to Canada.

The following officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were to return to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave by the R.M.S. *Missanabie*, which sailed yesterday (Friday):—Lieut.-Col. F. B. Black (late Brigade-Major, 1st C.M.R. Brigade), Lieut.-Col. L. J. Whitaker (late O.C. 3rd

C.M.R.), Major H. E. Munroe (C.A.M.C.), Major H. E. Snider (4th C.M.R.), Capt. R. F. L. Hill (5th Western Canada Batt.), Capt. H. L. Collins (C.A.M.C.), Capt. W. B. Howell (C.A.M.C.), Capt. F. M. Perry (15th Toronto Highland Batt.), Capt. J. N. Gillies (15th Batt.; late 17th N.S. Res. Batt.), Capt. H. S. Relph (Pay and Record Office, London), Lieut. J. C. de Balinhard (P.P.C.L.I.; late 9th Res. Batt.), Lieut. A. R. Gillies (1st Div. Artillery), Lieut. J. H. Evans (1st Div. Artillery), Lieut. B. M. Hill (9th C.M.R.), Lieut. J. A. Le Gere (12th Res. Batt.), Lieut. E. M. L. Reid (12th Res. Batt.).

In consequence of the cancellation last week of the sailing of the R.M.S. *Scandinavian*, the weekly party of invalided and discharged N.C.O.s and men to be returned to Canada by the R.M.S. *Missanabie* yesterday was expected to be in the neighbourhood of 200. Lieut.-Col. Black was in charge of the party, with Major Munroe (C.A.M.C.) as Medical Officer in Charge.

The organisation of the first six regiments of Canadian Mounted Rifles into four battalions of infantry has liberated several C.M.R. officers of the higher rank for other duties. For this reason Colonel Black, Colonel Whitaker, and Major Snider are returning to Canada. Captain J. N. Gillies was the Grenade Officer of the 15th Battalion until he was invalided to England suffering from nervous shock and eye trouble. After a period of treatment in hospital he has recovered sufficiently to be allowed a few weeks' convalescence at home in Canada. Lieut. de Balinhard was badly wounded at the front in the early part of October, and Captain R. F. L. Hill a week or two later.

Photos]

THE "DRUMS" OF THE 11TH RESERVE BATTALION, SHORNCLIFFE.

They believe in cleanliness of the highest standard, and frequently constitute themselves a "fatigue party" to give their hut on St. Martin's Plain an extra special scrubbing out.

[*Sergt. R. Anderson.*

OUTSIDE ONE OF THE HUTS OF THE "11TH" ON ST. MARTIN'S PLAIN.

An object which these Winnipeg boys seem anxious to get hold of and yet afraid to touch in these "dry" times at Folkestone !

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Armstrong (C.A.D.C.), Shorncliffe, has been promoted Director of Dental Services.

Capt. J. G. Hume (Toronto), of the Canadian Army Dental Corps, arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada a few days ago, and has been posted for duty to Moore Barracks Hospital.

Capt. K. F. Woodbury (C.A.D.C.) has been transferred to No. 7 Stationary Hospital as Dental Officer. This unit has now taken over the work at the Canadian Military Hospital, Shorncliffe, from No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station, transferred overseas.

Capt. W. G. MacNiven (C.A.D.C.), Dental Officer with No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance, has recently been spending a few days' leave in England from the front

Capt. O. N. Leslie (C.A.D.C.) has been transferred from Moore Barracks Hospital to the 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion as Dental Officer; Capt. H. Ross (C.A.D.C.) from Bramshott to the 2nd Canadian Pioneer Battalion; and Capt. D. D. Wilson (C.A.D.C.) from West Sandling Camp to the 3rd Canadian Pioneer Battalion, in similar capacities; while Capt. J. W. Macdonald (C.A.D.C.) has been transferred from St. Martin's Plain to No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station, also as Dental Officer.

The Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe.

The undermentioned officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, having successfully passed the examination at the end of the 3rd Officers' Course, lasting three months, have been granted certificates by the Canadian Military School qualifying them to rank as field officers in the C.E.F. :—

1. Lieut. F. H. Wood (2nd Queen's Own, Toronto), 39th Res Batt

2. Lieut. R. W. Pearson (105th Fusiliers, Saskatoon), 32nd Res. Batt.

3. Lieut. W. H. Willard (12th York Rangers, Toronto), 39th Res. Batt

Lieuts. F. C. Little (105th Fusiliers, Saskatoon), 32nd Res. Batt.; G. Purves (79th Cam. High., Winnipeg), 43rd Batt L. W. Fish (26th Dragoons, Coatecook, P.Q.), Can. Cav. Depôt, from 5th C.M.R.; M. N. MacDonald (No. 6 Cav. F.A., Sherbrooke, P.Q.), Can. Cav. Depôt, from 5th C.M.R.; Capt. G. W. Taylor (28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Can. Cav. Depôt, from 6th C.M.R.; Lieut. C. C. Gillies, 17th N.S. Res. Batt.; H. R. Backhous, 17th N.S. Res. Batt.; H. M. Grassett, 23rd Res. Batt.; A. E. R. Turner, 23rd Res. Batt.; E. F. S. Mather (96th Regt., Port Arthur, Ont.), 30th Res. Batt.; N. Neill (Can. Engineers), 30th Res. Batt.; G. F. D. Bond (106th Regt., Winnipeg), 36th Res. Batt.; C. C. Heath (99th M.R., Brandon), 32nd Res. Batt.; R. D. Twiss, 32nd Res. Batt.; M. S. Hunt (C.A.S.C.), 32nd Res. Batt.; H. Taylor, 32nd Res. Batt.; W. J. Smith (100th Grenadiers, Winnipeg), 32nd Res. Batt.; J. C. Newburn (13th Roy. Regt., Hamilton), 36th Res. Batt.; E. G. Richards (77th Regt., Dundas, Ont.), 36th Res. Batt.; C. Menpes (10th Grenadiers, Toronto), 39th Res. Batt.; G. E. Scott (102nd R.M. Rangers, Kamloops, B.C.), 3rd Can. Pioneer Batt.; R. B. Powell (50th Regt., Victoria, B.C.), 3rd Can. Pioneer Batt.; J. A. Hudson (50th Regt., Victoria, B.C.), 3rd Can. Pioneer Batt.; A. S. Jarvis (C.A.S.C., Toronto), Eaton Machine Gun Battery; T. W. Taylor (79th Cam. High., Winnipeg), 43rd Batt.; and B. A. C. Craig, 3rd Can. Pioneer Batt.

The first three officers specially distinguished themselves and obtained nearly the full percentage of marks, in an examination which is stated to be equivalent to those of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

* *

BACK FROM GERMANY.

The following seven Canadians were included in the party of prisoners of war returning from Germany this week :—

Ashleigh, 1099, G. H. A., 3rd Batt.
Cannon, 16869, J., 7th Batt
Green, 50, J. W., 8th Batt.
Herber, 24101, A. S., 13th Batt.
Lang, 812, Robert, 8th Batt.
Machie, 17141, J. O., 7th Batt.
Van Mill, 13291, S., 5th Batt

* *

THE CANADIAN CAMP TRAGEDIES.

Lieut. Codère, 41st Batt., was found guilty at Winchester Assizes, on Saturday, of murdering Sergt. Ozanne, at Grayshott, an attempt to prove him insane failing, and was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Darling. An appeal has been lodged.

At Hampshire Assizes, on Monday, Samuel Soholovitch was found guilty of the manslaughter of Henri Jolicœur, another private of the 41st Battalion, at Selborne. Mr. Justice Darling passed sentence of twelve months' hard labour, and said that if the authorities could see their way to take Soholovitch out of prison and employ him as a soldier, preferably in Russia, he would do all he could to facilitate the transfer.

* *

Lieut. Charles Morton, C.E.F., was fined £50 at Salisbury, on Monday, for wearing the V.C. without authority and the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel, and was committed for trial on charges of obtaining and attempting to obtain money by fraud from banks. On being arrested in a Salisbury bank he escaped from the constable, but after a chase through the streets ran into the arms of another policeman.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIANS: OFFICERS AND MEN.

OFFICERS.

Killed.

Owen, Lieut. H. H., 7th Batt. (1st British Columbia).

Wounded.

Bird, Lieut. F. W., 29th Batt.
Curran, Lieut. V., 27th Batt.
Ladd, Lieut. F. A., 10th Batt. (Western Canada Regt.).
Taylor, Capt. K. C. C., 29th Batt.
Wilmot, Lieut. L. A., 29th Batt.

N.C.O.s AND MEN.

Saturday's List.

(48 killed and died; 110 wounded.)

Killed

Royal Canadian Regt.—Davis, 442048, R.; Duckworth, 442060, A.; Hendry, 442085, A.; Nicholls, 477673, W. E.: Wilkes, 477997, C.

4th Batt. (Central Ontario).—Bolton, 10884, J.; Darnell, 22653, Sgt. W.

7th Batt. (British Columbia).—Laxton, 428518, W. B.; Mitchell, 428078, C. F. C.

19th Batt.—Savers, 55283, G. V. B.

21st Batt.—Comego, 59192, S.

22nd Batt.—Branson, 62284, J.; Robillard, 61619, T.

24th Batt.—Ecclestone, 65305, Cpl. A. A.; O'Brien, 65740, B.

25th Batt.—Dawe, 68249, W.; Dorman, 67858, Sgt. L. A.; Embree, 67653, G. W.; Holmes, 68471, G. R.; Jack, 68244, E.; McLeod, 67717, Act. Co. Sgt.-Maj. W. R.

26th Batt.—Kane, 69491, L.

27th Batt.—Boardman, 430673, J. A.

42nd Batt.—Matthews, 418254, E.; Turner, 47966, G.; Ward, 419020, G. R.

49th Batt.—Stokes, 432987, J. J.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Killed.

8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).—Higgs, 4, Sgt. L.

10th Batt. (Western Canada).—Walsh, 20730, Sgt. E. A.

Died of Wounds.

Royal Canadian Regt.—Blackham, 477075, A. E.

4th Batt.—Aitken, 18784, W.; Mulhern, 452470, F.

5th Batt. (Western Canada).—Cuttler, 440069, J. A.

8th Batt.—Webber, 81939 Sgt. T.

10th Batt.—Bolton, 426250, S.

21st Batt.—Cambridge, 59131, E. H. B.: Mash, 59643, C. G.

25th Batt.—Nicoll, 67686, W. A.

26th Batt.—Martin, 70294, F.

27th Batt.—Clark, 72074, W.

31st Batt.—Pearce, 79294, R. S.

42nd Batt.—Belhumeur, 418354, J.; Wells, 418785, W. B.

Accidentally Killed.

Royal Canadian Regt.—Wilson, 478013, H.

Died.

Royal Canadian Regt.—Estles, 9169, H.

19th Batt.—Berthiaune, 55572, O.

21st Batt.—White, 60054, G. P.

42nd Batt.—Clark, 408045, B.

Wounded.

Royal Canadian Regt.—Anderson, 477012, J. D.; Ashwell, 477021, S. F.; Eldred, 477281, Cpl. F. C.; Elwood, 477228, W.; Gibson, 477339, V.; Griffin, 477367, T.; Howe, 477429, E.; Mills, 477590, R.

4th Batt.—Benton, A36215, R. A.; Hazlehurst, 63409, J. M.

5th Batt.—Christopherson, 81151, W. G.

7th Batt.—Bruce, 442023, C.; Salmon, 16932, Sgt. L. R.

8th Batt.—Gison, 1524, R.; McDonald, 440411, A. H.; Paxman, 440054, J.; Scott, 441080, P. G.; Stewart, 441066, J. A.; Still, A22531, G. N.; Watson, 1627, D. H.

10th Batt.—Anderson, 426395, A.; Green, 4301[illegible], W. T.; Heywood, A34583, S.; Mucklow, 434390, A.; Smith, 20435, B. B.; Swain, 440234, J.

18th Batt.—Reedor, 54313, R. J.

19th Batt.—Bowman, 406035, H.; Clayton, 55588, J.; Dyet, 55820, R.; Dewar, 55821, H.; Henderson, 55439, C. A.; Parkin, 55092, G. R.; Stroud, 55931, L.

20th Batt.—Birch, 57376, W.

21st Batt.—Balsdon, 59035, F. S.; Brown, 59107, L.-Cpl. H.; Coleman, 59185, M. F.; Clemett, 59168, A.; Grieve, 59394, Cpl. J.; Hal., [illegible]; Hircock, 59469, N. H.; Michaud, 59656, A.; Wislon, 60083, J.

22nd Batt.—Barbeau, 61392, D.; Barbeau, 62110, A.; Bigras, 62169, A.; Choinard, 62087, C.; Desfault, 448071, T.; Dupuis, 61393, J.; Frechette, 61122, E.; Halde, 61353, Cpl. U.; Mallette, 61718, E.: Morin, 61271, L.

24th Batt.—Bertram, 85073, W. J.; Ritchie, 65836, T.; Wasson, 66020, W. A.

25th Batt.—Atwood, 67842, G. L.; Byrne, 67069, W.; Carney, 406277, J.; Currie, 68295, R.; Dillon, 68077, J.; Deveau, 67900, J.; Henry, 67092, Sgt. J. F.; MacDonald, 68311, D.; Mitchell, 68383, J. J.; Parkes, 67824, E.; Perry, 412288, L. S.; Prime, 67071, L.-Cpl. R.; Raeside, 68106, A.; Sullivan, 67256, J. W.; Swinimer, 67668, G.: Tapp, 412163, A. A.; Wilson, 68332, L.-Cpl. R. T.; Wort, 67067, H. J.; Yates, 67112, Sgt. H.

27th Batt.—Black, 71239, T. H.; McRae, 71186, A. J.; Robinson, 71638, G. W.

28th Batt.—Duff, 73017, Sgt. L. R.; Woodward, 73540, [illegible]

29th Batt.—Fay, 75625, S. R.; Flatley, 76228, J.: Kelly, 75724, E. A.; Marshall, 76345, J.; McCrae, 75130, J.; McEachern, 426294, A. J.

42nd Batt.—Ackerley, 418451, Cpl. P.; Boland, 419037, T.; Breckinridge, 418145, E.; Crichton, 418444, A.; Davis, 418510, R.: Dunwoodie, 418128, T.; Galbraith, 418715, Cpl. J. H.; Hale, 418600, L.-Cpl. A.; Haybittle, 419137, H.; Hutchinson, 418268, A. E.; Jones, 418522, E. F.; MacDonald, 418313, D.; McKay, 418960, J. D.; McTavish, 418072, L.-Cpl. N.; Millar, 418070, J.; Payne, 418147, G.; Phillips, 418255, H.; Ritchie, 418286, K. A.; Seivright, 418836, J.; Walder, 418066, Cpl. L. H.

49th Batt.—McGarvie, 432456, Q.; Tocher, 435204, W.

Can. Army Medical Corps.—Morgan, 2066, J.

Missing.

10th Batt.—Green, A. 34286, R.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Not Missing.

4th Batt.—Langtang, 23543, J.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. Charles Valentine Geary Field, 4th Batt., attached Royal Flying Corps (unofficially reported killed on January 12), was the only son of Lieut.-Col. Charles William Field, Indian Army, and of Mrs. Field. Aged 20, he was gazetted lieutenant in September, 1914.

Lieut. H. H. Owen, 7th Batt., belonged to the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver.

Lieut. E. Spenser Wilkinson, 1st (City of London) Battalion the London Regiment (killed), was the eldest son of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, Chichele Professor of Military History, Oxford University. Born in 1890, he was educated at Doon House, Westgate, Marlborough College, and Manchester University. In 1911 he became an engineering student at McGill University, Montreal, and in August, 1914, when at home for the Long Vacation, obtained his commission. In October he was attached to the 1st Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, as observing officer. On January 12 he set out on an aerial reconnaissance, from which he did not return, and it is now known that he was killed in an aerial fight.

INJURED IN THE GREAT OTTAWA FIRE.

DR. MICHAEL CLARK, M.P.

MR. HUGH GUTHRIE, K.C., M.P.

COLONEL I. I. CARRICK, M.P.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded this week, Lieut. Bird (severe gunshot wound in head) is at the Empire Hospital, Vincent Square, S.W.; Lieut. Curran (79th Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg; severe shrapnel wound in leg and chest), at Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge, E.C.; Lieut. Ladd (gun shot wound), at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; Capt. Taylor (11th Irish Fusiliers, Vancouver; multiple gunshot wound, not serious), at No. 24 General Hospital, Etaples; Lieut. Wilmot (11th Irish Fusiliers, Vancouver: severe gunshot wound in right forearm and hand), at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux.

Lieut. G. A. McCullogh, 26th Batt., and Lieut. W. J. S. Sharpe, 21st Batt., reported wounded last week, are now at the 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell, and Miss Pollock's Hospital, 50, Weymouth Street, W., respectively.

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CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Among the many beneficial works of the Canadian Red Cross Society is the furnishing to each individual Canadian soldier who sails for Canada on sick leave or wounded of a parcel containing a muffler, pair of mitts, fifty cigarettes, half a pound tobacco, and a package of chewing gum. Each steamer which carries such soldiers is also supplied with a crate of games and packs of cards for their use on the voyage.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is supplying 450 cases of various supplies to the Ontario Government Convalescent Hospital at Orpington, which, we understand, will be formally opened by Mr. Bonar Law on February 24.

The Belgian Red Cross Society, which now has its headquarters at 28, Grosvenor Gardens, W., gratefully acknowledges the receipt of 300 cases of supplies from the Canadian Red Cross Society, in addition to 500 cases given them in January by the same society.

On behalf of the Russian Prisoners of War Help Committee the Countess Benckendorff acknowledges the gift of several cases of preserves given by the Canadian Red Cross Society for the special use of Russian sick and wounded.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is forwarding to Salonika for the use of No. 4 Hospital (Toronto University) a White motor truck, the gift of the Westminster Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire in Cleveland, U.S.A.

Some misapprehension having arisen owing to statements made in Canadian papers, we are asked to state that the forwarding of letters addressed to "Lonely soldiers" is not undertaken by the Canadian Red Cross Society.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.
From the "London Gazette."

Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. P. Leader, C.B., to be temp. Maj.-Gen.

West Yorks Regt. Lieut. H. H. Pike (formerly 9th Batt. C.E.F.) resigns his commission on account of ill-health

K.R.R.C. Temp. Capt. R. Paget (formerly Strathcona's Horse) to be temp. Maj

Royal Flying Corps. To be Flying Officers. Lieut. W. R. S. Humphreys, 5th Batt.; Capt. K. E. Kennedy, Can. Art.; Lieut. E. W. Farrow, Motor Mach. Gun Service, Can. Art.

To be Sec.-Lieuts. Corpl. C. E. Hedge, Can. Cav. Depot (North Staffs Regt., T.F.); Driver E. J. Hodges, Can. Engrs. (Herts Yeomanry), L.-Corpl. D. M. Rourke, Can. Car. Depot (E. Kent Regt., T.F.); Pte. C. W. Johnson, Can. Mtd. Rifles (Lincolnshire Regt., T.F.); Pte. W. A. B. Paul (Somerset L.I.); Pte. H. P. Boughton (Gloucestershire Regt.); Pte. J. E MacKay, P.P.C.L.I. (Ox. and Bucks. L.I.); Pte. W. B. Foord-Kelcey, P.P.C.L.I. (R.F.A., London Brig. T.F.): Act.-Sergt. L. G. Carter (London Regt., T.F.); Sergt. A. E. Dalgas, 7th Batt. (R.E.); Trooper W. E. Wilkinson, R. Can. Dragoons

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Headquarters.—Capt. W. D. Adams, 14th Batt., to be Staff.-Capt.; Major J. A. McMillan, Can. A.S.C., to be Assist. Dir. of Supp. and Transport.

W. G. McKendrick to be temp. Capt.; C. R. Carrie to be temp. Hon. Capt.

L. Strathcona's H.—R. B. Howell to be temp. Lieut.

Can. Art. Capt. A. T. Paterson to be Adjt. W. D. J. Draper to be temp. Lieut.

Can. Engrs.—To be temp. Lieuts.—Lieut. L. N. B. Bullock, 25th Batt.; W. W. Raymond. Temp. Lieut. W. A. Davis, R.E., to be temp. Capt.

6th Can. Mntd. R.—Capt. J. G. Gray dismissed Service by sentence of Gen. Ct.-martial

P.P.C.L.I.—Lieut. A. G. Martin to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. W. Niven

3rd Batt. To be temp. Lieuts.—W. W. Weston, S. H. Griffin

5th Batt.—Lieut. R. H. Potter dismissed Service by sentence of Gen Ct.-martial

7th Batt. -C. Hanington to be temp. Lieut.

10th Batt.—J. C. Matheson to be temp. Lieut.

13th Batt. -To be temp. Lieuts.—S. D. Dougall, W. G. Hamilton, W. H. D. Bennett.

14th Batt. Capt. E. A. Whitehead to be Adjt.

15th Batt. Captain J. W. Forbes to be temp. Maj.; Lieut. A. Fraser to be temp. Capt. To be temp. Lieuts.—G. A. Watson, C. D. Scott.

21st Batt.—To be temp. Lieuts.—H. M. Swaine, R. J. Davidson.

25th Batt.—W. S. Ingraham to be temp. Lieut.

28th Batt. Lieut. A. L. Taylor to be temp. Capt. To be temp. Lieuts.—A. K. Love, A. V. Laban, L. R. Duff, F. H. McLorg, R. W. Neil.

31st Batt.—E. T. Toole to be temp. Lieut.

32nd Batt.—H. Fielding to be temp. Lieut.

40th Batt.—M. C. Cockshott to be temp. Lieut.

Can. A.M.C.—L. F. Jones and J. A. Hunt to be temp. Capt

Can. A.S.C.—Maj. J. M. Macmillan to be temp. Lieut.-Col. Capt. E. R. Hale to be temp. Maj. Lieuts. to be temp. Capts.—R. W. Marshall, D. Shepherd, MacI. L. Tindall, C. J. Dancer, V. H. Graham. To be temp. Lieuts.—J. R. Law, J. B. Black, A. H. McIntosh, W. A. Templeman, G. A. Greer, G. C. Edridge, S. C. Charles.

Can. Ord. C.—R. H. Spicer to be temp. Lieut.

**

Two Canadian soldiers, Corpl. George Paterson (28) and Pte. Charles Percy Blake (24), of the Royal Canadian Regiment, were buried side by side with full military honours at Aldershot on Saturday.

OFFICERS AND TEAM, CANADIAN CONTINGENTS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB, LONDON.

Back Row (standing): C.Q.M.S. R. H[illegible] (Win[illegible]) [illegible] Current), J. Cottam (Prince Albert); S.Sergt. H. D. Hunter (Vancouver), Sergt.-Maj (W.O.) R. W. Atkinson (Brandon).

Second Row: Browne (Brooks, Alberta), A. Cottam (Prince Albert; Captain), Lieut. B. Spink (Halifax); Capt. W. H. Gimblett (Kingston), Sergt.-Maj. (W.O.) G. D Patterson (Calgary), Baxter (Winnipeg); Relf (Toronto)

Front Row: Proudfoot (Winnipeg), Peake (Winnipeg).

To-day the club plays the return match with the Royal Naval Air Service at Shepherd Bush. A match is being arranged with leading London theatrical stars in aid of the Canadian Prisoners of War Fund.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Connaught, during his recent visit to Toronto to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society, said that he only wore socks knitted by his wife. The Duchess is still busy knitting for the soldiers.

* *

Viscount Ridley's condition continues to improve.

* *

Brig.-General Lord Brooke, who is in command of the Canadian forces at Bramshott, has received the Order of St. Stanislaus, second class, from the Czar.

* *

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London, has been gazetted Hon. Lieut.-Col. in the Canadian Militia.

* *

Sir George Perley, Col. the Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, and Mr. J. A. Turner were present at the dinner given by the Agents-General resident in London to Mr. J. H. Turner on his retirement. Mr. R. S. Finn, K.C., M.P.P. for Halifax, who was also present, is returning to Canada by the s.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* to-day.

* *

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P. for Brantford, Ontario, was in khaki when he spoke in the debate on the Address. He is one of eight members of the Dominion House of Commons who have enlisted. Three of Mr. Cockshutt's sons are on active service.

* *

On his 70th birthday, January 15, Col. the Hon. A. C. P. Landry, the Speaker of the Senate, was presented with a bronze bust of himself, the work of Mr. Laliberté, the Montreal sculptor, by the officials of the Senate in token of their affection and esteem. Major Chapleau, Clerk of the Senate, made the presentation, and Lieut.-Col. Ernest J. Chambers, Black Rod, and Mr. A. D. De Celles, Librarian, also voiced the feelings of those present

* *

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Henry Cecil Lowther, C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., Scots Guards, has been made a C.B. He was Secretary to H.R.H. the Governor-General, 1911-13.

* *

Mr. John Thompson, K.C., of Ottawa, has received a commission in the 12th Canadian Regiment under Lieut.-Col. Vaux Chadwick. Mr. Thompson is a son of the late Sir John Thompson, K.C.M.G., who died while Premier of the Dominion at Windsor Castle on December 12, 1894.

* *

The Rev. F. C. Smith, M.A., F.R.G.S., late Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Sierra Leone, and recently Superintendent of the Anglican work, Grand Prairie, is to lecture on "The Possibilities of Remoter Canada" before the Manchester Geographical Society on Tuesday, February 22.

* *

Major J. Norton Griffiths, D.S.O., 2nd King Edward's Horse, has been appointed temp. Lieut.-Col. whilst employed on tunnelling duties

Brigadier-General David Watson, 6th Brigade, C.E.F., had the honour of being received by the King on Friday of last week, when his Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Companion of the Bath, Military Division

* *

The Hon. A. G. MacKay, formerly of Owen Sound, Ont., and Leader of the Liberal Opposition in Ontario, has been suffering from acute quinsy and undergone an operation.

MAJOR ROBERT PERCY CLARK
(Formerly Adjutant, 5th British Columbia Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, Victoria, B.C.), General Staff Officer, Canadian Army Corps, C.E.F., who was recently awarded the Military Cross. Major Clark went through the South African War with the V.S.E. Royal Fusiliers.
Photo: Lambert Weston & Son, Folkestone.

* *

Mr. Fred C. Salter, European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, underwent an abdominal operation on Saturday in a nursing home at Richmond, and is progressing satisfactorily.

* *

Lieut. Warren C. Pemberton, who left Victoria, B.C., with the 48th Battalion, has been permitted to resign and has joined the Royal Flying Corps. His elder brother, Lieut. F. Despard Pemberton, is also in the Royal Flying Corps, and is on service at the front.

* *

Miss Gertrude Nicol, daughter of Mr and Mrs. W. L. Nicol, of Vancouver, who for some months has been working in a Red Cross Hospital in Russia, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of St. Ann by the Czar. Miss Nicol was travelling in Russia at the outbreak of the war, and at once offered her services, and speedily acquired a knowledge of the language.

* *

Mr. Bertram Le M. Andrew, of Thetis Island, B.C., and Mr. D. W. Clark, of Montreal, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

* *

Mrs. J. H. Riddell, of Edmonton, is in London, and has received permission to visit her son, who is in hospital in France

Mrs. C. G. Henshaw returned to Canada by the R.M.S. *Missanabie* on Friday. On Tuesday she gave a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel, those present including Surgeon General and Mrs. Carleton Jones and Capt. and Mrs. Claude Bryan

* *

Captain Gerald V. White, M.P. for Renfrew in the Dominion Parliament, has been appointed senior Major in the New Lanark and Renfrew Battalion.

* *

Second Lieut. G. Lafferty, 9th Lincolnshire Regt., who in civil life is in legal practice in Calgary, and who is a brother of Lieut.-Col. F. D. Lafferty, R.C.A., Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, and Mr. G. A. Lafferty, Manager of the Bank of Montreal at Rossland, B.C., has left for the front to join the 7th Battalion of his regiment.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

An engagement is announced between Mr. W. S. Vivian, of the 47th Battalion, C.E.F., Bramshott Camp, youngest son of the late Mr. Fred E. Vivian, of Nottage House, Porthcawl, Glam., and the White Cottage, Sully, Glam., and Mrs. Wood Davey, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Haldane, A.P.D. and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, also 2nd Queen's, and wife of the late Mr. H. Wood Davey, of Cardiff, S. Wales.

* *

The marriage of Miss Verschoyle Cronyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Cronyn, of Toronto, and Major H. D. Crerar, 11th Battalion, C.E.F., son of Mrs. P. D. Crerar, of Hamilton, took place on the arrival of Major Crerar from England, on leave of absence.

* *

The marriage of Miss Edna Stella Hodges, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hodges, Ottawa, to Captain R. W. Stewart, of the 38th Battalion, C.E.F., Bermuda, took place last month.

* *

The marriage of Dr. J. L. Charbot, M.P. for Ottawa, to Miss Hope Binnel, of Ottawa, was solemnised in the chapel at the Archbishop's palace on January 7, Archbishop Gauthier conducting the ceremony.

* *

The engagement is announced in Toronto of Kathleen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Temple, to Mr. H. C. Walker, Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery.

* *

Professor and Mrs. James Mavor, Toronto, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Dora, to Captain the Rev. Francis John Moore, B.A., Chaplain to the 83rd Battalion, C.E.F. (late of St. James' Cathedral). The marriage will take place shortly.

* *

The marriage of Miss Marie Baby, daughter of Mrs. Horace Baby, Montreal, to Major Roger Anderson, of the Grenadier Guards, took place quietly in the Archbishop's Palace, Montreal, on January 18.

* *

On January 19, in St. James's Cathedral, Montreal, Archbishop Burchesi officiated at the wedding of Miss Therese Forget, daughter of Sir Rodolphe and Lady Forget, to Mr. Pierre Casgrain. The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain (Postmaster-General), Sir Louis Taillon, and Senator J. P. B. Casgrain were among the large company present.

* *

The marriage of Winnifred Cicely Nora, daughter of the late Mr. E. A. Colquhoun, M.P.P., and of Mrs. Colquhoun, Hamilton, Ontario, to Captain Westropp Armstrong, C.E., of Toronto, of the 86th M.G. Battalion, has taken place in Hamilton.

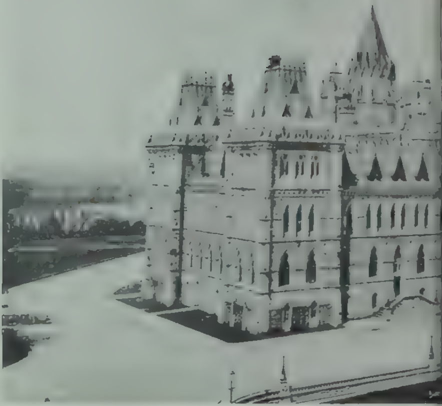
The Dominion Pa
Almost Totally Destroyed b

OFFICERS OF THE 10TH BATTALION BEFORE THE FESTUBERT FIGHT

Sitting, left to right: Captain R. H. Stewart (killed), from 9th Res. Batt.; Major C. J. Arthur, D.S.O. (wounded at Ypres), Major P. A. Guthrie (wounded), from 12th Res. Batt.; Captain C. T. Costigan, D.S.O. (wounded), from No. 2 Stationary Hospital; Captain E. Ross, Quartermaster. *Standing:* Captain H. P. Snelgrove (wounded), Captain W. R. Critchley, Lieut. W. A. Cockshutt (wounded), Lieut. W. N. Knowles (wounded: now in Canada), Lieut. E. Rickard (promoted from Col.-Sergt.), Lieut. S. L. Glanfield.

OFFICER AND N.C.O.S OF THE 15TH BATTALION WHO WERE WOUNDED AND ARE NOW ATTACHED TO THE 17TH AT EAST SANDLING.

Sitting, left to right: Sergt. W. J. Gower (Toronto), Sergt. J. A. Stockley (Collingwood, Ont.), Lieut. H. Maxwell Scott (Toronto), Sergt. J. Shields (Toronto), Sergt. R. B. Anderson (Victoria, B.C.). *Standing:* Sergt. D. Muir (Victoria, B.C.), Sergt. G. H. Creswell (Toronto), Sergt. C. Freegard (Victoria, B.C.), Sergt. E. A. Muir-Smith (Victoria, B.C.), Sergt. W. Jones (Toronto). [*Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*]

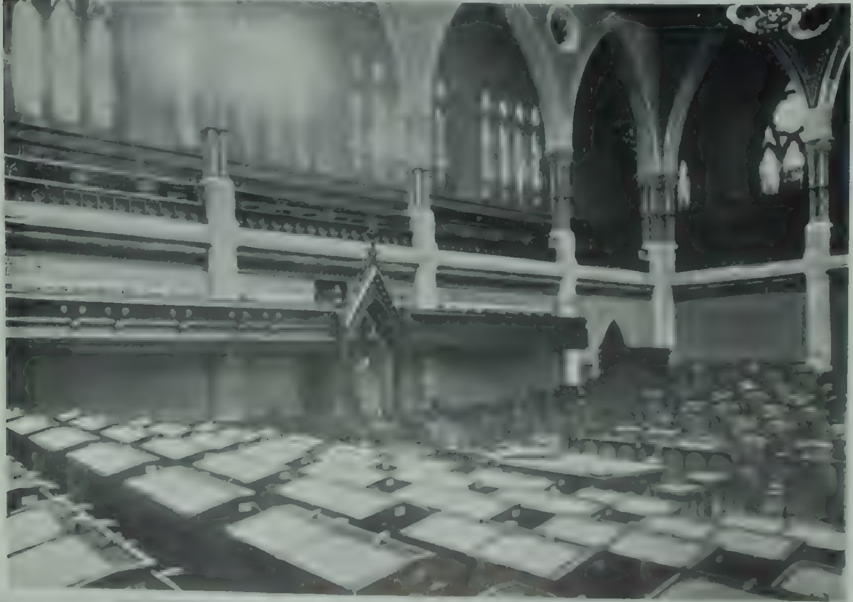


THE CENTRAL BLOCK OF THE P

The original structures consisted of the Central Parliament Buildings th
much enlarged later, the Mackenzie Tower being a
was 255 ft. high,

The front facade was 472 ft. in length and three storeys high and the
Reading Room in which the fire originated; also the ap

The three blocks form three sides of a quadrangle which, with the garde
le



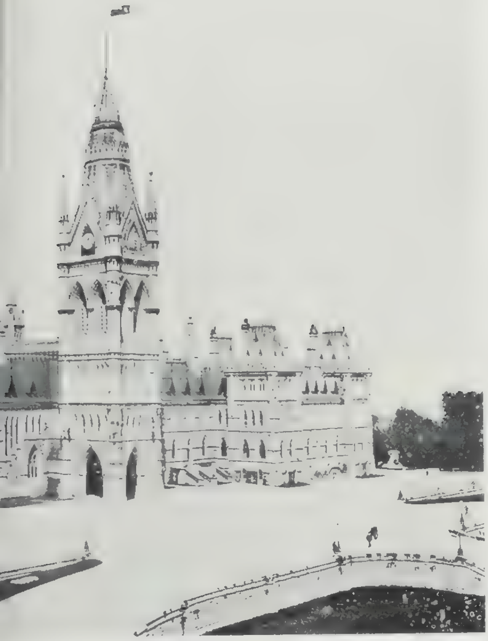
[illegible] OF COMMONS, WHICH HAS BEEN COMPLETELY DESTROYED

THE INTERIOR OF TH

Buildings, Ottawa,
Thursday, February 3, 1916.

THE ONLY FOUR FIELD OFFICERS OF THE 10TH WESTERN CANADA BATTALION, C.E.F., WHO CAME OUT OF THE GREAT FIGHT AT YPRES LAST APRIL IN ANY SORT OF COMBATANT CONDITION; ALL THE OTHERS BEING KILLED OR WOUNDED.

Left to right: Captain W. R. Critchley (now holding a Staff appointment in France); Lieut. S. L. Glanfield (now at Pay and Record Office, London); Lieut. W. N. Knowles (wounded at Festubert: now in Canada): Major C. J. Arthur, D.S.O. (slightly wounded: now on H.Q. Staff of D. of R. and O., Folkestone). The photo was taken in Flanders soon after the fight.



DINGS, WHICH HAS BEEN BURNT.

astern Block, as they now exist, and part of the Western Block, which was
er of the Parliament Buildings which fell last week
Mackenzie Tower.
the two Legislative Chambers, Committee Rooms, Ministers' Rooms, the
kers of the two Houses and other Parliamentary officials.
four acres situated upon the summit of a limestone bluff 150 ft. above the
th.

"GUARD TURN OUT!"

A guard of the 2nd Divisional Train, C.E.F.

[*Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*]

HICH HAS BEEN SAVED.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY (THEN DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK) RECEIVING AN ADDRESS IN FRONT OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1901.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—At the municipal elections here the number of licensed saloons was reduced from 48 to 20.

The Canadian Forestry Association, at the annual meeting here, elected the following officers for 1916:—President, Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Millar; Vice-President, the Hon. Sydney Fisher; Secretary, Mr. Robson Black; Treasurer, Miss M. Robinson. The Territorial Vice-Presidents are the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Ontario; Hon. Jules Allard, Quebec; Hon. George J. Clarke, New Brunswick; Hon. O. T. Daniels, Nova Scotia; Hon. T. C. Norris, Manitoba; Hon. J. A. Matheson, P.E. Island; Hon. Walter Scott, Saskatchewan; Hon. A. L. Sifton, Alberta; Hon. W. R. Ross, British Columbia; Commissioner George Black, Yukon; Sir D. C. Cameron, Patricia; Mgr. Bruchesi, Ungava.

TORONTO.—At the 21st annual meeting of the United Empire Loyalists' Association the following officers were elected: Past President, General G. Sterling Ryerson; President, Lieut.-Colonel Fred W. Macqueen; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Allen Johnson, Colonel Hugh H. McLean, M.P., Mr. F. O. Loft, Mr. E. B. L. Hill; Lady Vice-President, Mrs. Dignam; Hon. General Secretary, Miss Helen M. Merrill; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. A. Maclaurin; Hon. Genealogist, Mr. E. M. Chadwick, K.C.

——The Ontario Motor League has elected as President Mr. L. B. Howland, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. T. Marlatt (Oakville), J. J. Gibbons (Toronto), Geo. M. Reid (London); Secretary, Mr. W. G. Robertson, Toronto. In 1915 the membership increased from 4,600 to 5,041.

——Over 600,000lb. of ore were despatched from Cobalt mines during the week ended January 31. The first bullion consignment in the two weeks was one of 29 bars from the Mining Corporation of Canada, and valued at over $19,000.

——The Board of Trade has elected the following officers by acclamation:—President, Mr. Arthur Hewitt; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. John G. Kent and C. A. Bogert; Treasurer, Mr. Charles Marriott.

——President Falconer states that 1,700 graduates and undergraduates of the University of Toronto are now serving with the Colours. Up to January 1 the dead number 27, 17 of them officers, 8 in the ranks, and 2 Y.M.C.A. workers.

——By the will of Mrs. Lillian Massey Treble $1,500,000 is bequeathed to various branches of the Methodist Church in Canada. Euclid Hall, the family residence here, is devised to the Methodist Church, to be used for either educational or hospital purposes, as determined by a board of trustees.

HAMILTON.—Mr. Walder Parks has been elected President of the Board of Trade, Mr. G. C. Martin Vice-President, and Mr. T. L. Brown Secretary.

LONDON. After a recount Dr. H. A. Stevenson has been officially declared re-elected Mayor by Judge Talbot MacBeth. At the close of the recount Lieut.-Colonel W. Gartshore and Dr. Stevenson were tied and the Mayoralty went to Dr. Stevenson, by the casting vote of the City Clerk, Mr. Baker

HARRISTON. The Town Hall here was burnt on January 16; it was partly occupied as a soldiers' club, and the outbreak is attributed to German incendiaries.

BERLIN. Mr. John C. Breithaupt has been appointed Chairman of the Water Commission for the 17th term. Mr. H. J. Bowman has been a member of the Commission for 16 years.

NIAGARA FALLS. The Board of Trade has elected as President Mr. C. C. Cole; Vice President, Mr. James Orr; Secretary, Mr. J. A. Newport. The Board unanimously approved the project to have the proposed power canal of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission made deep enough between Chippawa Creek and Lundy's Lane to accommodate Lake vessels. This scheme will make Niagara Falls a Lake port.

FORT WILLIAM. The local option by-law was defeated here by a straight majority each of the four city wards registering a decisive majority against the measure.

QUEBEC PROVINCE

QUEBEC.—The annual report of the Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries, shows that a total of $229,000 was spent for colonisation purposes; the value of the minerals produced in 1914-15 was $11,732,783, a dropping off of $1,387,028. The revenue from game and fisheries totalled $131,279, an increase of $6,843 over the year previous.

MONTREAL.—The Produce Merchants' Association has elected Mr. A. H. Dalrymple President, Mr. E. H. Hodgson Vice-President, and Mr. John Wilson Treasurer.

——The Medical Board for the examination of pensioners for this district has been appointed, with Lieut.-Colonel J. Alex. Hutchison, M.D., as President; he will be assisted by Major G. F. Shaw, of St. Andrews, Quebec, and Lieut. E. M. Von Eberts, of Montreal.

-The Customs receipts here for 1915 were $2,284,241 greater than those of 1914. For 1914 the receipts were $19,588,241 and for 1915 $21,872,486.

Mr. H. B. Walker, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, has been elected President of the Board of Trade; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Z. Hebert and Anson McKim; Treasurer, Mr. P. D. Gordon; Secretary, Mr. George Hadrill re-elected).

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—On January 15 the Young Street School was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade Mr. G. W. Hensley was re-elected President; Messrs. W. S. Davidson and D. MacGillivray, Vice-Presidents. The President's report showed bank clearings increased by over $4,000,000, building permits from $800,000 to over $1,000,000, exports from $19,000,000 to $32,000,000, Customs receipts by $250,000 for the Province, fisheries returns show a value of $500,000, mineral and mineral products $42,000,000, lumber $5,000,000, shipping and manufactures $41,000,000, agricultural returns $32,500,000 in all. The value of the natural products of the Province totalled over $133,000,000. These figures relate to 1915.

Mr. W. L. Broom, City Treasurer for many years, died here on January 18.

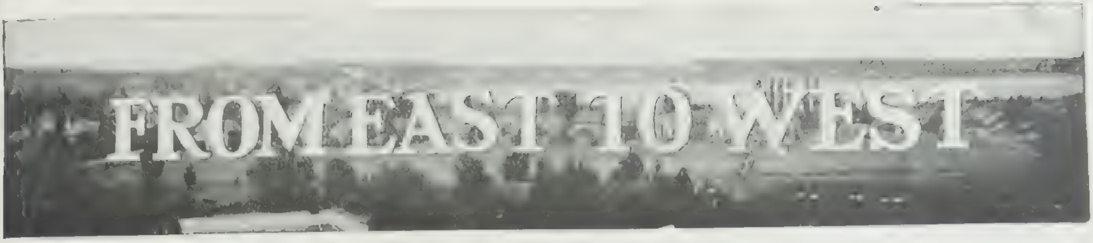
WOLFVILLE.—At the 52nd annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association the officers elected were: President, Mr. F. A. Chipman; Vice-President, Prof. Saxby Blair; Secretary, Mr. Manning Ells.

AMHERST.—Mr. E. J. Lay is Secretary of a Committee of Liberals and Conservatives who are arranging to erect a monument in memory of the late Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., who was born here.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN. The Y.M.C.A. proposes to erect here an immigration building, to cost $180,000.

HARTLAND.—Potato farming was very remunerative last year in this county. Mr. C. E. Rideout, one of our most enterprising young farmers, may be cited as an example of what Carleton County farmers are doing. In 1914 he raised 4,000 barrels of potatoes. In 1915, on the same land without any fertiliser, he raised 2,600 bushels of oats, and on 30 acres raised 2,500 barrels of potatoes. He sold the potatoes in 1914 for 75 cents a barrel, and in 1915 they averaged $2.50, while the oats sold for 45 cents a bushel. The total cost of producing potatoes for the two years has been 60 cents a barrel, while the oat straw, which sold for $5 a ton, has paid for the oat production.



FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Mr. Cuthbert Ackman Simpson, son of Rev. Canon Simpson, of St. Peter's Cathedral here, has been selected as Rhodes Scholar from this Province. He graduated at King's College, Windsor, last May, and won the Governor-General's medal.

Messrs. W. Callbeck and F. L. Rogers are visiting the principal fur markets in the United States on behalf of the P.E.I. Silver Fox Breeders' Association.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. G. A. Greigson, M.L.A. for Minnedosa, has been appointed Government Whip; Mr. Albert Prefontaine, M.L.A. for Carillon, has been appointed leader of the Opposition. The Prohibition Act, passed by the Provincial Legislature, provides for a referendum which will be voted upon by the electorate on March 15.

——Mr. Justice Robson, who has resigned the position of Commissioner of Public Utilities and become counsel to the Union Bank of Canada, has been succeeded as Commissioner by Mr. P. A. Macdonald, barrister, of this city.

——The Munro Steel and Wire Works, Ltd., and the Hero Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Elmwood, near here, have amalgamated and increased their capital to $100,000. They manufacture spring beds, wirework, etc.

——The value of the Manitoba Agricultural College buildings as they stand, including site and furnishings, is $3,000,000, according to an official report made to the Government by the Canadian Appraisal Co., of Montreal, which was appointed to make a valuation. The college cost the Province approximately $4,000,000, and the Hon. Thos. Johnson, Minister of Public Works, states that a judicial enquiry will be held.

——Mr. Justice Curran's report on the Provincial prison system recommends a prison farm; reformatory system; the establishment for the prisoners of a woollen mill, broom factory, tailor shop, etc.; and the utilisation of prison labour largely in the erection of Provincial buildings.

——Mr. A. H. Miller, Rhodes Scholar for Manitoba for 1907, has been attached as lieutenant to the 32nd Battery, Ottawa.

BRANDON.—Addressing a public meeting at King George School here, Mayor Cater said, roughly speaking, the city's income was $515,000, while the total indebtedness was $2,870,638. Public utilities had in most cases proved a loss, but the aim of the Council was to make them all self-supporting as soon as possible

——The Hon. Valentine Winkler, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, at a meeting here, expressed dissatisfaction with the present policy of operating 40-acre demonstration farms on private property, as is the case with the 11 demonstration farms now in existence. He declared in favour of having at least five 320-acre farms in the Province, owned and conducted by the Government.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The imposition of direct taxation to provide money for patriotic funds and the extension of the Suffrage to women were the outstanding features of the speech delivered by Lieut.-Governor Lake at the opening of the fifth session of the third Provincial Legislature on January 18. Lieut. MacBeth Malcolm, representing Hanley, appeared in khaki. Two of the legislators' desks were draped with Union Jacks, those of Mr. J. Glenn, member for South Qu'Appelle, and of Mr. J. Lyle, member for Lloydminster, both of whom are on active service.

——The activities of the Local Government Board for 1915 show that a total sum of $2,886,959 was authorised by the Board. Rural telephone companies head the list with $1,159,050.

——In 1915 the municipally-owned street railway here carried 3,661,804 passengers, compared with 4,687,505 in 1914. The receipts were $155,966, compared with $199,310 in 1914.

SASKATOON.—The Hon. Geo. Langley, Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs, at the district convention of Grain Growers said that the Government might give the voters the chance to decide at the next Provincial election whether they wished to do away with all the dispensaries of the Province. He also made a strong protest against any attempt to bring a flood of immigrants into the Province after the war unless the Dominion Government took steps to finance them as actual settlers.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The death occurred on January 10 of Alderman A. H. Woodman, a prominent business man, who came to Canada from England some 35 years ago, joining the North-West Mounted Police, in which he served until the close of the Riel Rebellion. Two sons are with the Canadian forces.

MOOSE JAW.—The City Council gave a dinner to the retiring Mayor, Mr. Pascoe, at the Royal George Hotel, Mayor-elect Davidson being present. Speeches eulogistic of Mayor Pascoe's work were given by many members of the late and present Council.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The report presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Edmonton Exhibition Association showed that the Spring Horse Show realised a profit of $4,045, the Spring Races a deficit of $1,589, and the Summer Exhibition a profit of $5,408. After paying expenses for the year the Association will have about $5,000 in hand.

CALGARY.—Mr. F. M. Black, of Messrs. P. Burns and Co., has been elected President of the Board of Trade; and Messrs. W. G. Fowler, J. H. Walker, and T. A. Homebrook, Vice-Presidents. In his inaugural speech Mr. Black said that he had gone closely over the figures obtainable with respect to the receipts of the farmers in Alberta in the season 1915-1916. He estimated that through the sale of cereals, cattle, horses, and dairy products, the farmers of Alberta had received from $125,000,000 to $150,000.000, a sum considerably in excess of that estimated by the Provincial Government.

——Mayor Costello reports that $1,292,132 has been collected on 1915 taxes. A total of $299,211 of arrears were collected, leaving a total of unpaid taxes of $2,678.980, which is covered by the loan from Spitzer, Rorick and Co., of New York. The outstanding taxes consist of $1.324.617 of arrears from 1914 and before; and of $1.354.363 arrears for 1915.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The B.C. Land Surveyors, at their annual meeting, elected the following officers: President, Mr. W. S. Drewry; Vice-President, Mr. E. B. Hermon; Secretary, Mr. W. S. Gore.

VANCOUVER.—At the municipal election on January 13 Mr. Malcolm McBeath was elected Mayor, with 3.122 votes. Mr. Kirkpatrick polled 2,488; Mr. John Martin, M.P. for East S. Pancras, 1,908; Mr. Hepburn, 1.502; and Mr. McNeill, 1.234. Messrs. Kirk, Hamilton, Marshall, McIntosh, Mahon, Gale, Woodside, and Rogers were elected Aldermen.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—Mayor Gray was re-elected by acclamation. The Aldermen are Messrs. Bryson, H. A. Eastman, Johnston, Jardine, McAdam, Goulet, and Dodd. Aldermen Keelington and Lynch failed to obtain re-election.

INVERMERE.—The mining development of this part of the Province is manifesting itself for the first time since the opening up of traffic by the Kootenay Central Railway. The Lead Queen had 100 tons of low grade ore on the dump last month ready for shipment to Trail smelter just as soon as the mining company have completed work on their road to Brisco, which will be the shipping point.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1865.

Head Office - - - WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.; 26, Haymarket, S.W.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

J. LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G.; Hon. SIDNEY PEEL; F. W. ASHE, Esq.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and Agents in all the principal cities in America.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1914	$103,019.51
Net profits, for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due to depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	659,688.01
	$762,707.52
Which has been applied as follows:—	
Dividend No. 112, 2 per cent., paid 1st March, 1915	$100,000.00
Dividend No. 113, 2 per cent., paid 1st June, 1915	100,000.00
Dividend No. 114, 2 per cent., paid 1st September, 1915	100,000.00
Dividend No. 115, 2 per cent., paid 1st December, 1915	100,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st March, 1916, to shareholders of record as on 14th February, 1916	50,000.00
Transferred to Contingent Account	150,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1915	45,730.77
Balance of Profits carried forward	106,976.75
	$762,707.52

LIABILITIES, NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

Capital Stock		$5,000,000.00
Rest Account	$3,400,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	106,976.75	
	$3,506,976.75	
Unclaimed dividends	4,716.28	
Dividend No. 115	100,000.00	
Bonus payable 1st March, 1916, to Shareholders of record as on 14th February, 1916	50,000.00	
		3,661,693.03
		$8,661,693.03
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$7,673,659.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	21 999,832.00	
Deposits bearing interest	50 685,304.63	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	205,629.00	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	984,405.99	
Bills payable	105,196.13	
		81,654,026.75
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		343,585.45
Liabilities not including in the foregoing		3,758.47
		$90,663,063.70

ASSETS, NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

Gold and Silver Coin	$1,481,583.56	
Dominion Government Notes	7,775,511.00	
		$9,257,094.56
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		260,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		2,800,000.00
Notes of other Banks		706,742.00
Cheques on other Banks		3,556,491.45
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		79,286.08
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		6,033,345.88
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		685,707.50
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian		395,349.98
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		3,434,139.73
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		7,746,570.44
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada		4,183,657.69
		$39,138,385.31
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		48,941,315.32
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		608,602.92
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		343 585.45
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		234,877.96
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		109 379.14
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for		220,466.67
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		1,057,443.22
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		9,007.71
		$90,663,063.70

JOHN GALT, President. G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the Union Bank of Canada was held in Winnipeg on January 12, 1916. In the absence of the President, Mr. John Galt, the chair was taken by Mr. R. T. Riley, Vice President.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Vice-President, Mr. R. T. Riley, spoke, in part, as follows:

The statement which we have placed before you to-day discloses a condition of the Bank which should be very gratifying, considering that we are in the midst of a war which has caused an unparalleled dislocation of the world's commerce and finances.

The finances of the Dominion have been conducted during the past year with comparatively little help from outside, and although we shall have to make further borrowings for war purposes, there need be no misgivings as to our ability to repay such obligations.

Trade conditions in Canada have distinctly improved. Orders for war materials and supplies have exceeded all expectations, and the decrease of foreign trade is now in our favour and likely to continue so for some time, as there is still a lot of grain to be exported from the crop of 1915.

Our share of the cost of the war has not yet fallen upon us, and it is the paramount duty of every corporation and private individual to exercise the strictest economy, both in public and private life, so that when we are called upon to pay our share we shall not be found unprepared.

Canada has every cause for thankfulness that we have been blessed with a bountiful harvest beyond the expectations of the most optimistic, and as a result the farmers of the West are to-day in a better and safer condition than ever before.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Our London Manager reports:—

The effect of the war on general business in Great Britain during the year 1915 has been confusing, and, in the main, unfavourable.

There have been no repetitions of the financial upheavals of the previous year, but the burden of hostilities—their cost of life, labour, and money—has made further great inroads into accumulated wealth, and further disorganised the complex industrial and financial life of the nation.

Foreign trade has followed an adverse course, the proportion of imports to exports being more than 2 to 1 for the year to date. Efforts to restrict imports are beginning to meet with some measure of success, but attempts to stimulate exports have not been similarly fruitful, and are barred by shortage both of shipping and labour.

During the early part of the year large disbursements by the Imperial Government created a plethora of money so that our earning power was seriously impaired. Since June, however, the rate of money has risen to a point which can only be regarded as satisfactory.

There is a serious shortage of male labour, attributable to the severe drain upon the market for the combatant forces and for the manufacture of munitions and miscellaneous war material. Representative trades unions, with a membership of 930,089, give their unemployed percentage at the end of October as only 0.8 per cent., as against 7.1 per cent. in August, 1914.

It will be noted that the sudden growth of unemployment which followed last year upon the shock caused by the outbreak of war, has been steadily eliminated, until at the present time the percentage is about one-third of the normal. Such unemployment as exists is chiefly confined to skilled workers in the building trade which is feeling the usual autumn slackness, and has also been badly hit by the prevailing scarcity of capital and the dearness of materials, the latter being ascribable in an important degree to the congested state of the railways. The lack of male workers is bound to become more acute, and organised efforts are being made to replace man-labour with woman-labour wherever possible.

The period under review has been a profitable one for agriculturists in Europe, as elsewhere, owing to the enormous rise in the price of grain, wheat demanding a price of 52s. 8d. per quarter as against 30s. 1d. in 1913, barley 47s. 5d. per quarter as against 27s. 8d. in 1913 and oats 30s. 11d. per quarter as against 17s. 11d. in 1913.

The general financial and economic outlook for the coming year can only be regarded with the greatest conservatism.

The United States for the time being has become the money market of the world, and it is pleasing to note the satisfactory manner in which the recent Canadian loan of $45,000,000 has been received as well as various Provincial, Municipal, and Railway loans, aggregating in the total about $140,000,000. It is the duty of every financial institution to see that all offerings should be thoroughly sound and of the highest character

Our policy for the coming year will remain the same. We shall be conservative, at the same time extending to our customers as liberal treatment as conditions and sound banking will warrant.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The year just closed has been one of much anxiety to bankers, and we are pleased to have come through it in such a satisfactory manner.

Reserves. Referring more particularly to the statement which has been presented to you the percentage of liquid assets to total liabilities to the public amount to 47.92 per cent., as compared with 36.27 per cent. last year.

Profits. The profits for the year were $659,688.01. This is $52,752.47 less than the previous year, which, under trying and abnormal conditions, and the maintaining of such large idle reserves, must be regarded as satisfactory. They have been sufficient to pay the usual dividend of 8 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent., making a grant of $10,000 to the Officers'

Pension Fund, providing for $45,730.77 War Tax on circulation and set aside $150,000 for contingencies, besides having made adequate provision for all losses.

Circulation. Notes of the Bank in circulation have increased $1,300,000.

Deposits.- Total deposits of $72,685,000 show a gratifying increase of $9,240,000.

Balances Due to and by Other Banks. Balance due by Banks outside of Canada show an increase of $3,050,000 over 1914

Gold and Silver Coin and Dominion Government Notes amount to $9,257,000 which is $2,140,000 more than in the previous statement.

Cheques on Other Banks amounted to $3,556,000, being $1,120,000 greater than last year.

Investments.—There is little change in the Bank's Investments. The increase of $115,000 represents the initial payment on the Bank's subscription to Canada's first War Loan of $100,000,000. The amount allotted to this Bank was $986,400, which has since been fully paid for.

Call and Short Loans.—Call and Short Loans in Canada are $4,624 000 higher and are against bonds of a high order.

Current Loans and Discounts.—Current Loans and Discounts in Canada have been reduced by $1,925,000.

Total Assets.—The total Assets of the Bank have risen to the large amount of $90,663,000, as against $81,561,000 last year, an increase of $9,100,000.

General Remarks.—Enforced liquidation has been in progress throughout Canada for the past two years, but the strain has been lighter than was anticipated. This period will be extended until normal conditions are resumed, but the future is faced with feelings of hopefulness and every confidence. The chief factors which have contributed to this lightening of our burdens are thrift, strict economy, the lessening of expenditure on capital account, balance of trade with Great Britain being in Canada's favour, and bountiful harvests.

The gratifying results of the past season's crops have enabled farmers to liquidate their obligations very largely, and every encouragement is being offered by Provincial Governments in Western Canada to go more extensively into mixed farming.

Staff.—It will be of interest to our shareholders to know that 315 members of our staff have volunteered for overseas military duty. Of these, we regret to announce, nine have been killed in action, and to their sorrowing relatives our sympathy is extended; 21 have been wounded, and 285 are still on active service. Too much praise cannot be extended to the 1,476 remaining members of the staff who are so loyally and cheerfully performing additional duties and working longer hours whilst their fellow clerks are fighting for the Empire.

Mr. E. L. Drewry seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

The motion was then adopted.

Auditors Messrs. T. Harry Webb, C.A., E. S. Read C.A., and C. R. Hegan, C.A., of the firm Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham and Company, were reappointed auditors.

The following were elected the Directors for the ensuing year:—Sir William Price, Messrs. John Galt, R. T. Riley, Geo. H. Thomson, E. L. Drewry, F. E. Kenaston, Wm. Shaw, W. R. Allan, M. Bull, Stephen Haas, Major-General John W Carson, C.B., J. S. Hough, K.C., B. B. Cronyn, Hume Blake, K.C. R. O. McCulloch.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Sir William Price was elected Honorary President; Mr. John Galt, President; Mr. R. T. Riley and Mr. George H. Thomson, Vice-Presidents.

A MODEST CANADIAN HERO.

At the dinner to Mr. Andrew Fisher in London last week—at which Lord Kitchener and Sir George Perley were present—Mr. Bonar Law related an incident which happened to him a day or two before at headquarters in France.

"On going to the Canadian Division," he said, "I was introduced to a soldier who, when in the trenches two days before, had sprung forward when a big German bomb had come into it which would have destroyed every life in that trench, seized the fuse, and by so doing had saved the lives of all his comrades. I felt so moved by realising what the man meant, and what was the quality of the material fighting for us in it, that I could hardly speak. The soldier seemed rather surprised that we were making such a fuss about him, and looked upon his action as something in the ordinary day's life."

* *

The *Times* acknowledges a further contribution of £19,059 2s. 3d. from the Province of Ontario towards "Our Day," making a total of £319,059 2s. 3d.

The people of Morden, Manitoba, have contributed a further £1,100 to the *Times* Red Cross Fund, bringing their total collections for "Our Day" up to £4,269.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., who lost his only son in the fighting in France, has sent out through his Chertsey constituents an "S. S. S." signal—"Save, Serve, and Sacrifice."

Pte. David John Davies, P.P.C.L.I., of Montreal (37), was run over by a motor 'bus in Guildhall Street, Folkestone, on Saturday evening while attempting to board it, and died on admittance to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Col. Wm. McBain, on behalf of Pacific Proprietors, Ltd., has, it is reported, commenced legislation to compel the Canadian Northern Railway to establish their terminal buildings at Port Mann. Is this the Col. McBain who undertook the purchase of the lands at Valcartier at the beginning of the war?

INVESTMENT NOTES.

At the recent annual meeting of the Dominion Securities Corporation, the President, Mr. E. R. Wood, delivered, as usual, his authoritative review of the bond situation. This is of special interest to readers of this column, as this review by one of the foremost authorities on Canadian Government, municipal, and corporation finance naturally deals with facts and tendencies which are of wide and general effect

* * *

Mr. Wood stated that, as compared with 1913 and 1914, bond borrowing by municipalities, railways, and other corporations in 1915 showed a great decrease, and indicated an economical reduction of expenditure on capital account. In this regard, and as a striking instance of municipal economy, we may allude to a recent statement that the capital expenditure in 1915 of the four Western cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon was only $1,247,617, as compared with $6,758,303 in 1914, and $15,195,013 in 1913. On the other hand, "loans raised by the Federal and Provincial Governments show a gradual increase since 1913, amounting last year (omitting the War Loan) to almost 50 per cent. of the country's borrowings. Refunding operations, decreased revenues, the necessity of aiding two of our transcontinental railways, and providing for large war expenditures, furnish the explanation." It is interesting to note that Canada itself furnished nearly 44 per cent. of the total amount borrowed by the Dominion in 1915, and that she has temporarily become a lender instead of a borrower from Great Britain.

* * *

Mr. Wood pointed out that any attempt to predict with any degree of accuracy the probable course of future security values, always difficult, if not impossible, would be futile in these abnormal times. Mentioning the effect upon Canada of the continuation of the war, he pointed out that, from a purely financial standpoint, the placing of a great army in the field inevitably entails lessened power of production, high national expenditure, and increased taxation.

* * *

"Canada, however," said Mr. Wood, "was prepared to meet the burdens. We have changed an adverse trade balance of $300,000,000 in 1913 to a credit balance of $170,000,000 at the end of 1915; unable to borrow in London in 1915, we have found another banker in the United States or have supplied the money ourselves; we have harvested the greatest crop in our history; advised by our leaders, we are economising as a nation, our savings deposits in chartered banks reaching the record figure of $714,000,000 November 30 last; in short, our house is being 'put in order' to meet the exigencies of the future, come what may."

* * *

As some of the fresh difficulties which would face Canada upon the termination of the war, Mr. Wood mentioned the inevitable heavy increase in the Dominion's National Debt and the industrial readjustment which would necessarily follow the cessation of the manufacture of war munitions. The firm conviction that Canada "will emerge from this period of storm and stress with its financial credit unimpaired" was based, said Mr. Wood, on increasing agricultural production, the vast undeveloped natural resources, the practical certainty of extensive immigration after the war, and a continuance of economy by Canadians.

* * *

It is evident that one effect of the great crop in the Western Provinces has been to increase the demand for farm implements. Writing of the Sawyer-Massey Co., the *Financial Post* states that "the company was able to dispose of its stocks in various warehouses on the prairies, and, in some cases, the demand cleaned up practically everything on hand." Doubtless also the improved financial position of the farmers is reflected in increased ability to meet the payments for the implements purchased.

* * *

The figures published by the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co. for the first five months of the company's current fiscal year show that the company is favourably feeling the effect of the increased industrial activity in the district it serves. For the five months' period in question—July to November, 1915—the company shows an increase of 9 per cent. in net earnings, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914.

* * *

In a recent issue of their monthly review, Messrs. Greenshields and Co. allude to the low prices at which some Canadian industrial bonds stand which have passed through the period of depression without creating a doubt as to their standing. This fact is attributed to the neglect by investors of this form of investment during the war. In the list the firm includes among others Canada Cement 1st Mort. 6's; Canadian Cottons 1st Ref. 5's; Canadian Consolidated Rubber 1st Coll., 6's; Canadian Locomotives 1st, 6's; Dominion Iron and Steel 1st, 5's; Price Bros. 1st, 5's; Steel Co. of Canada, Cons. 6's; Wayagamack Pulp and Paper 1st, 6's.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865. *Head Office—WINNIPEG.*

Paid-up Capital - - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Over - - $90,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £620,000

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Canada.

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

There is a vast extent of territory in the Province which has yet to be prospected, and many excellent opportunities are presented for the investment of capital in the development of proved mines and undeveloped properties.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1915.

"Approximate estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1915, as cabled to the Agent-General, together with the comparative figures for 1914:—

	1915.	1914.
Gold	$5,796,000	$5,674,004
Silver	1,621,000	1,876,736
Lead	1,918,000	1,771,877
Copper	10,006,000	6,121,319
Zinc	1,555,000	346,125
Coal	5,414,000	6,338,385
Coke	1,490,000	1,407,462
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917
Total	$29,300,000	$26,388,825

INCREASE 1915 over 1914 $2,911,175

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 (latter year estimated),

$516,122,745

Full information on application

THE AGENT-GENERAL for B.C.,
British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent St., London.

Established 1885. Established 1885.

By Appointment

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ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE	Liberal Benefits and Conditions. Low Premiums.
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General Manager - F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

Note.—The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by all Departments of His Majesty's Government.

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F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P. *General Manager*

To whom Notice of Claims under the following conditions must be sent within seven days of accident.

£250 TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS will be paid by the above Corporation to the legal personal representatives of any person who is killed by an accident causing material damage to the passenger train in which the deceased was travelling as a ticket bearing or paying passenger, or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident. **Provided** that the person so killed or injured had upon his or her person or had left at home this coupon, with his or her usual signature, written prior to the accident in the space provided below, which, together with the giving of notice within seven days to the above Corporation is the essence of this contract.

This Insurance only applies to persons over 14 and under 65 years of age, is subject to the conditions stated above and contained in the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Act, 1907, and holds good for current issue only.

No person can recover under more than one Coupon Ticket in respect of the same risk.

Signature ....

This Coupon must not be cut out, but left intact in the copy of "Canada," as that, being dated, forms the only evidence of its currency.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, March 1.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Feb. 22.	Wed., Feb. 23.	Thurs., Feb. 24.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been on about an average scale. There has been a lack of settled tendency, and the tone at times has been heavy. Investment interest has centred mainly upon those Colonial Government stocks from which minimum prices were recently removed, and which in some cases now yield well over 5 per cent.

Canadian securities have been sluggish. The disaster to the Ottawa Houses of Parliament and the indications of increasing German outrages in the Dominion have failed to undermine sentiment. The gilt-edged stocks of the Dominion, after their fall on the removal of minimum prices, have experienced a moderate recovery. The old Fours at 83 are 2 better, and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents have recovered a point to 97.

Among railroad securities Canadian Pacifics have moved irregularly, but on balance are about 4 points to the good at 180. Despite a Grand Trunk bumper gain, quotations in this group have not developed marked tendency either way, concluding with one or two mixed changes of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. The 2nd Preference has fallen the latter fraction to 52.

As regards land shares, only a very restricted business has been experienced. Hudson's Bays have met moderate realising, and while over the lowest, they record a net fall of $\frac{1}{8}$ at $6\frac{7}{16}$. Lower priced shares were chiefly noticeable for a marking in Southern Alberta at 4s. 6d.—it will be remembered that we called attention to the speculative merits of these a few months ago when they were at 1s. or so.

Industrials have shared the prevailing narrowness. Canadian Cars were lower at one time, but show no net change at 80. The Preferred at $98\frac{1}{2}$, however, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ down. Steel of Canada has risen $\frac{1}{2}$ to $40\frac{1}{2}$. One of the welcome features was the initial dividend of 3 per cent. on Canada Cement Common.

Among South American Tractions, Brazilian Tractions have weakened to $50\frac{1}{2}$. There has been hardly any movement in Mexican issues.

*

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, January 22.

The declaration of a 3 per cent. Common stock dividend by the Canada Cement Co. has come as rather a surprise to most people in spite of the rumours which have been in general circulation lately. In view of the declaration it seems evident that the reports that the forthcoming annual statement will reveal a much stronger financial position than most people were aware of are certain to prove well founded. It is now said that profits will exceed $1,500,000, after providing for depreciation, and that, besides greatly decreasing its bills payable, the company will be shown to have cash on hand amounting to about $500,000.

Another dividend announcement, equally satisfactory in its way but less surprising, is the declaration of another bonus of 3 per cent. by the Dominion Bridge Co. in addition to the ordinary 2 per cent. for the quarter. At this rate Dominion Bridge is on a 20 per cent. per annum basis. The announcement has had no effect on the market price of the stock, which evidently already discounted the probabilities.

Both in Toronto and Montreal a good deal of discussion surrounds the question of power supply. You will no doubt already be fully advised of the somewhat strenuous discussion in Toronto of the new proposals put forward by the Hydro-Electric Commission. Opponents of the proposals deem them to constitute unfair interference with private or corporate enterprise, while the proposals are as stoutly upheld on the score of public interest. But however interesting, the subject is a thorny one with which it is hardly possible to deal adequately in a letter. The power situation in Montreal, which was so prolific of rumours a little while ago, now provides another interesting story. This depicts the two groups—one including Montreal Power, Shawinigan, Cedars Rapids and Laurentide Power, and the other Montreal Tramways, Montreal Public Service Corporation, and Canadian Light and Power—as being in opposition, and suggests an intention by the Tramways Co. to develop its steam plant so as to be more independent of its former hydro-electric sources of supply. This, again, is too big a question to be fully dealt with in a letter, but I mention it not only because of the interest which is inherent in any suggestion that power generated by steam can compete with hydro-electric power but also because it is suggested in some quarters that the new development may be regarded as a counter-stroke to the control of Laurentide Power by the opposing group.

You will have received full reports of the Canadian Bank of Commerce's annual meeting, and will doubtless have noticed that the officers' reports included an interesting review of the financial situation in London by Mr. H. V. F. Jones.

It is announced that Mr. Nicholls is resigning the acting presidency of the Dominion Steel Corporation, which he has occupied for several months owing to Mr. Plummer's ill-health. It is not yet stated who will be elected to succeed Mr. Nicholls.

*

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Optimism in Business Circles.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

The final returns of the value of the 1915 field crops in Canada give a total amounting to nearly $800,000,000, comprising $568,161,900 for grain, $36,739,500 for potatoes and sugar beets, and $192,768,100 for fodder crops.

The Financial Statement of the Dominion for the period April 1, 1915, to January 31, 1916, shows an increase in revenue from all sources of $30,000,000 as compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year. Apart from war expenditure the increase in revenue, on the one hand, and the decrease in expenditure, on the other, have together produced an improvement in the financial position as compared with the previous year of $48,700,000. Of the increase in revenue $17,000,000 is due to Customs receipts, $3,500,000 to Post Office, $8,000,000 to railways, and from special war taxes $2,300,000.

Since the passage of the two Acts of Parliament providing for the improvement of agricultural conditions in Canada the total of the Federal grants has amounted to $2,900,000, the expenditure during the first year being $500,000, with an annual increase of $100,000.

Dun's Review from the leading cities of Canada indicates that progress is steady, and there are but few points where optimism is not the keynote of the situation. Winnipeg reports a substantial improvement in most leading departments of trade. Wholesale business at Regina, as well as the retail demand, is well maintained. Sales are generally in satisfactory volume at Calgary. Sales exceed those of this time last year at Saskatoon, where prospects are regarded as favourable.

*

THE CANADIAN ESTIMATES.

Substantial Reductions in Expenditure.

In the House of Commons, on February 3, the Minister of Finance laid on the table the Estimates for the financial year 1916-17, amounting to $189,000,000, compared with $197,000,000 for the current year, thus showing a reduction of $8,000,000. This result has been achieved notwithstanding that provision has been made for an increase of $16,000,000 in interest on war expenditure and an increase of $1,000,000 for pensions.

Strict economy (says Reuter) is indicated in the expenditure on public works appropriations, which shows a reduction of $4,250,000, while capital expenditure on railways and canals is reduced by nearly $14,000,000.

*

Bank of British North America.—The yearly general meeting of proprietors will be held on Tuesday, March 7, at the office of the Corporation, 5, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., at noon.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£205,479
RESERVE FUND	181,931
TOTAL ASSETS	798,214

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

This new pulp and paper plant is now completed and producing 200 tons of newsprint per day.

The Preferred Stock, carrying a common stock bonus, can still be obtained at a very attractive price.

MURRAY, MATHER & Co.
Investment Bankers,
TORONTO, CANADA.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3½%, 1914-19	95½
" C.P.R. 3½%, 1938	86½
" 4½%, 1920-25	[illegible]
" 3½% Ins. Stock, 1909-34	78
" 3½% " " 1930-50	[illegible]
" 3½% " " 1940-60	83
" 4% " "	71
" 3%, 1938	75
" 3½% C.P.R.	91
Alberta 4%, 1922	83
" 4%, 1938	96
" 4½%, 1924	81
" 4½% Registered	[illegible]
British Columbia 4½%	[illegible]
" " 4½% Registered, 1941	69
" " 3% "	87
Manitoba 4%, 1947	86
" 4%, 1928	[illegible]
" 4%, 1949	[illegible]
" 5%, 1888	[illegible]
" 4% Registered	77
" 4½% "	73
New Brunswick 4%	[illegible]
Newfoundland 3½%	[illegible]
" 3%	[illegible]
" 4% Registered, 1913-38	82½
" " 1895	96
" 4% " 1896	94½
" 4% " 1905	85½
" 3½% " 1910	70
" 3½% " 1912	67
Nova Scotia 4½%	66
" 3½% Registered	[illegible]
" 4½% "	93½
Ontario 3½% Registered	69
" 4% "	[illegible]
" 4½% "	92½
Quebec 4½%, Obligations	95
" 4%, 1934	[illegible]
" 4%, 1888	[illegible]
" 4½% Registered	87
" 3% "	[illegible]
Saskatchewan 4½%, 1919	97¼
" 4%, 1923	[illegible]
" 4%, 1949	74
" 4% Registered	73
" 4½% "	86

Municipal.

Calgary 4½%, 1930-42	[illegible]
" 4½%, 1928-37	92
" 5%	92
" 5%, 1934-1944	97½
Edmonton 5%	88
" 5%, 1923-53	93¾
" 5%, 1928-33	90
" 5%, 1953	86⅝
" 4½%, 1932-52	78½
" 4½%, 1918-51	81½
" 4½%, 1917-49	75
Fort William 4½%	85
Hamilton 4½%	85
" 4%, 1930-40	86
Maisonneuve 5%	89½
Medicine Hat 5%	82
Moncton 4%	90½
Montreal 4%, 1932	84⅜
" 4%, 1948-50	80
" 3%	[illegible]
" 3½%, 1942	70
" 4½%, 1951-53	90
Moose Jaw 5%	87½
" 4½%	81
New Westminster 5% Debentures, 1943-63	81½
" 4½%	77
N. Vancouver 5%	86½
" 4½% 1931	81
Ottawa 4½%	87½
Point Grey 4½%	80
" " 5%	85
Port Arthur 4½%	86
" 5%	[illegible]
Prince Albert 5%	81
" 4½%	70
Quebec 3½%	74
" 4%, 1923	91½
" 4%, 1961	86
" 4½%, 1963	[illegible]
Regina 5% Stock	[illegible]
" 4½%	81
Saskatoon 5%, 1938	91
" 5%, 1941-61	86
" 4½% 1940	80
" [illegible] 1941-61	[illegible]
South Vancouver 5%	79
" " 4%	61
St. John 4%, 1934	86
" 4%, 1916-51	75
Sherbrooke 4½%	85
Toronto 3½%	[illegible]
" 4%, 1914-8	[illegible]
" 4%, 1936	[illegible]
" 4%, 1922-[illegible]	[illegible]
" 4%, 1919-21	91½
" 4½%	[illegible]
" 5%	[illegible]
Vancouver 4%, 1960-1-2	[illegible]
" 4% 1931	77
" 4%, 1932	70
" 4% 1947-9	70⅝
" 4%, 1920-47	75
" 4½%, 1923-33	92½
" 4½%, 1953	81
Vancouver 6%, 1927	100
" and District Joint Sewers	78½

Municipal—continued.

Victoria 4½%	70½
" 4%, 1962	81
" 4%, 1920-60	91
Winnipeg 4%, 1940	79½
" 4%, 1940-1960	76½
" 4%, 1916-36	75
" 4½%, 1943-63	84½
" 4½%, 1940	97⅝

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5% 1st Bonds	85½
Algoma Central & H. 5% Bonds	65
" Central Term. 5% Bonds	50
" " " Scrips	55
" Eastern 5% Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5% Bonds	98½
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6%	108½
Calgary and Edmonton 4% Debentures	79½
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	69
Can. N. Alberta 3½% Debentures	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4% Debentures	61½
" " 3½ " 1961	78½
" " 3½ " 1938	79
" Quebec 4% "	81½
Can. N. Pacific 4% "	86
" " Terminal Debentures	83½
Can. Northern 4% Perpetual Debentures	62½
" " 4% Debenture Bonds	80½
" " 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	80½
" " 4% Guaranteed Debenture	88⅝
" " 3% Debentures	65
" " 4% Land Grant Bonds	90
" " 4% Alberta Debentures	82
" " 4% Saskatchewan Debentures	82
" " 4% Manitoba Debentures	89½
" " 4% Ontario Div. Debentures	79½
" " 5% Land Mortgage Debentures	79½
" " Income Debentures	58⅜
" " 5% Secured Notes, 1919	91
" " 5% " " 1918	94½
Can. Northern Western 4½% Debentures	89½
Can. Pacific Com.	179½
" " Preference	80
" " 4% Debentures	83
" " 5% "	101½
" " 5% Algoma Bonds	99½
" " 6% Notes	107½
Central Ontario 5% Bonds	90½
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	77
" " 2nd "	80
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4% Debentures	61½
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4% "	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3% Bonds	71½
" " 4% Bonds A	67½
" " 4% Bonds B	67
" " 4% Debentures	65
" Branch 4% Bonds (Sask.)	81
" " " 4% " (Alberta)	81½
" " " 4% " (L. Superior)	78
" " 5% Notes	91½
Grand Trunk Common	12
" Guaranteed	62½
" 1st Pref.	65½
" 2nd Pref.	52½
" 3rd Pref.	27½
" 5% Debentures	92½
" 4% Perp. Debentures	71½
" Junction 5% Bonds	98½
" 2nd Equipment Bonds 6%	100½
" 5½% 3 Year Notes	97½
" 5½% Notes, 1920	97½
" 5% Notes, 1918	97½
Manitoba S.W. 5% Bonds	98½
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	98½
" " 2nd Mortgage	89½
" " 4% Leased Line	77½
Nakusp and Slocan 4% Bonds	95½
New Brunswick 5% Bonds	97½
" 4% Debentures	79½
Ontario and Quebec 6% Stock	111½
" " 5% Debentures	99½
Pacific Great Eastern 4½% Debentures	94
Quebec Central 4% Debentures	80
" 3½% 2nd Debentures	67½
" 5% 3rd Bonds	97
" Capital Stock	95½
Quebec and Lake St. John 4% 1st Mort.	60½
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4%	77½
Shuswap and Okanagan 4% Debentures	100 3/16
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4%	78½

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	62½
Can. Bank of Commerce	39½
Royal Bank of Canada	45

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	113
" " Preference	[illegible]
Cedars Rapids	[illegible]
" 5% Bonds	[illegible]
Calgary Power Bonds	[illegible]
Cities Service Com.	[illegible]
" Preferred	[illegible]
" 7% Notes	[illegible]
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	[illegible]
Kaministiquia	[illegible]
Kaministiquia Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal L., H. and Power	[illegible]
" 4½% 1st Bonds	[illegible]
Shawinigan Capital Stock	[illegible]
" Bonds	[illegible]
" Mortgage Debentures	[illegible]

Electric Light and Power—continued.

Toronto Debentures, 1918	[illegible]
" Consolidated Debentures	[illegible]
Vancouver Power 4½% Guar. Debentures	[illegible]

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	18/-
" " " Preference	16/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	7/3
Canada Co.	16
Canada Wheat Lands	2/8¾
Canada N.W. Land	49
Can. Northern Prairie	30/-
Calgary and Edmonton	12/6
Hudson's Bay	6⅝
" " Preference	97/6
Investment Corporation of Canada	84½
San Antonio Bonds	11
Southern Alberta	4/6
" 6% "A" Debentures	21
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4% Debentures	95
" " " £5 Paid	5⅝
" " " £1 Paid	18/9
Western Canada Land Debentures	46
" Common	2/7½
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	51
" " Preference	89
B.C. Electric Preference	[illegible]
" Deferred	[illegible]
" Preferred	[illegible]
" 1st Debentures	[illegible]
" Perpetual Debentures	[illegible]
" Vancouver Deb.	94½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	[illegible]
" " " " 1922	91
Montreal Trams Common	36
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	77

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	[illegible]
" " Pref.	[illegible]
Canadian Mining	[illegible]
Casey Cobalt	[illegible]
Kirkland Lake Prop.	[illegible]
" " Explor.	28/9
" " Goldfields	[illegible]
Le Roi No. 2	12
Mond Nickel	[illegible]
" Cum. Preference	23/6
" Non. Cum. Pref.	[illegible]
" 1st Debentures	102
" 5% Debentures	[illegible]
" 6% Debentures	103
Tough Oakes Gold	[illegible]

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	60½
" " Funding Scrip. Certs.	50
Canada Steel Bonds	90½
Dominion Coal 5% 1st Bonds	97½
Dominion Steel Corp.	45½
" " " Preference	76
" " " 6% Notes	95½
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	70
Lake Superior	8½
" " Bonds	60½
" " Income Bonds	28
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	105½
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	80¼
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	92
" " Pref.	90½
" " Common	39½

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	102½
" " " Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
" Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5% Bonds	[illegible]
Canada Cement Bonds	[illegible]
" " Pref.	[illegible]
" " Common	[illegible]
Canada Paint 5% Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	[illegible]
" " Preference	[illegible]
" " Common	[illegible]
Canadian Cottons Bonds	[illegible]
" " Preferred	72
Canadian Locomotive Common	[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	[illegible]
" " Income Debs.	[illegible]
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	[illegible]
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	[illegible]
Cockshutt Plow Preference	[illegible]
Dominion Bridge	[illegible]
Dominion Canners 6% 1st Bonds	[illegible]
Dominion Cotton 4½% 1st Mortgage	[illegible]
Dominion Glass Preference	[illegible]
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	[illegible]
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	[illegible]
" " " Ordinary	[illegible]
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	[illegible]
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal Cottons Debentures	[illegible]
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	[illegible]
" " " 6% C Debentures	[illegible]
" " " [illegible] Pref.	101
Penmans' 6% Preferred	[illegible]
" Bonds	[illegible]
Price Bros. Bonds	[illegible]
Spanish River Pulp Bonds	[illegible]

There has been a period of severe storm in British Columbia, a foot of snow falling on Wednesday night of last week.

The Newfoundland Government has decided to double the Newfoundland naval and military contingents, which at present number 1,200 and 2,000 respectively, and a vigorous recruiting campaign is to be started immediately.

The Canadian Exchequer Court has awarded $60,600 to claimants as damages in connection with the prohibition of pelagic sealing in the Behring Sea under the treaty of 1911. The claims amounted to $9,000,000, but only the owners of vessels and hunters engaged in the sealing when the treaty was enforced have been awarded compensation.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). **RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).**

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.
Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delia
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Lke. Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepaw
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Coaticook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—*continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Ford
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
Montreal (7 offices)
Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St. Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Timmins
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St. John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C B.
Truro
Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y.
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { **C. CAMBIE, Manager,**
A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $77,400,000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank.
Travellers' and **Commercial Letters** of **Credit** issued, **available** in all parts of the world.
Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager*.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND**, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Bryson, *President.*
Sir Henry N. Bate.
Russell Blackburn
Sir Henry K. Egan
John B. Fr[illegible]
David Macla[illegible]
Denis Murphy
Hon. Sir George H. [illegible]
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst.* [illegible]
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents · PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,252,864.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., *President.*
R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
Hon. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
Lord SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
Sir WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - - Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.*
A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. Meredith, *President.* Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *Vice-President*
R. B. Angus.
A. Baumgarten.
A. D. Braithwaite.
E. J. Chamberlin
H. R. Drummond.
C. B. Gordon.
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.
E. B. Greenshields.
C. R. Hosmer.
Sir W. C. Macdonald.
Hon. R. Mackay.
Herbert Molson.
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, LL.D.

A. E. Holt, *Manager.*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid . $1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, $200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.
C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. John's. Bahamas: Nassau. Barbados: Bridgetown. Dominica: Roseau. Grenada: St. George's. Jamaica: Kingston. St. Kitts: Basseterre. Trinidad: Port of Spain; San Fernando. BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings Princes Street, E.C.
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WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Colonial Prices in a State of Flux.

Whilst prices in the Colonial section since the abolition of their minima have been in a state of flux and have not yet grounded, the table we published last week indicated the drastic reductions which the market have effected in their efforts to bring values into line with the new investment standard. Necessarily the longer dated issues have suffered the most, but the fall all round has been very substantial, although prices have in some cases already rallied from the lowest. For instance, although Canada 3½ per Cent. Registered 1909-34 have fallen further to 78, and Newfoundland 4 per Cent. Inscribed 1913-38 have declined to 81, Quebec 3 per Cent. Inscribed of 1937, which had marked at as low as 60, and are redeemable in about 20 years, proved attractive, and have rallied to 64, and C.P.R. 3½ per Cent. Land Grant Stock 1930-50 have recovered to 71½, a rather sharp set-back in Manitoba 4 per Cent. Debentures 1949 to 73½ has been off-set by a rise of a point in the sterling debenture issue of 1928 of the same Province to 86, and Ontario 4 per Cent. Registered 1947 Nova Scotia 3½ per Cent. 1954, and Saskatchewan 4 per Cent. Bonds 1949 have all shown welcome signs of resiliency. When the market settles down we shall endeavour to deal with the new situation in this section brought about by the rise in the value of capital as reflected by the 5 per cent. rate of interest at present being paid by Great Britain for the funds required to carry on the greatest war in our history. Without going so far as to commit *Canada* to a definite recommendation of securities which are now from 10 to 20 points under their highest points of recent years, there can be little doubt that to the investor with spare cash at his disposal many gilt-edged Canadian issues are at their present reduced quotations undoubtedly worth careful consideration, always remembering that they must remain under the domination of the new British scale of credit, and the heavy present and prospective financial obligation necessarily incurred by the Dominion in connection with the war.

* * *

The Soundness of the Canadian Banking System.

Canadian bankers generally will be pleased to read the appreciation of the Dominion's banking system contained in the *Times* reference to the meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Our contemporary remarks that "one of the most satisfactory things during the war, from an Imperial point of view, has been the way in which the excellence of Canadian banking has been demonstrated." It considers that the strong financial position recently established in Canada, and the favourable trade balance which has enabled her not only to turn to manufacturing munitions for the Mother Country, but also to furnish Great Britain with a credit to pay for them, are "largely due to the soundness of the Canadian banking system and its successful combination of prudence and enterprise." In alluding to the speech of Sir Edmund Walker, "whose standing in the business world of the whole North American Continent is second to none," our contemporary says this "will have been read with special interest by all those who are thinking of Imperial policy after as well as during the war. He sees that Canada must play a great part in providing opportunities for land settlement, and that the banks must be prepared to co-operate with the Government in financing thousands of soldier-farmers in taking up land at fair prices and 'making good' on it." Our contemporary adds that "it would like to see some statesmen-bankers showing the same forward spirit on such problems nearer home," an opinion which it is to be hoped will not be lost on those British politicians who are too immersed in present problems to prepare for those which must be the inevitable outcome of the titanic struggle in which the Empire is now engaged.

* * *

Union Bank of Canada.

The financial statement, which, together with a report of the 51st annual meeting, is published elsewhere in this issue of *Canada*, shows that the Union Bank of Canada, like other important Canadian banks, has well maintained its strong position. The balance-sheet shows the same important increase in the proportion of liquid assets to liabilities, which is so marked a feature of the bank statements which have already been published in *Canada*. In spite of the difficulties presented during the year reviewed, the Union Bank's earnings show comparatively small decrease from those of the previous year, and it was able, therefore, to maintain its full dividends and bonus to provide for depreciation, etc., to make the same appropriation for pension fund, to pay the war tax, and to carry forward an increased balance into the next year's accounts. Meanwhile, despite the difficulty of the times, the bank has evidently not curtailed its assistance to trade, for its current loans in Canada at $48,941,315 are within $2,000,000 of this amount at the end of 1914, and are well over $2,000,000 greater than at the end of 1913. The bank's total assets now stand at $90,663,063, an increase of over $9,000,000 during the year. Profits for the year were $659,000, or over 13 per cent. on the capital of $5,000,000. This compares with $712,440 in 1914, so that the decrease in the percentage of profits is only just over 1 per cent. After providing for depreciation ($150,000), pension fund ($10,000), war tax ($45,731) and dividends and bonus ($450,000), the balance carried forward was increased by $3,957, and now stands at $106,976.

* * *

Kaministiquia Power Adopts Co-partnership Schemes for its Employees.

The ninth annual report of the Kaministiquia Power Co., Ltd., affords eloquent testimony to the profitable nature of this class of enterprise when in the hands of capable business men. For the year ended October 31 the gross revenue aggregated $341,314, whilst the operating expenses, renewals, etc., only amounted to $34,755, or approximately 10 per cent. of the earnings. From the net revenue of $306,559 fixed charges called for $96,124, leaving the net income at $210,434. Quarterly dividends aggregating $131,760, and representing 6 per cent. on the fully paid capital, leave a surplus of $78,674, and, allowing for the further provision made for contingent account and depreciation and renewal reserve of $10,000 and $25,000 respectively, there is a balance of $43,674 to transfer to surplus account, which now stands at $286,140, against capital stock of $2,196,000. The Directors tell the shareholders that, inasmuch as the increased earnings were in part due to an unusually heavy grain movement through the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and with a view to conserving their financial resources in view of the situation arising from the European war, they do not deem it advisable to increase the rate of dividend for the present—a decision with which no reasonable shareholder will be disposed to find fault. The provision to date on account of depreciation and contingencies is respectively $65,000 and $135,000. We note with interest the decision to more directly interest permanent employees in the company on the lines of similar co-partnership schemes, especially in connection with gas companies in this country, and agree with the Directors that making their employees shareholders in the enterprise will be to their mutual benefit. Similar schemes in this country for interesting labour in capital have proved satisfactory in the highest degree, and we believe that the plan to allow employees to become proprietors on terms of easy payment for their shares will be equally successful in this case.

* * *

A Timely Warning.

In reference to the petition of the Regina Board of Trade to the Saskatchewan Legislature for the abolition of personal covenants on mortgages and agreements for sale, to which we referred a few weeks ago, it is satisfactory to find that this has not escaped criticism in Canada. The *Monetary Times*, in alluding to what it describes as "the fruit of the sentiment which has been carefully nurtured by Legislatures and a section of the newspaper Press for some months past, that debts, especially obligations under mortgages, need not be paid," comes to the conclusion that "the evil effects of this widespread conception of obligations can hardly be exaggerated." Whilst admitting that, in such abnormal times as have been experienced since the outbreak of war disorganised finance the world over, it would be unwise to allow lenders to harshly enforce the repayment of moneys loaned in normal conditions, it must be conceded that the Western Provinces have rather gone to the other extreme. It is, therefore, all to the good that such a leading organ of Canadian publicity as our contemporary should warn the four Western Provinces of the danger that besets the path of those who apparently are not yet fully alive to the inevitable results that must attend what it describes as "this arbitrary and ill-considered interference with the status of mortgage investments."

**

The week before last the Canadian War Contingent Association, in addition to the large consignments of comforts which it sends weekly to the troops, despatched for distribution among the Canadians in England and at the front 18 cases of Western Canada papers, 16 cases of Eastern Canada and mixed papers, 248 parcels of magazines, and 48 parcels of writing paper and envelopes.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"HEATON'S ANNUAL."—A new and very useful feature in "Heaton's Annual" for 1916 is the ten pages under the heading "Where to Find It," which is practically an index to the more important contents of Dominion and Provincial Government reports and standard publications relating to Canada. The Dominion and Provincial Governments annually spend large sums in compiling most valuable information of which the general public rarely hear, or which they have hitherto rarely known how to obtain. Like its eleven predecessors, general features of the 1916 "Annual" include official, bank, insurance, and legal directories, postal information, the complete Customs tariff revised to date, a shippers' guide covering every commercial town in Canada, and giving its population, railways and banks, and much legal, commercial and general information. Toronto: Heaton's Agency: London agents, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co., Ltd. Pp. 504; $1.25 (5s.)

"WHITAKER'S ALMANACK" has made its welcome appearance a little later than usual, and for the first time in our recollection contains fewer pages than its predecessor. The 858 pages, however, include all the well-known invaluable features, splendidly indexed. To the Dominion of Canada 12 pages are devoted, the names of all the Dominion and Provincial Ministers and principal officials being a feature. The nine Provinces are dealt with individually as regards area, production, exports, imports, etc. Newfoundland and Labrador occupy two pages. An article entitled "The Great War" fills 30 pages, and forms an excellent chronological record of the principal events on sea and land. The financial situation arising from the war is also ably dealt with. In the shipping article we notice that while the Allan liner *Calgarian* is included among the fastest vessels in the world, her sister ship, the *Alsatian*, receives no mention; neither does the *Royal George*, of the Canadian Northern line, which is quite as fast as other vessels in the list. London: 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. Pp. 858; 2s. 6d. cloth, 1s. paper.

CANADA·IN FLANDERS

Volume I of the Official Story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force

Photo Swaine, New Bond Street
SIR MAX AITKEN, M.P.

BY
SIR MAX AITKEN
M.P. (The Canadian "Eye Witness")

"'Canada in Flanders' . . . should be in the hands of everyone, on both sides of the Atlantic, whose heart can thrill with pride at a deathless story stirringly told."—*Canada.*

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FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal (7d.).—"Round About Riga"; "War To-day," Sir J. H. A. Macdonald; "The Story of the *Emden*"; "Transmission of Code Messages."

Cornhill (1s.).—"Sir William Van Horne," S. Macnaghten; "Sir Allen Young," the late Sir Clements Markham; "A Fragment," Boyd Cable; "A Wounded Officer's Day."

Englishwoman (1s.).—"Ideals of Liberty," M. Lowndes; "How the War Affects Teachers," H. Normanton; "East and West in India," Mrs. Tabor.

Imperial Colonist (2d.).—"The Need for Training in Mothercraft"; "The Canadian Homemakers' Clubs," S. R. Perkins.

Scottish Geographical Magazine (1s. 6d.).—"The Geographical Treatment of Rivers," Marion L. Newbigin, D.Sc.

Strand (6d.).—"The Prisoner's Defence," A. Conan Doyle; "Barrie Stories"; "Aeroplane v. Airship," Claude Grahame-White; "The Castaways," W. W. Jacobs (new serial); "Beans in the Neck," Barry Pain; "The Theatre and I," George Grossmith.

Toilers of the Deep (3d.).—"Winter Gales"; "Nearing the War," Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell; "Newfoundland Has Gone Dry."

World's Work (1s.).—"Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia"; "Advance and Retreat"; "The Lesser Neutrals"; "Building the Longest Telephone Line" (New York to San Francisco), F. A. Talbot; "Perfectly Peaceful Prussians."

Twentieth Century Russia has been started with the intention of acquainting the British public with Russia as she really is, and of giving reliable and first-hand information to all those who are interested in Great Britain's ally. Among the articles in the December number, just published, are "Christmas in Russia," "Banking and Mutual Credit Systems in Russia," "Russian Applied Art," and "The Russian 'Tommy.'" London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd. (1s. net.)

January saw the first number of a new quarterly, the *Trust Review*, which has as its object the promotion of the principles of disinterested management in the retail sale of alcoholic liquors in Great Britain. It contains a portrait of Earl Grey, the founder of the public-house trust movement and President of the Council of the Home Counties Public-House Trust, Ltd., and his lordship contributes a selection of verses by the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson on the trust movement. The contents as a whole are of particular interest at the present moment.

* * *

Mrs. R. G. Hardisty, whose husband, Major Hardisty, is a nephew of the late Lord Strathcona, has come from Edmonton to join the British Red Cross nursing service

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

Surtax.—We understand that the proposal is to authorise municipalities to surtax vacant lands within their limits, if they wish to do so. The course would be optional with the municipalities. The object of the proposal obviously is two fold, viz., to enable the municipalities to raise revenue and at the same time to force the owners of vacant land to make it productive.

T. H. (Birmingham).—We are aware of the suggestion which you mention, which we understand to be practically as stated by you. We are informed that it is receiving some considerable support from influential people; but, naturally, we find it impossible to predict whether it will be adopted or not. In any case, no definite announcement is likely to be made for some time yet.

W. A. C. (Aberdeen).—The company is understood to be doing well now, but it had a good deal of leeway to make up, and, for that reason, we hardly expect an early resumption of the dividend. Still, we think that the general realisation of the company's improving position and business is likely, at any rate, to maintain the value of the shares, and we should advise you to hold them until after the close of the company's financial year, when the position will be clearer.

Miner.—The company was naturally severely affected by the inactivity of the local mines during the first few months following the outbreak of the war. Matters, however, improved so much that the earnings during the latter half of the company's last financial year nearly made up for the poor first half, and the company's net revenue for the year was only 7.4 per cent. less than for the previous year. There is every reason to expect, therefore, that the result of the current year will prove eminently satisfactory.

S. V. E. (Shorncliffe).—We understand that the intention is simply to hold on to the property until an opportunity for its sale presents itself. This is not likely to occur for some little time; how long depends entirely upon such events as the conclusion of the war, the resumption of immigration, and the recurrence of development. Meanwhile we are informed that the property is earning sufficient to pay the annual taxes, so that no liabilities are being piled up against it. The capital invested is obviously tied up until better times return; but, at any rate, there seems a fair prospect that the owners will eventually see their money back and, perhaps, with a profit, which is much more than can be said for many similar speculations.

Cereal.—The reorganisation of the unfortunate Canadian Cereal and Milling Co. is now just being completed. A new company, the Canadian Cereal and Flour Co., has been formed to which the assets of the old company have been transferred. The assets of the new company, at organisation, were stated as $605,000, which included $200,000, being the surplus liquid assets remaining after all liabilities ranking prior to the bondholders were discharged and $405,000, valuation of properties, brands and goodwill. The new company's authorised capitalisation is $500,000 in shares and $300,000 in 6 per cent. twenty-year redeemable bonds. Of the shares, $393,250 was issued, and of the bonds, $211,750. Holders of the former company's bonds receive in exchange $35 par value in bonds and $65 par value in stock of the new company for each $100 of bonds in the old company. The new bonds are secured on four of the properties of the former company which the new company will operate. The other properties of the old company are to be disposed of as soon as possible.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

Maple Leaf.—The *Listening Post* can now be procured at 392, Strand, London, W.C. It is the trench journal of the 7th Battalion, and pages are being devoted to the 5th, 8th, and 10th Battalions.

*

CANADIAN AGENCY DEBENTURES.

Questions with regard to the validity of debentures issued by the Canadian Agency, Ltd., came up for consideration by Mr. Justice Neville on Tuesday on a summons in a debenture holders' action. Counsel said there were 500,000 debentures issued, and this summons concerned the various blocks. His Lordship declared one certificate for £5,000 and one for £32,250 valid, and the rest invalid.

*

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last week dismissed an appeal from a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario of March 29, 1915, which affirmed a decision of Chief Justice Falconbridge. It related to the validity of certain rates and assessments in the town of Stamford, in respect of the property of the Ontario Power Co., of Niagara Falls.

Lieut.-Col. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, and Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, have been superintending the packing of representative exhibits from their respective Provinces for the Industrial Exhibition about to be held at Lyons. Mr. E. C. Gill, the Publicity Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will attend the Exhibition, and take charge of these and other exhibits sent by Canadians.

*

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for December, $21,953.42; operating expenses, $16,156.64.

Winnipeg Electric Railway. — Gross earnings for December, $377,121 (increase, $8,721); net earnings, $166,694 (increase, $29,013).

Colonial Bank.—Sir Wm. Max Aitken, M.P., Chairman, presided at a special general meeting of the Colonial Bank on Tuesday, when the resolution was passed giving consent to a Bill to be presented to Parliament, by which additional powers will be given to the Board and certain restrictions removed which will enable the bank to considerably extend its operations.

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—(Advt.)

ÆOLIAN HALL.

Mark Hambourg, the great Russian pianist, is to give the first of a further fortnightly series of pianoforte masterpieces at the Æolian Hall (Michell and Ashbrooke) this afternoon at 3.30 p.m. The programme includes rarely played works of old English composers.

*

"Canadian Remounts" are the subject of a poem in this week's *Punch*.

"Kingswood," Dulwich, S.E., has been taken over by the Canadian and other staff of the Massey-Harris Co., and turned into a convalescent home for wounded Canadian soldiers.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON—
P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegler Building. Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—
SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—
ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.
McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

WINNIPEG, MAN.
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 527. Feb. 12, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Winnipeg Electric Railway.- The British Empire Trust Co., Ltd., announces that a dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company in respect of the quarter ended December 31, 1915. Warrants were posted from Winnipeg to the holders on January 10.

Greater Winnipeg Stock.—The Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C., notify that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due March 1 on the Greater Winnipeg Water District 4½ per Cent. stock, 1954, the balances have been struck, and the stock can only now be transferred ex dividend.

Canada North-West Land.—A distribution (No. 10) on realisation of assets of $5 per share has been declared, and is payable on March 13 to holders on the books on February 19 (fractional shares not included). Shareholders are reminded that distributions on realisation of assets are bound to be at irregular intervals, and that as each distribution on realisation is made the assets are proportionately depleted.

Canadian and American Mortgage and Trust. The Directors recommend the payment of the same final dividends for 1915 as for 1914, viz., 4½ per cent. per annum on the Preference shares and 13 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary and Ordinary A shares as called up, both less income tax, and making for the full year 4½ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. It is proposed to place £1,000 to interest reserve and £4,000 to the reserve fund, carrying forward a balance of £6,711 16s. 2d.

Bank of Hamilton.—At the 44th annual general meeting, held in Hamilton on January 17, the President, Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., pointed out that the net profits were sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, put $19,013 to the Pension Fund, meet the war tax on banknote circulation—$26,526—and carry forward $18,000 more than the year began with, or a total of $175,821 carried forward to next year. The general statement showed the bank to be in the strongest position in its history. There had been a notable increase in deposits, which now amounted to over $38,000,000. The General Manager, Mr. J. P. Bell, stated that the liquid assets were $17,134,199 $3,830,113 more than a year ago - and the total assets were $48,250,000, an increase of $3,560,000.

Canadian Dominion Development.—The report says:—"Owing to the continuance of the disturbance of the real estate market in Canada occasioned by the war, your Directors have not been able to effect any sales of property during the past year. Practically no movement has taken place in Canadian real estate, and as far as your Directors can gauge the position, there would not appear to be much likelihood of better selling conditions until the end of hostilities is in sight. The financial conditions of the Dominion, however appear to be on a strong basis, and the tone is one of confidence with regard to future prospects in Canada. The debit balance on 'Rents' is due to the heavy reductions in the scale of rents common to the whole of Canada following on the dislocation of business which occurred on the outbreak of war, and notwithstanding the strengthened financial position referred to, there has not yet been that general revival in business conditions which would create a greater demand for office accommodation, and thus tend to bring rents to their former level."

Western Canada Power.—The period for the deposit of the 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds has been extended to March 1. Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds at the earliest possible moment with the Equitable Trust of London, Limited, 3, Lombard Street, E.C.

Toronto General Trusts. This corporation, which is the oldest in Canada, and to-day holds estates and funds in trust to the amount of $70,000,000, is opening a branch in Vancouver at 407, Seymour Street, under the management of Mr. Frank M. Pratt.

*

NICKEL REFINERY FOR CANADA.

Correspondence laid on the table of the Dominion House of Commons on Monday contains an undertaking of the International Nickel Company, at the request of the Government, to refine nickel in Canada. The company wrote to Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, in January: "We will grant your request, and will erect in the Dominion, at such a point as in our judgment is the most economical for the operation, plant for refining nickel, of such initial capacity as will secure to Great Britain and Canada within themselves the production of finished nickel to the extent of their requirements."

Canada (says Reuter) produces 85 per cent. of the world's supply of nickel, but the refining has been done in the United States.

*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Ten Days Ending January 31.

Canadian Northern, $572,400; increase, $120,600.

Canadian Pacific, $2,733,000; increase, $853,000.

Grand Trunk, £238,510; increase, £59,864. G.T. Western, £45,661; increase, £12,177. Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, £15,726; increase, £3,531. Total, £299,897; increase, £75,572.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, $17,533; increase, $3,873.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 116.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution for the three months ending 29th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st March next, to shareholders of record on 15th February, 1916.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
C. Cambie, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London.
22nd January, 1916.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA do hereby give Notice that the YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS will be held, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, on TUESDAY, March 7 next, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 5, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., at 12 o'clock noon precisely, when the election of Directors in the room of those going out by the provisions of the Deed will take place.

Messrs. N. E. Waterhouse and F. S. Price offer themselves for re-election as Auditors.

By Order of the Court,
Jackson Dodds, Secretary.
5, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
7th February, 1916

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Statement by Joint Receivers and Managers.

The following circular letter has been issued to the shareholders of the Alliance Investment Co., Ltd., whose head offices are in Calgary, over the signatures of Messrs. E. H. Orchard and H. K. Reed, joint receivers and managers:—

"The Directors' report and accounts for the year 1914 will have informed you that a sum of £25,000 (increased during 1915 to £32,000) was borrowed by the company from Messrs. Martin's Bank, Limited, of 68, Lombard Street, London, E.C., on collateral security of £50,000 Debenture stock of the company, which is secured by a trust deed constituting a floating charge on the company's undertaking and assets.

"The assets of the company exceed considerably its liabilities, but circumstances arising out of the war have brought the company's business to a standstill, and have made it impossible to realise its valuable assets. As a consequence the company has been unable to comply with its obligations under the trust deed, and the security having become enforceable, we have been appointed joint receivers and managers.

"It is hoped that this step will have the effect of preserving the assets of the company until such time as a reconstruction or an amalgamation can be effected, or sales of the company's property be made at a profit or at least without loss to the company.

"The business of the company, so far as it relates to England, will be in the hands of Mr. Orchard, whilst Mr. Reed will manage the business of the company in Canada.

"Communications, therefore, with the company in London should in future be directed to Mr. E. H. Orchard, at 3, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C., and those for Canada to Mr. H. K. Reed, of Herald Building, Calgary, Alberta."

*

A CANADIAN ACTION.

The action of the Canadian and Colonial Corporation against the Royal Bank of Canada was mentioned to Mr. Justice Sargent on Monday.

Counsel said the parties had been able to come to a compromise. The defendants, however, had desired that the Canadian City Investment Trust should be made a party. There were three Directors of that company, and three was a quorum. One of them was at the front; but he had now resigned, and steps had been taken to fill the vacancy.

The case was postponed for four weeks, the parties being at liberty to have it mentioned in the meantime if the compromise had been carried through.

*

DOMINION TRUST LIQUIDATION.

As is not unusual in the case of companies in forced liquidation, the fees of the lawyers and accountants soon make a large hole in the remaining assets. There has been much criticism in the Vancouver Press lately regarding the heavy cost already incurred in this liquidation, and there seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Justice Murphy's forecast that there will be nothing left for the creditors. This will only add to the clamancy of a flagrant financial scandal.

*

The Customs revenue of Canada for the month of January amounted to $10,000,000, being an increase of 100 per cent. on the revenue for January, 1915.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

LONDON FUR SALES.

January 18 to 31, 1916.

In their report (January 18 to 31) on the above London fur sales, Messrs. P. R Poland and Son, 110, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., state: "Since the last October sales, business in the fur trade has remained good, and in the present auctions a general desire was shown to renew stocks. French and British buyers being especially numerous. The better grades of skunk did not sell so well as had been expected, though no doubt the size of the offering influenced the result; nearly all other articles sold well, and, the outlook remaining good, prices should continue firm. No excessive figures have to be noted except in the case of American opossum. Mink and otters were really the only unsaleable articles, but they depend mainly on the Central European markets. Owing to the prohibition of the export of furs into Scandinavia and the difficulty in getting licences for export, no orders were apparently executed." The following are particulars of the sales of Messrs. C. M. Lampson and Co., A. and W. Nesbit, Ltd., Fredk. Huth and Co., and Anning and Cobb, the values being compared with last October, as no sales were held last January:—

Badger.—(2 409). A very poor offering sold at October prices.

Bear, Black.—(1,434). Consisted principally of Columbia skins and advanced 20 per cent.; bought by home trade; 140s. was the highest price.

Bear, Brown.—(277). Many stale skins; sold 10 per cent. dearer.

Bear, Grizzly.—(269). Little dearer.

Bear, White.—(162). No extra good skins were catalogued, the general run of prices being from £2 10s. to £7 10s.

Beaver.—(2,200). Chiefly Canada skins, also sold on a level with October.

Cat, Civet.—(18,134). Sold at October prices.

Cat, Wild, etc.—(14,537). As usual from all parts, and sold at October prices; 17s. was paid for best Halifax Lynx Cat.

Chinchilla.—(261). Nearly all dressed and very few sold.

Ermine.—(118,370). Mostly dressed skins; good parcels of raw declined 10 per cent.; many remain unsold, perhaps owing to difficulty of working.

Fisher.—(89). Rather dearer.

Fox, Blue.—(54). Mostly Greenland. Half sold at October prices, half remain unsold.

Fox, Cross.—(344). Sold at October prices.'

Fox, Grey.—(8,558). Sold at October prices

Fox, Kitt.—(13,481). Nearly all Patagonian or South American sold 10 per cent. dearer since October. Nearly all bought by home trade.

Fox, Red.—(15,751). Good North American and Siberian skins sold at about October prices; some Norwegian were not sold; many bought for France.

Fox, Silver.—(86). With exception of two or three good parcels this offering consisted of poor crossy or dressed skins. £110 was highest price paid.

Fox, White.—(5.073). A very good collection sold 10 per cent. cheaper for best skins; others remain at October prices.

Hare, White (21,581) These few lots of dressed Siberian sold 10 per cent. dearer

Lynx. (2,463). Sold at October prices

Marten. (3 885). Sold steadily at October rate and bought by home trade

Marten, Baum. (517). Sold 10 per cent. dearer

Marten, Stone. (2,363). Comprised French, Spanish and American, and sold without change on October values

Mink.- (23,666). About 5,000 sold at low figures; 17,000 withdrawn.

Musquash, Brown.—(2,436,321). This fur was in especial favour. Best sorts, of which the quantity was not large, were 20 per cent. dearer than October, and many bought for France. Southern, which were offered in large quantities, advanced 10 per cent. Mostly taken for the home market.

Musquash, Black. (41,449). Sold somewhat irregularly, and are about 30 per cent. dearer.

Opossum, American.—(119,241). In great demand for dyeing imitation skunk, are advanced 40 per cent., principally on the best districts. 7s. 8d. was the highest price paid—a record.

Otter. (1,988). Consisted of North American and Rhodesian; very neglected. Partly sold at about October prices. Mostly remain unsold.

Raccoon.—(23,339). Good demand for England and France, and are 10 per cent. dearer. Rough skins may, however, be quoted at October figures.

Fur Seal, Dry.—(33).

Skunk.—(203,881). On the whole a really excellent offering, but did not quite realise the anticipated high figures. All I. and II. black and short stripe, which were largely in evidence, went at about October prices; long stripe, which were in short supply, advanced 30 per cent.; white are 10 per cent. dearer. Many bought for Great Britain and France. 25s. 6d. was highest price paid.

Wolf.—(17,778). Sold at full October prices, and purchased for French and English markets

Wolverine.—(255). Best dark 25 per cent. cheaper than October. Other sorts show no change.

◆

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A London firm of provision merchants and fish curers desire the addresses of Canadian exporters of fish.

A papermaker's agent in Manchester is desirous of obtaining the agencies of Canadian manufacturers of mechanical sulphite and soda, wood pulp, leather boards, and kraft, grease-proof and wrapping papers, who are in a position to undertake export trade.

A Montreal manufacturer's agent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of glazed box papers.

A Montreal manufacturing company ask to be placed in correspondence with exporters of cocoanut oils, greases, resin, and other oils.

*

The Pacific Cable Board announces that the deferred (L.C.O.) and week-end cable (T.W.T.) services between the United Kingdom and Australasia have now been resumed

Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
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Scandinavian (to St. John, N.B.) Feb. 15
Pretorian (to St. John, N.B.) ... Feb. 18
Sicilian (to St. John, N.B.) ... ... March 3

GLASGOW SERVICE.
British Monarch (to Boston) ... Feb. 19

LONDON SERVICE.
Corinthian (to St. John, N.B., via Havre) March 4

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103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
GLASGOW: 25, Bothwell Street.
DUNDEE: 88, Commercial Street.
LONDONDERRY 50, Foyle Street.
PLYMOUTH: 10, Millbay Road.
PARIS 47, Rue Cambon;
" Currie's, 10 Rue Auber; and
Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—MR. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Agent-General.—LT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending February 8 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Austin, Mrs. H. W.—6, Glebe Place, Chelsea.

Binden, F. H., Ottawa—Canadian Pay Office.

Burke, Right Rev. Mgr., Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.

Carrell, G., Vancouver—3, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster.

Carruthers, Maj. A. T., Peterborough—37, Linden Gardens, W.

Chisholm, Lieut. W. G. H., London—Moray Lodge, Campden Hill, W.

Colquhoun, Mrs., Winnipeg—Sunnybrae, Pront Grove, Neasden, N.W.

Crumpacker, Miss M., New York—Grand Hotel.

Deinstadt, H. L., St. John—Berners Hotel.

Dennis, Miss A. M., Halifax—4-5, Montague Street, W.C.

Durie, Pay Sgt. W. A., Ottawa—Canadian Pay Office.

Elliott, Lt. J. M., Winnipeg—Buckingham Palace Hotel.

Foster, Capt. G. M., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil.

Graham, Lt. and Mrs. C. H., Ottawa—Blackborough, Kent.

Harper, Mrs. F. A., Toronto—Grand Hotel.

Harris, Maj. and Mrs., Edmonton—9, Willie Gardens, Folkestone.

Harris, Capt. W. H. F., Red Deer—care of Lieut.-Col. Steacy, Savoy Hotel.

Harrison, Mrs. W. A., St. John, N.B.—Berners Hotel.

Houghton, J., Moose Jaw—10, Parker Street, [illegible]

Hutchison, Mrs. W. M. and N., Vancouver—care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Johnson, F., Medstead, Sask.—64, Creffield Road, Colchester.

Lessard, Maj.-Gen. F. L., Toronto—care of High Commissioner's Office.

McCaghey, Lieut. and Mrs. N. F., Quebec—Waldorf Hotel.

McLachlin, Mrs. H. F. and Misses E. H. and E. L., Ottawa—Grand Hotel, Folkestone.

Myatt, Capt. A. E., Calgary—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Napier, Charlotte, Lady—45, Elm Park Gardens.

Newcombe, Mrs. Percy, Ottawa—Langham Hotel, W.

Orr, Capt. W., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

O'Donnell, Lieut. G. T., R.A.M.C., Woodstock—Strand Palace Hotel.

Patchell, Mrs. R. T., St. John, N.B.—Westenhanger.

Pirie, Mr. and Mrs. H., Toronto—St. James's Crescent, Buckingham Gate.

Reid, Alexander, Winnipeg—38, Manchester Street, Manchester Square.

Robertson, A. J., Davidson—7, Guilford Place, W.C.

Robins, M. E., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Ross, Pay Sgt. A. T., Ottawa—Canadian Pay Office.

Rutherford, Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. R. W., Misses M. A. and V. C., and Master R. B. C., Halifax—care of Bank of Montreal.

Shaver, Lieut. J. P., Ottawa—Morley's Hotel.

Smith, F. Homer, Toronto—Royal Automobile Club.

Steacey, Lieut.-Col. Rev. R. H., Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.

Stevenson, Mr. G., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Upshall, N. M., London—Haxell's Hotel.

Vassie, Mrs., St. John, N.B.—2, Grenville Place, W.

Webster, Mrs. H. W., Winnipeg—5, Laurence Mansions, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

Weir, Fl. Sub. Lt. R. M., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Willey, 2nd Lieut. C. M., R.G.A., Kingsville, Ont.—64, Lonsdale Road, Barnes.

Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. K. F. A., Kingston—Hotel Cecil.

Williams, Arthur H., R.N.A.S., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

*

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Munsey.—"South America: A Land of the Future," J. W. McConaughey; "The Poetry of the Great War," R. Le Gallienne; "The Automobile in War," H. C. Felton; "Louis Botha, Man of His Word"; "Nothing But the Truth" (complete novel), O. R. Cohen and J. V. Greig.

Canada Monthly (15 cents).—"Canada's Second Winter of the War." J. Carmichael.

Rod and Gun (15 cents).—"Game Farming for Pleasure and Profit," E. T. Martin; "The Restigouche," M. G. MacWhirter; "A Moose Hunt in Northern Quebec," R. W. Salisbury; "A Canoe Trip Through Algonquin Park," J. S. Seel.

*

THE SAVOY THEATRE.

A glance at the names appearing in the cast of "The Case of Lady Camber," a four-act play by H. A. Vachell, gives one a feeling of certainty that an evening spent at the Savoy Theatre will be interesting. Nor is one disappointed. It is a thoroughly good play, and must be added to Mr. H. B. Irving's long list of successes.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, February 11.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, February 12.—R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Wednesday, February 16.—S.s. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, February 18.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, February 19.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

Monday, February 21.—S.s. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, February 23.—S.s. *Lapland* (American), Liverpool to New York).

Friday, February 25.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, February 26.—S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.

S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.

Monday, February 28.—S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday March 1.—S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, March 2.—S.s. *Kroonland* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, March 3.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, March 4.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.s. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to Montreal.

Wednesday, March 8.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, March 10.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, March 11.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Monday, March 13.—S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, March 15.—R.M.S. *Finland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, March 17.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St John.

Saturday, March 18.—S.s. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.

R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

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EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 528. Vol. XLI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.
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Your attention is specially directed to page 234 of this issue.

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Silver	1,621,000	1,876,736	
Lead	1,918,000	1,771,877	
Copper	10,006,000	6,121,319	
Zinc	1,555,000	346,125	
Coal	5,414,000	6,338,385	
Coke	1,490,000	1,407,462	
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917	
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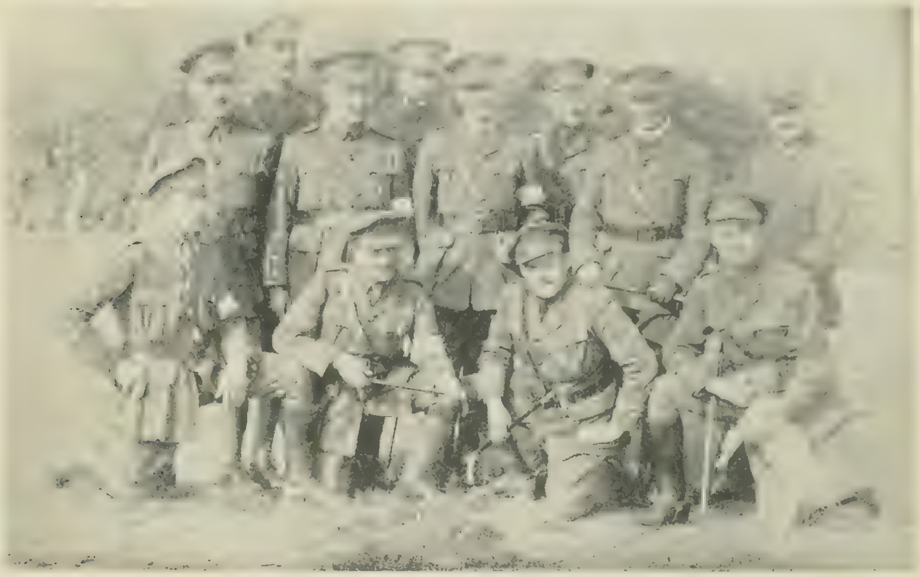

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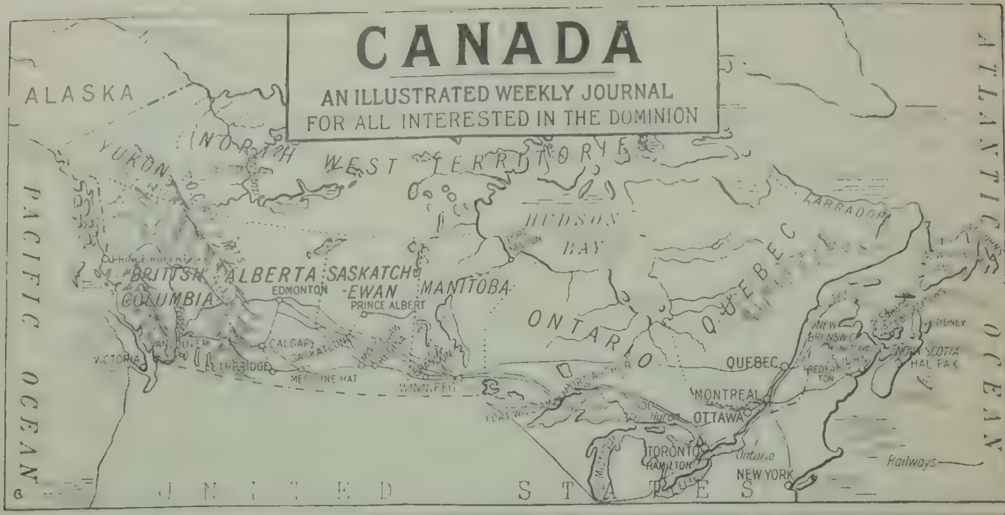

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REPRISALS.

THE last Zeppelin raid, which brought the number of civilians killed by this essentially German method of "frightfulness" up to 266, has brought the question of reprisals into the forefront of controversy.

Sir William Osler, the great Canadian, whose views on moral philosophy are received with as much respect as his decisions in diagnosis, protests unequivocally in a letter to the *Times* against reprisals, for fear that "we shall stain our hands in the blood of the innocent." Many of the prominent men who have taken part in this controversy take the same view, and the reasons they give do honour to their sentiments. The case for reprisals has been put forward most ably, perhaps, by Professor J. H. Morgan, whose sketches from the front in the *Nineteenth Century* have delighted so many readers.

Professor Morgan was in France and Flanders as Commissioner for the Home Office, and has been investigating German atrocities in France and Flanders. The reasons he gives why reprisals should be undertaken with the object of preventing further German massacres of British women and children by their Zeppelin raids are very ably and cogently expressed in his letter in the *Times*. He has had very exceptional and peculiar opportunities during the course of his exhaustive investigations for studying the psychology of the modern Hun in his method of atrocities and long planned and systematised "frightfulness," and his considered opinion should carry grave weight. Of the two protagonists, we incline to the view of Professor Morgan, who is joined by Lord Rosebery and many other well-known public men. While having the greatest respect for the idealism of Sir William Osler and those who share his views in this matter, we would follow the advice of the man on the spot.

The argument of Professor Morgan's, which appeals to us with greatest force, is contained in this paragraph of his letter:—

> But the crucial question, both as regards the expediency and the morality of air reprisals, is their effect on the civil population of Germany. I confess that it is just because they will hit that population hard that I think them both justified and salutary. I say this in no spirit of indiscriminate vindictiveness or blind hatred—hatred, as a great Frenchman has said, *c'est la colère des faibles*—but because I believe that these Zeppelin raids are largely, if not principally, designed to gratify the civil population of Germany

with those sensations not only of military prowess but of sanguinary delight. No one can doubt this who reads the carefully-inspired articles in the German newspapers. They betray a ghoulish satisfaction in the feeling that the war is being carried into every vi[illegible] and every home (I quote almost the very words of the *Neue Frei Presse*). The only way to deal with this is to convince the civil population of Germany that their lust for slaughter will recoil on their own infatuated heads. The civil population of Germany is *particeps criminis* with its Government, and it is this very population which, in innumerable cases, has stoned, spat upon, insulted, and threatened the convoys of helpless prisoners in their midst. It is this population whose insatiable fury is fed by the German soldiers at the front with triumphant recitals of their bloody cruelties. I speak of what I know.

This competent observer of German brutalities is definitely of opinion that by entering upon reprisals there is a strong probability that further indiscriminate slaughter of our women and children would cease. If we can prevent the wanton destruction of our women and children, would even the Bench of Bishops veto the experiment?

It is obvious that we do not know for certain that reprisals would be successful in this case, otherwise the Government would be grievously to blame for not having undertaken reprisals long ago, and saved many innocent lives; but we do know its success in other instances. The deliberate and callous brutality shown by the Germans to French prisoners was immediately modified directly the French Government gave official notice of reprisals.

The moment the German prisoners in France experienced the first restrictions they whimpered and wept, and the German Government could not afford to indulge their ferocity at the risk of causing unnecessary discontent among the prisoners' relatives and friends. We have not learnt that the British and Russian prisoners were equally relieved, though in some camps their conditions were ameliorated.

When Germany commenced the sinking of mail boats and merchant vessels by her submarines, she was safe from reprisals, but had she possessed mail boats and merchantmen on the high seas would she have initiated that murderous and cowardly campaign? We think not. A few boatloads of German women and children landed in Germany after even half a day in open boats would have so harrowed the feelings of their fellow-countrymen that their Government would not have dared continue their callous work. A deliberate announcement in the neutral Press that reprisals on German towns by allied aircraft has been decided on would reach the ears of every German town within the radius of action. After the first reprisals, if the bombs were accompanied by the scattering of notices announcing that these attacks on civilian life and property were solely due to German infraction of the laws of war and humanity, it would force the German Government to face the question with their own people. Judging by analogy and our dearly bought knowledge of the psychology of the modern Hun, there would be only one result.

The advocates of reprisals are not thinking of our dead, slaughtered in the night by bombs dropped aimlessly on civilian homes. They merely desire to take the only possible steps available to us to-day to stop further useless slaughter of our civilian population by a retaliation which there are very good grounds for believing would achieve this object.

Canada may have the same problem to face in the near future. Certain outrages we know to have been caused by Germans, or paid for with German gold. The destruction of the Parliament House at Ottawa may prove to be another instance. Canada holds hostages on whom it may be necessary—before this great evil has been finally crushed—to exact pains and penalties to protect innocent Canadian lives.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Fire, and After. The Commissioners appointed to investigate the cause of the fire at the Dominion Parliament Buildings are now engaged in their task. Until they have issued their report it would be premature to adopt any conclusion as to whether it was accidental or whether it was the work of an incendiary. At the opening of the evidence Mr. Pringle, one of the Commissioners, pointed out that in the United States a destructive fire was caused by spreading a special liquid over some papers; while the Chief Architect of the Buildings explained that the desks and fittings of the Reading Room were extremely inflammable, and added: "If anyone had wanted to burn the building he could not have selected a more vulnerable spot." In the report of the Commissioner of the Dominion Police, presented to Parliament last week, that officer has arrived at the conclusion that there is no reason to believe that the fire was the result of a malicious act. The national loss which Canada has sustained has aroused world-wide sympathy, expression to which has been given in cablegrams not only from all quarters of the Empire, but also from our Allies. Should the outbreak be found to have been the work of an enemy, the feeling of sympathy will not only be intensified but will be mingled with resentment.

As it is, popular feeling has already warmly seized upon the incident, and the result has been a strong recrudescence of anti-German feeling. This has reached its extreme form in Calgary, where mixed crowds of civilians and soldiers have attacked and destroyed hotel and other premises suspected to have belonged to persons of enemy origin. In Ottawa and Toronto an agitation is proceeding against Germans in Government positions, and it has apparently been so far successful that the Superintendent of Dredging under the Dominion Government, who was born in Germany, has been dismissed. In Toronto an Anti-German League has been formed, with the motto: "No German goods, labour, or immigrants." Not least significant, though not at all surprising, is the decision of a mass meeting in Berlin, Ontario, to present a petition asking that the name of the city—whose inhabitants are largely of German descent—should be changed to one more in keeping with the national sentiment.

* * *

Americans and the Plotters. Undoubtedly a contributory cause of this outburst of feeling has been the exposure and rumours of German plots, hatched across the International Boundary, against Canada. It is a matter of reassurance and gratification that a Ministerial announcement has been made that every precaution has been taken along the frontier to prevent damage being done by Germans from the United States, and also that the Washington Government has given an assurance that it will not allow the United States to be used as a base for attacks against Canada.

Is it only the Monroe Doctrine that dictates this policy, or is it something warmer and more human? That was a fine appeal that was made by *Life*, the popular American weekly, which pictured "our blood-cousin, John Bull," standing "with planted feet, sweating and sore beset, his muscles lame, but holding on," as "the anchor at the end of the Allies' rope in the great tug-of-war":—

> "Hold on, John Bull! There are those across the seas who care for you; who hold with you now in daylight and in dark so far as yet they may, and will gladly hold with you in face of all comers when Fate permits it. Hold on, John Bull!"

Such a reminder that "race is race, though seas divide and interests conflict," is welcome in both the Old Country and the Dominion in these times.

* * *

Immigration After the War. The subject of immigration after the war continues to attract a great deal of attention in Canada. That opinions are not agreed on the subject is evident from the belief expressed by Sir Edmund Osler at the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank that a large immigration after the war would be a detriment rather than an advantage, unless it was carefully supervised and financed, and that, in any event, it would be some time before a new population became producers. However, we may be sure that the point will not be lost sight of by the Dominion authorities, who are going thoroughly into the matter.

The symposium on "The Population of Canada" in the *Montreal Star* has received further valuable contributions since we last alluded to it. Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, urges that Canada should turn her past experience of immigration to account, and begin with a new policy fitted to her latest needs. He advocates that while not making the terms too hard, non-British people should be admitted less readily than heretofore; that the homestead laws should be reconsidered; and that the selection of lands and preparation of small farms for soldiers should be taken in hand by a Commission. Representatives of the Governments of Eastern and Western Provinces have also given their views. Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier of Quebec, feels that with the present agencies in Europe, and the present "perfectly organised" immigration service, "we do not need any longer to tell Europe who we are: it is only essential to say what we have and what we are able to do." The Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, British Columbia's Minister of Finance, lays stress on the importance of building up character in considering new immigration. As practical aims to be kept in view, besides oneness of sentiment, he emphasises clean politics, liberal land regulations, making arable lands available for settlement in communities if possible, the establishment of readily available information bureaux, and also the development of inter-Provincial as well as intra-Imperial trade.

* * *

The Banks and Recruiting. Allegations that the young men of military age engaged in banking institutions in Canada are not being encouraged to enlist have aroused considerable resentment in banking circles in the Dominion. In particular, Mr. C. A. Bogert, the General Manager of the Dominion, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of these institutions. At the annual meeting of the bank last month he pointed out that the forces of the banks had been greatly depleted as a result of the response of their employees to the call of their King and Country. In calling attention to the seriousness of the resulting position at a time like this, he suggested the adoption of a recruiting policy which would encourage enlistment of those out of employment and those who could best be spared in preference to those whose places in civil life could not be filled, and upon whose efforts depended the maintenance of the country's business at the highest stage of efficiency. In an earlier statement Mr. Bogert is reported to have declared that there are no institutions of Canada which are doing more than the Canadian banks to help the Empire in this crisis.

The figures available from the various banks show how creditably they are represented, not only by clerks, but by higher officers in the ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. From the Canadian Bank of Commerce, for instance, 750 have already taken up military duty; from the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank, over 400 each; from the Union Bank, over 300; and from the Dominion Bank and the Bank of British North America, over 200 each—many of whose names have already appeared in the casualty lists. It is a further reply to the criticisms that have been made that these numbers are being constantly added to. If the spirit shown by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor is to be taken as any criterion, there should certainly be no room for complaint. He is credited with remarking that he would rather be with his son fighting in France than be General Manager of all the banks in Canada, and to have said to one of his staff who applied for leave to enlist: "I am proud to know that you have sufficient red blood to want to go." Note may also be taken here of the splendid further contributions just made by the Canadian banks to the Patriotic Fund, in addition to the large subscription they gave at the inauguration of the fund.

* * *

A New World-Society? In discussing whether there will be a new social order at the end of the war the Toronto *Globe* speaks of the new religious spirit in the ranks of the French army, and expresses the opinion that after the war there will emerge a new world-society. Our contemporary claims that true Socialism has not suffered by the war, and says:

> Never before in the world's history were Christian Socialistic ideas given such a chance. For one thing, the individual soldier, no matter how friendless before enlisting, feels himself one with comrades in a new society. He goes a-warring not at his own charges, but as the equipped and well-considered member of a living society. Rain or shine, sick or well, he is paid a living wage: the implements of his service are provided to his hand; his needful food and clothing are supplied as never before; out of the nation's common purse his wants are ministered to, and those dependent on him are cared for in his absence, cared for in not a few instances with a more liberal provision than his presence had ever made. From beginning to end, the war is one gigantic social effort, in which each individual citizen at home feels under obligation to do his share in order that each individual soldier at the front may do his bit in the service of the common good.

It would be well if all Trade Unions and Socialistic societies would note and apply this argument.

CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

On the Threshold of a Great Era.

Experts assert (says a cablegram received by the High Commissioner's Office from the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa) that Canada is on the threshold of perhaps the most prosperous era in her history. Prompt payments of interest on mortgages reflect prosperity. The unprecedented value of the farm products for 1915, as well as the very large output of factories working on munitions of war, has suddenly brought the Dominion into a financial position scarcely hoped for as a nation for years to come. Sir Robert Borden is the authority for the statement that there is less unemployment in Canada now than a year ago.

Labour Conditions.

Labour conditions in Canada during December showed little change from those of November, though in some localities the last few weeks of the month were quiet owing to a number of factories closing down for the usual year-end repairs and stocktaking, says the official *Labour Gazette* for January, just received from Ottawa.

"On the whole, labour was well employed. Whilst there was a falling off in opportunities of employment in some districts due to the interruption of certain outside operations by the usual cold weather and the conclusion of threshing in parts of the West, this falling off was offset in some districts by other opportunities of employment, such as snow shovelling and ice cutting. There was little in the way of unemployment, except in some parts of the West and in British Columbia; and even in localities where unemployment was reported the number out of work was much lower than at the same time last year. Charity organisations reported very little in the way of relief cases, and towns and cities which last year had to make provision for distress had very few calls upon them up to the end of the month.

Business and Industrial Activity.

"Trade during the Christmas season was very good and had the effect of improving employment for clerks; also some lines of manufacture. In parts of the country the weather continued fairly mild, and building operations were proceeded with to a considerable extent; and even in parts where severe winter weather set in, some outside building and interior work was carried on. A fair amount of business activity was reported from some country districts in the West where farmers were erecting houses and barns. Agricultural operations were practically over except in a few parts of the West, where threshing was still in progress. Fishing on the whole was quiet during December. Lumbering operations continued fairly brisk, with dullness in a few quarters. Activity in mining, both coal and metalliferous, continued. Manufacturing establishments were fairly busy in general lines. In some special branches exceptional activity prevailed."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

LOUDON.—At Walmer Road Hill, Toronto, on February 2, to Mr. and Mrs. John Loudon a son; both well.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE—PIPES.—On February 11, at the Parish Church, Selling, Kent, by the Rev. Wm. Ford, M.A., Lieut. Maurice N. Burke, 3rd Battalion Canadians, son of the late David Burke, of Montreal, Canada to Fanny Ruth Chandler Pipes, daughter of the late Hon. W. T. Pipes, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

McLEAN—ALEXANDER.—At 7, Craigville Terrace, Craigton, on February 12, by Rev. L. Jenkins Jones, John Victor McLean, of Montreal, 2nd Lieutenant, 9th Royal Berks, to Christina, daughter of the late Robert Alexander, Thorntonhall.

SMITH—JONES.—At Holywell Church, Oxford, by the Rev. O. D. Wilkins, M.A., Stanley Moreton Smith, second son of Edward Smith, of Canterbury, to Sophia Beatrice Jones, youngest daughter of the late Geo. W. Jones, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ROBINSON—HAWKES.—On February 3, at Christ Church, Corning, N.Y., by the Rev W. H. Dewart, Dr. E. H. Robinson, of Toronto, to Alice Luella Hawkes, of Inniscarra, Co. Cork.

RODGER—McSKIMMING.—At U.F. Manse, Newton Mearns, on February 9, by the Rev. J. Marshall Robertson, M.A., Private James Rodger, 50th Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, to Janet Murray (Nettie) McSkimming, eldest daughter of the late William McSkimming, Maybole, and Mrs. McSkimming, Craig Road, Cathcart. (Calgary papers, please copy.)

DEATHS.

WILSON.—On February 9, at 9, Berkeley Square, W., Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B. Within 10 days of his 85th birthday.

ON SERVICE

GRINDLAY.—At Banff, Alberta, on February 10, Private John Grindlay, second son of the late Charles Grindlay, Murray Avenue, Kilsyth.

McLAREN.—On February 8, at Havre, of enteric fever, Capt. Frederick Gates McLaren, 4th Battalion 1st Canadian Contingent, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry McLaren, Hamilton, Ontario.

CANADIANS' DEEDS OF HEROISM.

Threw Themselves on Live Bombs—Daring Work by Patrols.

Describing, in a despatch to the Minister of Militia, Ottawa, the activities of the Canadian Divisions at the front during the week January 19 to 26, Sir Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian General Representative in France, says:—

"The superiority of our artillery has been well maintained. Several direct hits have been obtained on hostile machine-gun emplacements, and more than one enemy's trench mortar has been silenced by our fire.

"No combats between aeroplanes have been recorded over our lines. Several times hostile machines, acting in conjunction with the German artillery, have been beaten back by our anti-aircraft and machine-guns. On the afternoon of January 24 a Zeppelin crossed the Canadian area.

Rifles and Machine Guns Busy.

"Rifle and machine-gun fire has been unusually brisk on both sides. Enemy snipers have been active, but our snipers have caused numerous casualties among the enemy. On January 24 Lance-Cpl. Mintie, of the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion, by accurate shooting, accounted for two Germans out of a party of five. The enemy working parties have frequently been detected by our observers, and dispersed by the fire of our snipers and machine-gunners.

"The enemy has displayed little enterprise in patrolling. The few German patrols encountered have in every case retired to their trenches on the appearance of our patrols. Our reconnoitring parties and scouts have on various occasions cut the German wire and bombed the enemy working parties. The German bombs have twice been brought back to our lines by our patrols.

Scouts' Daring.

"On the night of January 23-24 Scouts Bole, Gun and Matkin, of our 8th (Winnipeg) Battalion, while near the enemy wire, observed two parties of Germans moving in the opposite direction. Crawling forward, our scouts opened fire with revolvers on the enemy party of five, wounding one German and forcing the hostile patrol to retire. Shortly afterwards the enemy reappeared. Our scouts fired, killing one German. After returning to our lines for more ammunition the scouts again went out and observed stretcher-bearers carrying away dead and wounded.

"On the night of January 24-25 a patrol of our 19th (Western Ontario) Battalion, under Lieut. Hooper and Lieut. Burnham, cut a path through the German wire up to the enemy parapet. The location of the enemy working party was ascertained. After the return of our patrol our machine-guns were turned on the working party. On the following night this patrol, passing through a gap cut in the wire, entered the German trench, and, creeping up to the German sentry, endeavoured to capture him. A scuffle ensued which aroused the enemy in near-by dug-outs. Our patrol withdrew without a casualty.

"Distinguished Conduct."

"The Distinguished Conduct Medal has recently been awarded to Pte. Harris, of the 29th (City of Vancouver) Battalion, for an exceptionally courageous act. Pte. Harris was attending the Grenade School in December, and while throwing a live bomb slipped and fell. The bomb rolled into a trench in which a number of men were standing. All of these, except one, were able to gain cover. Harris, who saw that this man was unable to move, flung himself without hesitation on top of the bomb in an effort to save his comrade. Almost immediately the bomb exploded. Harris was very seriously injured and the other man's leg broken. Both men are reported to be doing well.

"Another deed of exceptional gallantry has recently been reported. On January 11 a large mortar shell was thrown into a trench of our 31st (Alberta) Battalion, at a point where Pte. A. H. Jackson and a party of men were at work. These shells are dangerous and destructive. Realising there was little chance for any of the party, Pte. Jackson threw himself on the bomb, at the risk of being blown to pieces, seized the burning base fuse and wrenched it out."

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A NIGHT BOMBING ATTACK.

Canadians' Plucky Dash.

A more detailed narrative is available regarding an affair which took place at the front at the beginning of the month, and then described simply as a night bombing attack, says an Exchange Telegraph Company's special correspondent. The young Canadian officer who led his men through the barbed wire into the enemy trenches, it is stated, was wounded nine times.

Once the barbed wire entanglements were cut, the Canadians bounded forward like Alaskan deer, ready to throw their bombs. A Prussian sentry started up to sound the gong and give the alarm; but quick as lightning the Canadian officer's revolver spoke, and the sentry fell forward, dead. The Prussians were now aroused, and flares burst forth all along the line, dispelling the darkness and making it as clear almost as noonday. The men from Canada, however, did not pause to reflect on the inequality of the numbers revealed to their gaze, nor upon the fact that they were "up against" a trench full of the Prussian Guard. They rushed in pell-mell, throwing their bombs as they went, and bayoneting freely, their leader, already wounded, ever in the thick of the fray.

The Guardsmen had been taken by surprise, and rushed in wild confusion from their dug-outs, some of them crying "Kamerad, Kamerad!" One held up his hands and shouted in English that he wished to surrender; but a rifle pointing from behind through his upraised arms revealed the ruse. A revolver bullet settled the first man's account, and the second went down with a bayonet in his chest.

A CANADIAN DUG-OUT "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

Further up the line a machine gun had been brought into action and was just beginning to get dangerous when a well-directed bomb sent it and its operator flying into space. Hand-to-hand some of the Canadians encountered the Prussians, exacting a heavy toll. They carried everything before them, and at the end could go no further, as a heap of dead bodies and demolished trench barred the way.

Across a Bullet-Swept Space.

The return journey to the British trenches had now to be made, across a bullet-swept space, lit up by the numerous flares. One of the Canadians was dragging back the lifeless body of a comrade, while another was supporting a tall, well-built countryman, from whose temples the blood was pouring. As they emerged in the open another machine gun opened fire. The Canadians, weary with their exertions, looked like being swept away before the withering fire. They halted for an instant while one of their number sent a bomb hurtling through the air. It was the luckiest shot of the whole affair, for it fell right on the machine gun, silencing it and the gunner for ever. The party again advanced slowly, and the man who was carrying the dead body of his comrade had perforce to abandon the body when the entanglements were reached again. Thus 23 of the party of 25 returned, having accounted for about double of their number, demolished two machine guns, and destroyed a considerable portion of trench.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

Richardson, Capt. G. T., 2nd Batt. (E. Ontario Regt.).

Died

Duff, Lieut.-Col. H. R., Army Medical Corps.
McLaren, Capt. F. G., 4th Batt. (Central Ontario Regt.).

Wounded

Kent, Lieut. S. H., 10th Batt. (W. Canada
Thomas, Lieut. E. A., 4th Mounted Rifles
Trimmer, Lieut. A. S., 10th Batt. (W. Canada)
West, Lieut. R. D., 27th Batt.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. A. Bazeley.

Second Lieut. Rolland Arthur Bazeley, 9th Royal Sussex Regiment (killed in France on January 29), was the son of Mr. Ernest A. Bazeley, of Woodlands, Ottery St. Mary, and nephew of the late Sir Charles MacGregor, Quartermaster-General of India. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School and the Agricultural College, Aspatria, and worked for two years in the teak forests of Burma. He then went to British Columbia and acquired a small farm. He came to England in one of the reinforcing drafts for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and obtained his commission in the 9th Royal Sussex Regiment in March, 1915, proceeding to France early in December.

Capt. L. W. Bingay.

THE LATE CAPT. L. W. BINGAY.

Photo: Lambert Weston & Son, Folkestone.

Captain Lloyd Woolsey Bingay, 8th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force ("Little Black Devils"), who was severely wounded in the trenches near Armentières on January 12, and died in No. 24 General Hospital at Etaples, on January 30, was descended from an old United Empire Loyalist family which founded the town of Shelburne, N.S. He was born in Yarmouth, N.S., and was for some time on the Montreal *Star*, joining the staff of the Port Arthur *Evening Chronicle* as news editor in 1909. He always took a great interest in military matters, and held a captaincy in the 96th Lake Superior Regiment. He saw service with the Nova Scotia Regiment in the South African War. At the outbreak of this war Captain Bingay was the first man to volunteer at the head of the Lakes. He recruited a half-company (120 men) in Port Arthur, and was in charge of the Port Arthur and Fort William companies which went to Valcartier in August, 1914. Captain Bingay leaves a widow, who is at present staying in London.

Lieut.-Col H R. Duff.

Lieut.-Col. Hew Ramsay Duff, Canadian Army Medical Corps (died on service), was the son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Duff, police magistrate, of Kingston, Ontario, where he was born in September, 1857. He was educated at Kingston Grammar School and Queen's University, where he received his M.D. degree in 1884. From the time he entered the profession he was much devoted to military work, and held numerous appointments in the Canadian Services, both military and civil. He served as administrative medical officer for the Quebec Tercentenary Celebrations in 1908, and in the same year became President of the Army Medical Corps Board of Survey for Ottawa and district. He volunteered for service during the war in South Africa and served with the Royal Canadian Dragoons and 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles (1899-1901), receiving the Queen's medal with four clasps. He afterwards received from the Canadian Government the Long Service Decoration. Col. Duff was gazetted for service with the Canadian Contingent in August of last year.

Capt. F. G. McLaren.

Captain Frederick Gates McLaren (died at Havre on February 8 of enteric fever) was the youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry McLaren, of Hamilton, Ontario. He belonged to the 13th Royal Regiment of Hamilton.

Capt. G. T. Richardson.

Captain G. T. Richardson, 2nd Batt. (killed), belonged to the 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston, Ontario, and came across with the First Contingent.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Thursday, February 10.

50 killed : 87 wounded.

Killed.

R.H.A.—Ryder 1552 E

2nd Brig., F.A.—Gulliver, 85723 W.

4th Brig., F.A.—Livingstone, 446 W.; Taylor, 83160 Bdr. R. M.; Thomas, 413 C.

Borden's Machine-gun Bty.—Brennan, 258 J. A.

7th Batt. (British Columbia).—Williams, 17184 W. H.

8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).—Riel, 1295 P.

15th Batt. (48th Highlrs.)—Edgar, 46573 T.

16th Batt. (Canadian Scottish).—McEneaney, A 20872 J. A.

19th Batt.—Pightling, 55773 J.; Rose; 406381 P.

20th Batt.—Clarke, 57381 E.

21st Batt.—Wilkie, 60062 E.

24th Batt.—Cole, 66138 W. J.; McKenna, 65698 Cpl. A.

26th Batt.—Morrell, 69550 G. M.

27th Batt.—Blackwell, 71877 D. W.; Palmer, 71945 A. G.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, now Reported Killed.

25th Batt.—Bird, 67193 S. C.; Eaton, 67343 S. B.; Gardiner, 68340 J.; McDonald, 67627 D. D.; McKim, 67347 W.; Taylor, 67268 A.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

8th Batt.—Howlett, 1455 H.

13th Batt. (5th R. Highlrs.).—Bailey, 24201 H. R.; Smile, 63841 J.

15th Batt.—Scott, 27951 J.S.

Died of Wounds.

R.H.A.—Twitt, 85368 Cpl. H. G.

4th Brig., F.A.—McLean, 454 J.

P.P.C.L.I.—Kelly, 51289 J.; McLean, 22936 D.; O'Keefe, 23561 A.

5th Batt. (Western Canada).—Powell, 440985 H.E.

10th Batt. (Western Canada).—Munro, 430080 R.

16th Batt.—Menzies, 21732 J.

20th Batt.—McJarrow, 57457 R. H.

25th Batt.—Prime, 67071 L.-Cpl. R.

Accidentally Killed.

7th Batt.—Coleman, 16294 W.

Died.

P.P.C.L.I.—Blatch, 22033 Cpl. A.; Shipton, A11015 J. C.

2nd Divl. Amm. Col.—Chapman, 300033 Bdr. J. H.

8th Batt.—Smyth, 2867 A.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Died.

10th Batt.—Lloyd, 20691 G.

Died as Prisoners of War

15th Batt.—Henderson, 27494 A. A.; Warden, 27764 L.Cpl. G.

Previously Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War, now Reported Died as a Prisoner of War.

16th Batt.—Annand, 29176 A.

Wounded.

L. Strathcona's Horse.—Stallard, 2472 C.

1st Brig. Fld. Arty.—Arnold, 40124 Bdr. F. S.

2nd Brig. Fld. Arty.—Bertrand, 41180 E.; Eastlake, 72026 C. M.; Edwards, 41391 W. G.; McDonald, 41842 J. J.

3rd Brig. Fld. Arty. Dunbar, 42479 Cpl. H. C.; Gilmore, 42492 C. F.; Thomas, 40267 F. A.

4th Brig. Fld. Arty.—Gregg, 425 J.; Tapson, 83237 Sgt. G. C.

1st Heavy Baty. Fld. Arty.—Sinnott, 300128 T. H.

Motor Machine Gun Service.—Younghusband, 15445 J. L.

P.P.C.L.I.—Hanlon, 22752 H.; Ladders, 475913 Sgt. B. H.; McCormack, 22897 J. J.; Mawdsley, A11137 J. B.; Popey, 1716 L.-Sgt. W. J.; Ramsden, McG142 F. C.; Rowland, McG156 A. J. H.; Sawer, 876 Cpl. J.; Scott, 1090 F. A.

5th Batt.—Churik, A40458 J.

7th Batt.—Berry, 77024 T. R., Collings, 77003 W. E.; Phillips, 429765 E.; Redford, 77018 E.

8th Batt.—Loxley, A22108 L.-Cpl. W. H.; Martin, 1091 Cpl. J. R.; Musto, A22289 W.; Nicholson, A22293 T.; Paul, 460621 D.

10th Batt.—Lawson, 46448 A. J.; Shepherd, 426487 C.; White, A34245 A. F.

13th Batt. Elliot, 408070 G.; Leighton, 408139 A.

14th Batt. (R. Montreal Regt.).—Belisle, 26400 Cpl. J.; Campbell, 404292 H.; Gionais, A44131 B.; Letourneau, 26342 W.; McLean, A44123 C.; Scott, 26636 Cpl. R.

15th Batt.—Bacon, 27313 W. G.; Brown, 47818 A.; Callaghan, 22536 M.; Fairley, 23517 C.; Hargreaves, 27691 C.; Smith, 47953 S. E.; Strain, 47957 W.

16th Batt.—Alexander, A20935 J.; Denholm, 29316 L.-Cpl. J.; Fuller, A20849 J. C.; Gemmel, A20055 Sgt. H. W. R.; Hickmott, 29451 T.; Mann, 77344 J.; Rainey, A20451 J.; Roberts, A20896 L. M.

18th Batt.—Cooper, 406056 R.; Stennings, 53163 B.; Sullivan, 54335 M.

19th Batt.—Bryan, 55373 Cpl. W. T.; Fallis, 55200 L.-Cpl. S. E.; Pattinson, 56097 J.

21st Batt.—Alexander, 59006 H.; Easter, 59287 W.; Harris, 412602 J.; Jackson, 59198 S.; Paver, 59781 W. J.; Wright, 412445 J. A.

24th Batt. Grady, 65380 J.; Morton, 66248 G. E.; Wilmot, 66065 J.

25th Batt Harnett, 68434 Cpl. T. M.; Johnson, 68458 L.-Cpl. T.; Neits, 67462 C.; Wentworth, 412328 J.

26th Batt. Cripps, 453005 J.

27th Batt. Andrews, 71135 Sgt. E. E.; Fisher, 71233 Cpl. W.; Kirkwood, 71817 W. H.; MacFarquhar, 71174 J.; McRae, 71186 A. J.; Owen, 71506 E. F.; Sellick, 71518 A. G.

29th Batt. Aston, 76166 W. A.; Gilland, 75353 W.

A.S.C. Reder, 1242 M.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, now Reported Wounded and Missing.

7th Batt. Tattrie, 17063 A.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Rejoined.

7th Batt. Roach, 429651 P.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War.

10th Batt. Green, A33286 R.

CANADIANS BACK FROM GERMANY.

Repatriated Prisoners' Stories—Insufficiency of Food.

THE seven repatriated prisoners of war, whose names were announced in last week's *Canada*, are now in the Queen Alexandra Military Extension Hospital, Millbank, London. They are:—Privates 10099 A. Ashleigh, 3rd. Batt.; 16869 T. Cannon, 7th Batt.; 50 J. W. Green, 8th Batt.; 24101 A. S. Herber, 13th Batt.; 813 R. D. Lang, 8th Batt.; 17141 J. O. Mackie, 7th Batt.; and 13291 S. Van Mill, 5th Batt. One unwounded Canadian was a member of the same party from Germany—23415 D. Millici, 7th Batt., an Italian, whose mind is affected.

These Canadians for the most part corroborate the stories already told of the wretched conditions prevailing in the prison camps in Germany, and especially complain of the lack of sufficient food.

Scarcity of Food.

Pte. Thomas Cannon was a prisoner in Germany from May 1, 1915, to February 1, 1916. From the information he brings it appears beyond question that at least part of Germany's civilian population and men employed as prisoners' guard are feeling the effects of Britain's blockade. While in Munster Camp Cannon heard that carts which were bringing supplies of bread to the prisoners were raided by women, who attacked the drivers, knocking them off the carts, and seizing the bread. Another evidence is that the German guards at the prison camp were so hungry that they habitually bought from the Russians the black bread served out to those prisoners.

Cannon also tells of the blowing up of a large ammunition factory at Munster on December 22, when at least 300 lives were lost. The explosion occurred at 6.30 p.m., the force of it breaking every window in Munster, and it was not until the next morning that the resulting fires were got under control. "We thought at first it was the British troops bombarding the place," said Cannon, "and we were very much disappointed when we found that this wasn't the case."

A Week in the Open.

Cannon got three wounds before he was taken prisoner, one on the right thigh, another in his left shoulder (which has paralysed his hand), and the third in his left knee, smashing the knee-cap. He lay out in the open, from April 24 to May 1, before the Germans would consent to take him in. They spoke to him, but refused even to give him water. One of them, however, did offer, for five francs, to fetch him a drink. Cannon gave the money, but he saw no more of the German or the money, and nothing at all of the drink.

When the Germans swept on to the trench among the little handful of Canadians left there alive, a big German sergeant yelled out, "What shall we do with them? Let's hang the b——." One of the 7th looked at him. "That's more than you can do," he said. For answer, the Hun pulled out his revolver and shot the Canadian. Just then Cannon fell face downward with his first wound, and there he was left.

During his attempt to crawl away over the bodies of his dead companions Cannon was shot again, and a few days later he received his third wound. "Next morning, when I felt properly done," said Cannon, "I asked the first German who came along to take me prisoner. All he replied was, "Nothing doing," and I got the same answer when I asked for water. Then I said. 'Then for Christ's sake shoot me.' The German went on his way, and I became unconscious."

Sent to the Prison Camp.

When he awoke he found two Germans bending over him, and he was taken to a building and given coffee, but no attention whatever was paid to his wounds until, perched on the top of a horse-drawn van, he had been taken to a town, and from there to Rouliers, where a Belgian nurse cut his clothes away and dressed his wounds, and where he had his first meal of potato soup and black bread he could not eat. Then he was sent to Oberhausen, where he underwent two operations, and on September 25 was sent to the Münster Camp.

"There we had burnt barley (they called it coffee)," said Cannon, "at five in the morning, but you had to fetch it if you wanted any, and I couldn't walk. The next meal was at eight, consisting of eight ounces of black bread, and at noon we got a pint of potato soup. Most of the fellows walked out when it came in, because of the stench. Three pounds of pickled haddock was added, to be divided among 28 of us, and this also stank. At five we had another pint of soup.

"Parcels did arrive from England, but I know mine didn't come at all for five weeks. What became of them I don't know. We had four window curtains each instead of a blanket, and there were 250 of us to a room."

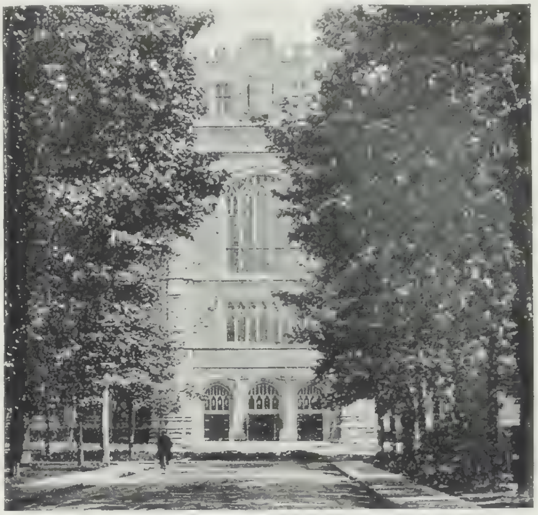
Anybody who wants to send things to Munster Camp that will be appreciated, says Cannon, should send tea, sugar, and canned goods. That's what the boys want.

Coming through Germany, Cannon found women doing all the navvying work plate-laying and filling carts and few men were to be seen anywhere.

Wandering in the Cross-fire.

Private J. O. Mackie was also wounded at the Ypres fighting. When his company being out of ammunition were ordered to retire, he was left behind, and shortly afterwards, finding himself wandering in the cross-fire from the Canadians and the Germans, he jumped into the German trench, from which he was chased by the Huns, who told him that as the shells were from his own men he could get out and take his chance amongst them.

Mackie got out, but he got out on the other side of the trench, was taken prisoner, sent to Rouliers, then to two hospitals at Paderborn, and ultimately, on October 6, to Sennelager, where he stayed until February 1. At Paderborn the doctor, he says, never used anæsthetics. He went from Rouliers to Paderborn in the company of Captain Harvey, who, he understands, died at the latter place.


THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM, OTTAWA.
The temporary meeting-place of the Dominion Parliament.

The food at Sennelager was "such as no civilised person would wish to eat," being much worse than at Paderborn. Mackie says there is no doubt about the Germans being short of food. He knew for a fact that prisoners who received parcels often gave their ordinary food to the sentry, who sent it out to his children "on the sly." When British prisoners refused to go to work in the mines and factories they were put in prison, and their parcels and mails were confiscated. Those who did go to work found all the Germans complaining of shortage of food. Nearly all the Germans Mackie talked to had, he found, worked in England.

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CANADIAN NURSE BACK FROM SERBIA.

Accompanying the second party of British nurses who arrived in London from Serbia last Saturday was Miss L. J. Whitehead, of Three Rivers, Quebec. Miss Whitehead, who wore male attire while undertaking field duties, went to Serbia as a chaffeur with the first British Field Hospital, and later was with the Scottish Hospital Unit when they fell into the hands of the enemy at Krushevats. She parted from them in Belgrade, and was in the hands of German as well as Austrian authorities before she received the passport which enabled her to travel homewards. She says she cannot complain of the treatment extended to her.

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According to a statement by the Militia Department the average enlistment for Overseas service during January was 1,000 daily. The total enlistments in Canada to date number 240,000

CANADIAN SERVICES IN LONDON

To Commemorate the Landing of the First Contingent in France.

On Thursday, February 10, the anniversary of the landing of the First Canadian Contingent in France, a special service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and a memorial Mass was said at Westminster Cathedral.

St. Margaret's was crowded in every part, many persons being unable to obtain admittance. About a thousand Canadian soldiers were present, and the congregation included, among others, Sir George and Lady Perley, Mrs. Irvine Robertson, General Carson (representing Major-General Sir Sam Hughes), Lady Strathcona, the Marchioness of Donegall, Lord Glenconner, Sir Clifford Sifton, Sir Max Aitken, M.P., Sir Edward Coates, M.P., Lady Drummond, Colonel Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Lady Jephson, Lady Kirkpatrick, Sir Charles Lucas, Lady Northcote, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Robert Nivison, Colonel Sir William Osler, Sir Charles Russell, Lady Hanbury-Williams, Sir Thomas Skinner, Sir Trevor Dawson, Sir Richard McBride, Sir John Anderson, Professor John Cox, General Rutherford, Colonel Donald Armour, Mr. I. Hamilton Benn, M.P., Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Colonel Hodgetts, Major Kersey, Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., Colonel Ingersoll Merritt, Colonel W. Grant Morden, Dr. G. R. Parkin, Colonel the Hon. R. A. Pyne, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. Richard Reid, Mr. John Howard, Colonel P. Pelletier, Mr. John A. Reid, Mr. G. McLaren Brown, Brigadier-General McDougall, Major-General Robinson, Colonel Ross, Colonel Batty, Major Regan, Major P. E. Gray, Major Lund, Major Mackenzie, Major A. G. Carruthers, Mr. W. M. Dobell, Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon, Major W. H. Bayley, Major Osborne, Captain the Rev. E. A. Pugsley, Captain C. A. Wells, Surgeon-General Carleton Jones, Lieut.-Col. Adami, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Turnbull. Mr. Fred C. Salter was represented by Mr. H. V. Caldwell.

The service was conducted by Bishop Ryle, Dean of Westminster, assisted by Col. the Rev. R. H. Steacey (Director of the Canadian Chaplain Service), and the Rev. Jocelyn Perkins; while an address was given by the Rev. Canon Carnegie, rector of St. Margaret's.

Answering the Call of Duty.

Speaking of the call of duty—which was the call of God—Canon Carnegie said it had been heard not only in England alone. Her children in the great Dominions beyond the Seas had heard the call of the blood, the call to defend the spiritual heritage of the race, and they, too, had responded wholeheartedly, and without demur or hesitation ranged themselves and all they possess by the side of the Motherland in her hour of need. It had been the most momentous and inspiring episode in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. War was a ghastly evil, but this war had done great things for us and gave promise of doing greater things still. "The British Empire has proved itself to be a reality, and a spiritual reality, an outward and visible expression of spiritual forces which make for human well-being and happiness, an organised means through which mankind may be brought beneath their sway and urged forward by them along the path of civilised progress. We are partners in a mighty enterprise, the full significance of which will gradually unfold itself. The winning of the war is but a preliminary condition which must be established before we can set about our allotted task."

Pointing out that we must learn to think and feel Imperially before we can hope to act Imperially, Canon Carnegie said intimate social intercourse was a potent means to this end, and the conditions now existing here in England were peculiarly favourable to such intercourse on an unprecedented scale. He expressed the hope that the short services which had been arranged for Sunday afternoons would answer the further purpose of providing a common meeting-ground and means of establishing links of social sympathy and intercourse. He announced that at the first of these services, to be held to-morrow at 4 p.m., the Archbishop of Canterbury had promised to be the preacher.

At Westminster Cathedral.

At Westminster Cathedral Major the Right Rev. Monsignor Burke, of Toronto, who is attached to the Canadian Chaplain Service, officiated.

Cardinal Bourne, in a short address, said the young men of Canada in ever-growing numbers had come forward to take their part in showing in the greatest Empire that the world had ever seen a unity of purpose such as the past ages had never witnessed. This they had done not under compulsion, but urged simply and solely by conscience and the love of their native land.

"We of the Motherland," the Cardinal continued, "are glad to-day to join in your thanksgiving and in your supplications for the future. We look forward together to that day, for which we hope and pray, upon which this terrible conflict is to end in ultimate victory. Go forward with courage to the task that still awaits you. Think of the doings of those who have gone before you, and emulate their heroic deeds. Go forward determined to do your duty, whatever that duty may be, and to show yourselves worthy of the faith which is the source of all your strength. Go forward for your God, your country, and your King."

Apart from a contingent from the Canadian Pay and Record Office in London under Captain Redmayne, there was no organised representation of the Canadian battalions in England, but the impressive service was attended by a large number of nurses, Canadian soldiers on leave, and relatives and friends of those on active service or who have fallen in the war.

AN IMPRESSION OF ST. MARGARET'S.

The subdued tramp of many feet, the surging forward of men, then rows and rows of khaki uniforms settling into place, and the fresh, healthy faces of men living an out-of-door life facing towards the east as the Canadian soldiers take their seats.

Since war burst upon the Empire Canadians have made their own certain dates which shall be remembered in history. February 10 is not the least significant. It was the great step towards the solemn anniversaries connected with the memorable fighting around Ypres, which is seared into the hearts and minds of Canadians. For "as long as brave deeds retain the power to fire the blood of Anglo-Saxons, the stand made by the Canadians in those desperate days will be told by fathers to their sons."

One looks at that great body of soldiers and wonders afresh at the simple selflessness of it all.

Here and there is a ribbon that speaks of South Africa. No untried boy this, who rushed into Hell unthinkable without realising the price of patriotism. A man who had seen the British Empire in the making in South Africa is seeing, in these days, that Empire welded together to fight a dishonourable and savage enemy, with South Africa playing a generous part.

Many of the soldiers have lines on their faces of experience and of pain, but the majority are young and active and eager. One studies the faces, and then the nearest badges, which tell the initiated something of the home Provinces and of the experiences of these soldiers. Some indicate that the wearer has not yet crossed the Channel, but others proclaim the tale of months of warfare and of a face to face encounter with Death and with everyday Heroism.

From Across the Ocean.

Many have travelled thousands of miles to cross the ocean. Some are Western men who know the call of the open spaces and the lure of the hills which "soar in scorn, as still as death, as stern as fate." Others are townsmen from the East, or from small villages and lonely farms scattered between East and West. The sight of a shoulder badge sets one weaving stories of all that lies behind a uniform, a number, and the name of Private Blank.

"O God our help in ages past" rang out with a significance unknown in pre-war days. "Be Thou our guide while troubles last, and our eternal home" was the prayer that went up from that crowded church in all sincerity.

"God is our hope and strength; a very present help in trouble," announces the Psalm which tells generation after generation that "He maketh wars to cease in all the world."

The prayers in the Lesser Litany for the fighting men take on a new meaning in that church filled with soldiers and with those associated with them. There are women present in black, who have given to the cause more than lip-service; there are men who have sent their well-beloved sons; there are girls whose lovers are fighting for them and for all British women.

One listens to the simple plea for a closer unity between the various parts of the Empire, while the light comes through the plain east window which replaces the historic splendid glass now put away for safety, and shines on the arches and pillars and on the famous monuments and windows. Then to the music of the Russian National Anthem that great hymn, "God the All-Terrible!" re-sounds through the church. The last words might have been written for Canadians:—

So shall Thy children in thankful devotion
  Laud Him Who saved them from peril abhorred,
Singing in chorus from ocean to ocean,
  Peace to the nations and praise to the Lord.

The National Anthem is sung with meaning, slowly the choir and priests move to the vestry, and the congregation drifts out into the sunshine.

M. E. MacL. M.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

First Contingent Officers now at the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

By William Blaynay.

MAJOR C. M. RUTTAN is the Chief Instructor of the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe. Born in Winnipeg, he is one of the three sons of Colonel H. N. Ruttan, D.O.C., Military District No. 10, now serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Major Ruttan joined No. 11 Company, C.A.S.C. (Winnipeg), on its formation in 1907, and was promoted Captain in 1913. He went to Valcartier in August, 1914, and was given a commission in the 1st Canadian Divisional Train, C.E.F., as Supply Officer of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, and served in that capacity in England and, last year, in France, until November, 1915, when he was appointed to his present position and given his majority.

Adjutant at the Casualty Assembly Centre.

Captain E. A. Hudson, until recently Adjutant to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, is now Adjutant at the Casualty Assembly Centre, Folkestone. He was born and educated at Oxford, England, and went to Western Canada in 1906, but before leaving England he had to his credit some 10 years' military training in the Auxiliary Forces. This, together with a considerable amount of training in the Canadian Militia, has enabled him to qualify in musketry and equitation, and in the requirements of not only infantry and cavalry but in those of the Canadian Army Service Corps as well. Captain Hudson held a commission as lieutenant in the 99th Manitoba Rangers, Brandon, in 1911 and 1912, when he transferred to the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers with the same rank, being afterwards promoted captain, and in that capacity went to Valcartier in August, 1914, with some 15 officers and several hundred men of his regiment, to join the Canadian Expeditionary Force. With these officers and men he was posted to the 11th Battalion, which came to England shortly afterwards, and acted most of the time as Transport Officer. In January, 1915, Captain Hudson was transferred to headquarters to assist Colonel F. A. Reid in the work of the Sub-Record Office, and there he remained until he was appointed, in May, to take charge of the squad of the Divisional Ammunition Park sent to Weybridge with a large number of derelict motor-trucks and cars, and to superintend their repairs. From August to October he was Acting Adjutant to the Director of Supply and Transport, C.E.F., Shorncliffe, and from October until a short while ago Adjutant of the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt.

Quartermaster, C.A.S.C. Training Depot.

Captain Edward Ross, Quartermaster, C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, went from Calgary to Valcartier to join the First Canadian Contingent as Adjutant of No. 13 Detachment, Corps of Guides, and while at Valcartier was Quartermaster of the Corps of Guides assembled at the camp as a unit. He was attached to the 10th Battalion, C.E.F., early in September, 1914, and a few days later was appointed Quartermaster of that battalion. From that time until the middle of last November he continued with the 10th in that capacity, until, on account of illness, he was invalided from the front to England. Upon regaining his health he was transferred to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe, and appointed Quartermaster of that unit on January 21 last.

Lieut. Godfrey C. Edridge, Assistant Adjutant C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, enlisted in August, 1914, as a trooper in the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, and spent the whole of the following winter on Salisbury Plain with his unit. He was promoted corporal, and in due time sergeant, and in May, 1915, was transferred to the Divisional Ammunition Park. In the following September he was transferred to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt and promoted staff-sergeant. Last January he was given a commission in the C.E.F. and appointed to his present position.

The Command of the Horse Transport.

Lieut. C. S. S. Watson, who is in command of the Horse Transport of the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, went from Calgary to Valcartier in August, 1914, with No. 13 Detachment, Corps of Guides, to join the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and was there drafted to the 9th Battalion. A week or two later he was transferred to the 1st Canadian Divisional Train, and posted to No. 3 Company. He remained with this unit in England during last winter and in France onwards until the middle of last October, when, through illness, he was invalided to England, and transferred to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt at Shorncliffe.

Lieut. William A. Allen, Officer in Charge of C.A.S.C. Transport, Shorncliffe, joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in November, 1914. He has had active automobile experience since 1900, and demonstrated the efficiency of Military Motor Transport at the English manœuvres following the South African War. Previous to joining the C.E.F. he was General Manager of the Pope-Hartford Motor Co., of Canada, for four years, and resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Montreal Automobile Trade Association on the outbreak of war to do "his bit" for the Empire.

Lieut. Edward E. Macdonald, prior to the war, was Staff Q.-M.S. with No. 16 Company, C.A.S.C., London, Ont., and went to Valcartier in September, 1914, as a staff-sergeant in No. 3 Company, 1st Divisional Train, to join the C.E.F. He came to England with the First Contingent in that capacity, and later on went to the front with the 1st Canadian Division. On July 24 last he was given a commission at General Headquarters in France and drafted to the 5th Western Canada Battalion. He remained with this battalion until November 11, when he was invalided to England and transferred back to the C.A.S.C., and posted to the Training Depôt at Shorncliffe.

FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT OFFICERS NOW AT THE C.A.S.C. TRAINING DEPOT, SHORNCLIFFE.

Sitting, left to right: Lieut. Godfrey C. Edridge (Assistant Adjutant), Major C. M. Ruttan (Chief Instructor), Capt. E. A. Hudson (Adjutant). *Standing:* Lieut. Edward E. Macdonald, Capt. Edward Ross (Quartermaster), Lieut. William A. Allen (officer in charge of C.A.S.C. Transport), Lieut. C. S. S. Watson (O.C. Horse Transport).

Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

**

C.E.F. NOTES.

Movements of Officers.

The following officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have recently been in England on leave from the front:—Major-General A. W. Currie, C.B., commanding the 1st Canadian Division; Major R. H. Reid (28th North-West Battalion), Captain G. F. O'Grady (Adjutant, 8th Winnipeg Battalion), and Captain A. K. Hemming (Adjutant, 21st Eastern Ontario Battalion). Lieut.-Col. E. Hilliam (O.C., 25th Nova Scotia Battalion) is at present in London.

Captain W. F. Orr and Lieut. W. A. Casey, both of the 7th B.C. Battalion, returned to the front on Thursday of last week, after spending seven days' leave in England, during which time they paid a visit to many of their friends at Shorncliffe. Captain Orr is the Editor of *The Listening Post.*

Bombardier H. E. Dye, of the Eaton Machine Gun Battery, after a course at the Canadian Overseas Machine Gun School, Shorncliffe, has been awarded a First Class Certificate, and given a commission as Lieutenant in his own unit. Lieut. Dye is a native of Toronto, and was originally in the 19th Central Ontario Battalion, but was transferred to the E.M.G.B. last May.

General Lessard.

Major-General François Louis Lessard, C.B., Inspector-General of the Canadian Militia Forces, is now on a visit to England, and is spending a few weeks in a semi-official capacity at the different Canadian Training Camps in this country. Accompanied by Colonel S. Maynard Rogers, Commanding the 10th Canadian Infantry Reserve Brigade, C.E.F., the General, during the past few days, has been paying a round of visits to the different headquarters, battalions, and units of the C.E.F. and the Canadian Training Division at Shorncliffe, and, later on, will, doubtless, include the Canadians in France in his itinerary.

Lieut. S. J. Clayton has been transferred from the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, to the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone.

Captain J. W. Bell, C.A.D.C., has been appointed Dental Officer at West Cliff Canadian Hospital, Folkestone.

Captain J. E. Holmes, Adjutant of the Canadian Army Dental Corps, is temporarily acting as Dental Officer of the Granville Canadian Hospital, Ramsgate, and during his absence from headquarters Captain A. W. Winnett is acting as Adjutant.

Captain R. T. M. Scott (21st Eastern Ontario Battalion) has been invalided to England from the front on account of ear trouble, and is now undergoing treatment in hospital.

Captain A. G. Lough and Captain R. H. Atkey, of the C.A.D.C., have been appointed Dental Officers to Brig.-General Hill's 9th Infantry Brigade at Bramshott.

Returning to Canada.

Seven officers of the C.E.F. and a small party of invalided soldiers returned to Canada this week.

In addition to those mentioned in last week's *Canada*, the following officers of the C.E.F. returned to Canada on special leave by the R.M.S. *Missanabie*, which sailed on the 11th inst. :—Major J. O. W. Ditmars (40th Nova Scotia Battalion), Captain A. E. Myatt (31st Calgary Battalion), Captain A. G. E. Smith (20th Central Ontario Battalion), Lieut. A. W. McKnight (Canadian Engineers' Training Depôt), Lieut. J. H. Wallis (17th Nova Scotia Reserve Battalion), Lieut. G. H. Griffin (8th Winnipeg Battalion), Lieut. C. A. Bradbrooke (Canadian Overseas Machine Gun School), and Hon. Captain Mrs. Henshaw, on the completion of her tour in England in the interests of the National Service Commission. Captain H. R. Emmerson (5th C.M.R.) also returned with the party, having become supernumerary by reason of the conversion of the first six regiments of Canadian Mounted Rifles into four battalions of infantry.

The Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre, Montague House, Folkestone, and the Canadian Discharge and Exercise Depôt, Priory Park, Bath, both in the jurisdiction of Colonel Frank A. Reid, Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., were opened on Tuesday last as established units of the C.E.F. Major T. T. Kirkby, D.A.A.G., Staff of the D. of R.O., is temporarily in charge of the former, and Major Guy W. Marriott, of the same staff, of the latter.

**

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieut. R. D. West, 27th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles), reported wounded this week, is at No. 24 General Hospital, Etaples, with gunshot wound in left arm.

Lieut. E. A. Thomas, 4th C.M.R. (28th New Brunswick Dragoons, Fredericton), is suffering from shell shock.

Lieut. L. A. Wilmot, 29th Batt. (11th Irish Fusiliers, Vancouver), reported wounded last week, is now in Miss Pollock's nursing home, 50, Weymouth Street, W., with gunshot wound in right forearm and hands.

Sec. Lieut. C. R. J. R. Dolling, 12th (attached 2nd) Royal Welsh Fusiliers (reported wounded under date February 8), was formerly a lieutenant in the 11th Irish Fusiliers of Vancouver.

Major Arthur Morton Grenfell, Royal Bucks Hussars, attached 9th Lancers (as were his brothers—both killed in action—Capt. Francis O. Grenfell, V.C., and Capt. Riversdale N. Grenfell), is reported as having been wounded. One of his ear-drums was pierced through the explosion of a trench-mortar shell, and he is also suffering from slight concussion. Capt. Grenfell, who was closely interested in Canadian affairs, married as his first wife Lady Victoria Grey, eldest daughter of Earl and Countess Grey.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Hamilton, 1st Connaught Rangers (wounded under date February 10 in Mesopotamia), is a former cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Second Lieut. P. Mackinnon, R.E. (reported wounded under date February 3), received his commission from the Canadian Engineers in the end of September last.

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The refitting of the Peak Hydro, Buxton, for use as a Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital is proceeding rapidly; the owners have installed a new drainage system.

The Canadian Red Cross Society disclaims any connection with a "Society of the *Lusitania*" scheme for obtaining *Lusitania* stamps or buttons for sale on behalf of the Society, alluded to in a London daily paper on Tuesday last.

The Misses Murray Scott, who are devoting themselves to Red Cross work outside London, have placed their residence, 5, Connaught Place, W., at the entire disposal of the Committee of the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club. This building, after furnishing and equipment is complete, will be used as an annexe to the original club house, 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, loaned by the Hon. Mrs. Greville. Additional sleeping accommodation will then be available for Canadian soldiers while on leave in London.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

D.A.A.G. AT WAR OFFICE.—Temp. Lieut.-Col. (Capt. R. of O.) Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., S. Wales Bord., and retain temp. rank whilst so employed.

GENERAL STAFF.—Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. N. Cory, D.S.O., R. Dublin F., and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so employed.

PERSONAL STAFF.—Q.A.D.C..—Lieut. J. K. M. Green, Can. Art. vice Lieut. H. H. Blake; Capt. O. F. Brothers, 7th Batt.

ROYAL ENGRS.—Temp. Capt. E. L. F. Arnold reverts to rank of temp. Lieut. on ceasing to command section of Tunnelling Co.

R.A.M.C.—Lieuts. of C.A.M.C. to be temp. Lieuts.: M. C. Bridgman, A. McNally, A. E. McCulloch, G. J. Hanley, C. B. Cameron, W. G. G. Coulter, W. Dixon, J. E. Bromley, C. G. Merrick, G. H. Kearney.

R.N. AIR SERVICE.—Prop. Fl. Sub. Lieuts. confirmed in rank; G. C. V. Hewson, G. Thorn.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.—To be Flying Officer: Lieut. G. H. Morton, 48th Batt.

WARWICKS. REGT.—Lieut. G. Lynch-Staunton, Can. A.S.C., to be temp. Lieut.

TO BE SEC. LIEUTS.—Pte. J. A. Macdonald and Pte. E. H. Matheson (West Yorks); Pte. G. K. C. Bettany, Can. Pioneers (City of London Rough Riders, T.F.); Pte. H. K. Vipond (Loyal North Lancs., T.F.); L.-Cpl. T. G. Gordon, L. Strathcona's Horse (R. Flying Corps); Gnr. C. W. Fidler (A. and S.H., T.F.); Drvr. C. L. Berry, C.M.R. (Warwicks., T.F.); Pte. T. B. Mathieson (E. Riding of Yorks.).

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Lieut.-Col. F. A. Reid to be Dir. of Recruiting and Organisation, and be Col. (August 16). Lieut.-Col. H. K. Betty, D.S.O., to be O. in C. Records (August 19). Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ross to be Chief Paymr. (August 19).

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS, 3RD GRADE.—Capt. A. S. Wright, R.C. Art.; Capt. W. T. Daniel.

BRIG. COMMRS.—To be temp. Brig.-Gens.: Col. V. A. S. Williams, Lieut.-Col. A. C. MacDonell.

STAFF CAPTS.—Capt. G. A. Ferguson, vice Capt. K. R. Marshall; Maj. A. E. Taylor; Lieut. A. D. Cameron.

CAN. A.P.C.—Capt. J. L. Regan to be Maj. (July 1). J. S. Chenay to be temp. Hon. Lieut.

R. CAN. DGNS.—Maj. D. D. Young to be temp. Lieut.-Col.

1ST C.M.R.—C. A. Krauss to be temp Lieut.

CAN. ART.—Capts. to be temp. Majs.: J. C. Stewart, L. V. M. Cosgrave, E. C. Hale, H. F. Geary. Lieuts to be temp. Capts.: A. F. Duguid, C. S. Craig, W. M. A. McNaughton. To be temp. Lieuts.: I. J. Griffiths, W. Barnacal, J. H. MacDonald.

R. CAN. H. ART. Capt. H. P. Lafferty to be Adjt.

CAN. A.M.C.—Capts. to be temp. Majs.: J. C. Fyshe, W. A. Burgess. To be temp. Capts.: J. W. Wickware, M.D., G. H. Wallace, M.D., A. Cleghorn, F. Perras, Lieut. F. G. Newton, 18th Batt., to be temp. Paymr.

CAN. A.S.C.—Lieuts. to be temp. Capts.: A. R. Fortin, R. G. Hargreaves, W. H. Munro, C. C. Thomas, E. F. Coste. To be temp. Lieuts.: Lieut. A. Doyle (32nd Manitoba H.), J. G. D. Knight, H. P. Bonnick, R. G. Graham, H. E. Goodman, J. W. Horne, A. Hessey, A. Fenton, N. J. Breakey, E. W. H. Stewart, C. T. Higgins, R. L. Kerr, G. V. C. Blake, H. H. Humphries, W. R. B. Humphries, J. R. Paterson, C. E. Bowmaker, H. Stead, W. M. Wright.

CAN. POSTAL C.—A. A. Peebles to be temp. Hon. Lieut.

CAN. ENGRS.—J. C. Manson and G. H. Dickson to be temp. Lieuts.

R. CAN. REGT.—Lieut. A. H. W. Landon to be temp. Capt.

DIVL. SIGNAL COS.—Lieut. J. C. Agnew, 2nd C.M.R., to be temp. Lieut.

1ST BATT.—To be temp. Lieuts.: C. F. Bailey, G. Cockburn, B. T. Nevitt.

2ND BATT.—To be temp. Lieuts: : E. T. Douse, H. S. Hamilton, A. L. Bishop, M. H. Labbe, R. B. Taylor.

3RD BATT.—Lieuts. A. R. Macdonald, W. B. Crowther, W. J. Macnamara, and J. M. Dymond to be temp. Capts.; A. D. McDonald and S. E. Wedd to be temp. Lieuts.

4TH BATT.—Capt. C. H. Vandersluys to be temp. Maj. (Nov. 13), Lieuts. J. H. McDairmid and R. McP. Stewart to be temp. Capts. (October 12).

5TH BATT.—Maj. H. M. Dyer to be temp. Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. J. L. Crawford to be tempt. Capt.; P. S. Conroy and R. McP. Stewart to be temp. Lieuts.

7TH BATT.—Lieuts. to be temp. Capts.: D. Philpots, H. S. Clarke. To be temp. Lieuts.: H. G. H. E. Goult, C. L. Harris.

8TH BATT.—Lieut. A. C. H. Wingood to be temp. Capt. To be temp. Lieuts.: G. Rutherford, R. H. Richardson.

10TH BATT.—To be temp. Lieuts.: J. Miller, W. E. Davies

11TH (RES.) BATT.—H. W. Oxenham to be temp. Lieut.

13TH BATT.—Maj. V. C. Buchanan to be temp. Lieut.-Col Capt. G. E. McCuaig to be temp. Maj. D. M. Mitchell to be temp. Lieut.

14TH BATT.—Lieuts. to be temp. Capts.: W. M. Pearce, G. L. Dobbin.

15TH BATT.—E. M. Connell to be temp. Lieut.

16TH BATT.—To be temp. Lieuts.: H. Donald, L. R. Warn, C. A. S. Bean.

18TH BATT.—Lieut. C. P. Laing to be temp. Capt.

19TH BATT.—Lieut. R. N. Adie to be temp. Capt.

22ND BATT.—R. H. Fletcher to be temp. Paymr., with hon. rank of Lieut.

30TH (RES.) BATT.—T. H. Gallon to be temp. Lieut.

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PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday of last week, the King invested with the insignia of C.B. Brig.-General H. Cecil Lowther, M.P.; C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. George Nasmith, Canadian Army Medical Corps; and D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Gordon Gordon-Hall, General Staff, Canadian Contingent.

* *

The Duke of Connaught was present on Monday, January 31, at the official opening of the Sir Sandford Fleming Convalescent Home at Ottawa for soldiers invalided home from Overseas service.

* *

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, who was injured in the burning of the Houses of Parliament, is recovering, but will be unable to resume his duties during the present session.

* *

The Hon. Sir George Perley, M.P., and Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, were present at the luncheon given by the Imperial Industries Club to Mr. Andrew Fisher, the High Commissioner for Australia, on Thursday of last week.

* *

Lady Perley (representing her husband) and Miss Macdonald (Principal Matron of the Canadian Nursing Service) were present at the unveiling of the Florence Nightingale memorial in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral by the Queen on Monday.

* *

Lady Sifton and her son, Mr. Harry Sifton, have joined Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C.M.G., in London. Lieut. Victor Sifton is recovering from his wound satisfactorily.

* *

Mr. C. B. Gordon, of Montreal, has been appointed an additional Deputy Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada

* *

Major Maurice Alexander, of Montreal, who was formerly on the Claims and Pensions Board at Shorncliffe, and has recently returned from a visit to Ottawa, has been appointed Assistant Judge Advocate-General of the Canadian Forces in England, with headquarters in London.

* *

Mr. Hugh Farthing, son of the Bishop of Montreal, and nephew of Mr. J. A. C. Kemp, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sherbrooke, has gone to Halifax to join No. 4 Company C.A.S.C. Divisional Train.

* *

Mr. David Owen Lewis, of Victoria, B.C., has been elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

* *

Captain W. MacLeod Moore, C.A.M.C., has been lent to the Canadian War Contingent Association and appointed officer-in-charge of the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, Beechborough Park

* *

Mr. J. H. Plummer, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation, has arrived in London.

* *

Mr. Fred C. Salter is still in a nursing home at Richmond, but is progressing favourably.

His Honour Richard Stuart Lake, who succeeded his Honour G. W. Brown as Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan in October last, is the second son of the late Lieut.-Col. P. G. B. Lake, of the 54th and 100th Regiments, and a brother of General Sir Percy Lake, now in command of the British forces in Mesopotamia. Born at Preston, Lancashire, on July 10, 1860, he spent some time in the British Civil Service, being on Admiralty work in Cyprus from 1878 to 1883, in which latter year he came to Canada and took up farming in the North-West Territories. From 1898 to 1904 he sat for Grenfell in the local Legislature, and from 1904 to 1911 he represented Qu'Appelle in the Dominion House of Commons, being pronounced by the Montreal *Herald* to be "probably the ablest Conservative from the West in the House." Mrs. Lake, whom he married in 1910, is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Fletcher, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

HIS HONOUR R. S. LAKE,
Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan.

* *

Commissioner David Lamb, of the Salvation Army, sailed for Canada by the R.M.S. *Missanabie* last week, in order to present to the authorities at Ottawa a scheme for the settlement in Canada of widows and children of fallen soldiers. He is accompanied by Major Dyer, his private secretary.

* *

Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, of Toronto, arrived by the R.M.S. *Baltic* this week.

* *

Sir James and Lady Grant celebrated their Diamond Wedding at Ottawa on January 22. They were married in that city and have resided there ever since. Of their twelve children, seven survive: four sons and three daughters. The daughters are: Mrs. George Major, who resides in Quebec; Mrs. Harry Cassells, who has recently removed to Ottawa from Montreal; and Miss Harriet Grant. The sons are: Dr. James A. Grant, of Ottawa; Dr. H. Y. Grant, New York; E. C. Grant, head of the Ottawa Lumber Company; and W. W. Grant, New York.

Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will open the Ontario Military Hospital at Boundary House, Orpington, Kent, to-day at 2.30 p.m

* *

Major Beckles Willson, of Windsor, N.S., has left London for France

* *

Mr. J. A. Ptolemy, of Winnipeg, who has been serving for eight months at the front with the Machine Gun Brigade, has been promoted to a lieutenancy in the 8th Batt

* *

The Rev. Edgar W. Greenshield, missionary (C.M.S.) at Blacklead Island, Cumberland Sound, Canada, from 1904, has accepted the curacy of St. John's, Newport, Isle of Wight, his native place.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Prior to returning to England on January 20 Lieut.-Col. S. S. Nasmith was married at Toronto to Mrs. Scott-Raff.

* *

Captain and Mrs. A. P. Chown, of Kingston, Ont., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Bessie Amelia Chown, B.A., to Lieut. Robert James Edmunds, now on active service. Captain Chown and his daughter are leaving Canada shortly for England, the former going on to Cairo

* *

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieut. Hugh Stapledon Cotterill, Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry, of Cranbrook, Saskatchewan, elder son of the late Ernest William Cotterill and Mrs. Cotterill, and grandson of the late William Cotterill, of Tongswood, Hawkhurst, Kent, and Florence Marjorie (Madge), only daughter of Henry Buckle, Burma Commission (retired), and Mrs. Buckle, of Chesterford, East Sheen, S.W.

* *

The marriage of Mrs. Reeve, widow of the late Mr. R. F. Reeve, to Mr. G. H. Harman, Manager of the Bank of Montreal at Lethbridge, Alta., took place recently at St. Augustin's Church, Lethbridge.

* *

The engagement is announced of Winifred Muriel, daughter of Major Bingham Day, of the Devonshires, to Major Eugene Caldwell, of the Canadian Dragoons.

* *

In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on January 27, the marriage was quietly solemnised of Miss Doris Isabel Kent, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Kent, to Lieut. Douglas Anglin, of the Queen's Battery, son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. G. Anglin.

* *

The marriage of Miss Hilda Maude Love, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Love, of Quebec, to Lieut. Donald G. MacLean, C.A.S.C., son of the late Rev. Dr. MacLean and Mrs. MacLean, of Goderich, Ont., took place on February 1.

* *

Lieut. Maurice Burke, 3rd Battalion, of Montreal, was married in the Parish Church, Selling, on February 11, to Miss Fanny Pipes, daughter of the late Hon. W. T. Pipes, Premier of Nova Scotia. The bridegroom's brother is the well-known Canadian baritone who has just been gazetted Lieutenant in the 148th Battalion. Miss Pipes has been recently a member of the nursing staff at Mrs. Sandford Fleming's hospital.

* *

At Sussex, N.B., on January 22, Miss Hilda Edina, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Wallace, was married to Captain Edward Henry Bowron, of the 64th Battalion, Halifax, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bowron, of Stellarton, N.S.

OBITUARY.

On January 14, at St. Louis, U.S.A., the death took place of Mr. William H. Gregg, one of whose daughters is Mrs. Charles M. Hays, of Montreal, widow of the President of the Grand Trunk Railway, who lost his life in the *Titanic* disaster.

The deaths are also announced of the Hon. W. B. Dickson, M.P.P. (67), Moncton, Speaker of the New Brunswick Legislature; Dr. J. S. Niven (68), London, Ont.; Judge R. B. Carman (72), St. Catharines, Ont.; Mr. Daniel MacLachlan (72) and Lieut.-Col. Coud, M.D., Victoria, B.C.

Viscount Ridley.

Photo] [*Elliott & Fry.*

THE LATE VISCOUNT RIDLEY.

It is with the very deepest regret that we record the death of Viscount Ridley. His health had been a matter for anxiety to his friends for some time past, but it was hoped that the recent operations might be successful and spare to his country a valuable life. Lord Ridley was born in 1874, and was educated at Eton and Balliol, where as "Matt" Ridley he had a host of friends. For a short time he acted as extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Aberdeen in Canada, and he had a considerable experience of politics before he succeeded his father, the first Viscount, better known as Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary in the Unionist Government, 1895-1900. He was a keen Imperialist, and a strong advocate of Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference. A strong supporter of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's Imperial policy, he was one of his most valuable and useful lieutenants. He was Chairman of the Tariff Reform League, to which he devoted much time and effort. Keenly interested in everything affecting the progress and development of the Empire, he assisted in the establishment of this journal, and on the late Lord Minto's sudden appointment as Viceroy of India, Lord Ridley took his place as Chairman of the Canada Newspaper Co., a position which he filled with great advantage to the journal during its early years. He subsequently became Hon. President, and was succeeded as Chairman by his brother-in-law, Mr. Rupert Gwynne, M.P. An excellent speaker, Lord Ridley also possessed great organising ability, and his untimely death is a severe loss to the country and his many friends.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.

The death occurred on February 9, at his London residence, 9, Berkeley Square, of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B., in his 85th year. After being for 21 years in the Civil Service Sir Charles was from 1877 to 1879 Finance Minister in Egypt during the time of the Dual Control. From 1876 to 1899 he was a member of the Council of the Suez Canal Co. In 1895, when in his 65th year, he was elected President of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. as successor to the late Sir Henry Whatley Tyler, and held that position for 15 years, during which the prosperity and activities of the company were greatly developed. During his administration the late Mr. C. M. Hays was appointed as Vice-President and General Manager of the company in Canada, and the scheme for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was finally arranged. Sir Charles was a constant visitor to the Dominion, and retained to the closing weeks of his life a very active interest in public affairs, particularly as they affected the future of Egypt and of Canada. He is survived by his second wife, a sister of the 7th Lord Vaux of Harrowden, whom he married in 1895. His first wife died in 1888. At the funeral, which took place at Golders Green last Saturday afternoon, the Grand Trunk Railway was represented by Mr. A. W. Smithers, Chairman; Mr. H. H. Norman, Secretary; and Mr. Harry Deer, Assistant Secretary. A memorial service was held at noon on Thursday at St. Paul's Cathedral, in the Chapel of St. Michael and St George

**

Pte. Arthur Burbridge, C.A.M.C. (24), of 11th Avenue, Calgary, was killed by a motor-'bus at Shorncliffe on Tuesday, after having been knocked down by a motor car.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

A Fight to a Finish.

"Thanks ever so much for the T. and B. (Canadian plug tobacco. Ed.). It *was* good," writes a Canadian. "I hope the war will be over before another year goes past, but would not care to see peace until we have Fritz where we want him."

The Evacuation of Gallipoli.

A Canadian who was with the Royal Naval Brigade at the evacuation of Gallipoli, writing to a friend in England just after the evacuation, mentions that during the last two or three weeks which the troops spent on the peninsula no letters were landed or were allowed to be sent away, because it was known that the evacuation had been determined upon. In his letter he mentions the anxiety of the last few hours on the peninsula, and writes cheerfully of the surprises that the British troops left behind them for the enemy. He writes:—

"The evacuation, as you now know, was a complete success. I was amongst the last few to leave on a destroyer, and it was quite exciting at the end. The men, with the exception of a small party, were marched off with muffled feet on the last night; the last party left at 11.45. I left about 12 o'clock; it was rather an anxious time between 8 and 12 p.m. Luckily, the Turks did not find out what was doing, so nothing happened. My work was to fix up mines and wire the connections after the battalion left. For several days before we left we busied ourselves preparing little surprises for Mr. Turk—trip wires with mines attached, and any number of other traps. As the last boat left several loud explosions were heard, so our arrangements seem to have been attended with considerable success. We are at present camped in tents and are fairly comfortable."

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COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.

The Canadian War Contingent Association.

The Canadian War Contingent Association despatched to the Canadian troops at the front and in England during the week ending February 5, in addition to the usual large weekly consignment of comforts, 30 sacks of Western Canada and mixed Canadian newspapers and 246 parcels of current magazines, while 27 parcels of writing paper and envelopes were sent to each of the two divisions at the front.

Several officers on leave from the front have expressed their high appreciation of the value of the magazines which are being sent out. Among the letters just received by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., were the following:—

"Just one line to tell you how very much everyone in the battalion appreciates the many gifts and comforts that have been sent to them, thanks to the kindness of the Canadian War Contingent Association. You have been more than generous to us, and it is just such comforts that add so much to the happiness and welfare of the men. I know that receipt of all parcels is acknowledged individually, but I've meant to write you a line myself for some time past. We have been lucky in fine weather, and a very different winter to last year.—H. C. Buller, Lieut.-Col., Commanding P.P.C.L.I."

"Your kind letter of the 4th inst. to hand. And I beg to thank you for undertaking to hunt up letters and parcels, etc., that had been sent to France addressed to my son, Trooper ——, who has been in hospital for some time with bronchitis, and is now much improved. I also received a letter from my son dated January 1, saying that he received the box of Christmas cake, etc., and also five letters from France that had been returned to him. He received the box the last day of the Old Year. And we are very grateful to you, and also to our Dear Heavenly Father for blessing us with such a wonderful mail service and kind friends that are willing to aid our dear children in receiving the little treasures that are sent them from their far-away home, Nova Scotia, Canada. Now please accept from husband and I many thanks for the great favour conferred upon us."

**

The Canadian Red Cross Society has contributed £2,117 6s. to the Montenegrin Red Cross and Relief Fund.

The second series of official film pictures includes a number of views of Canadian soldiers at the front.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes announces that 20 battalions will be sent to England within the next two or three months.

On Monday night Lord Shaughnessy and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager for the Bank of Montreal, talked from Montreal with the Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Manager of the Bank of Montreal at Vancouver over the new long-distance telephone 4,300 miles away. Later on Montreal was connected with San Francisco, where a musical programme was rendered, and the audience in Montreal rose when "God Save the King" was sung in the American city into a telephone receiver.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The burning of the Parliament Buildings has had a marked effect on recruiting. On the day of the fire the training class for members of Parliament consisted of 40, but now it numbers 74. In the Toronto district a new battalion is being recruited each week.

TORONTO.—The Canadian National Exhibition will be held here during the last week of August and the first week of September as usual; last year the visitors totalled over 900,000.

——The Provincial Legislature has been summoned to meet on February 29.

The Bar Association has elected Mr. J. E. Farewell, K.C., of Whitley, President; Mr. Geo. C. Campbell (Toronto), Mr. R. T. Harding (Stratford, Ont.), and Mr. Lash, K.C. (Toronto), Vice-Presidents; Mr. R. J. Maclennan (Toronto), Secretary; and as Archivist, Colonel W. N. Ponton, Belleville.

The late Mr. Andrew Ramsay, President of the Canada Life Assurance Co., left $89,772. He bequeathed $20,000 to his daughter, Margaret E. Scadding, and $2,000 each to his sons, William and Walter, and to his grandsons, Alex. G Ramsay and Kenneth Ramsay. The latter is at the front.

ST. CATHARINES.—The by-law for the purchase of land for a new cemetery has been carried, and the by-law for a fixed assessment on the new industry for the manufacture of potash was also carried by 705 votes to 107.

GALT.—At a conference here of delegates from Berlin, Paris, Waterloo, Brantford, Doon, and Galt, Mr. Thomas Adams, Town Planning Expert of the Dominion Commission of Conservation, emphasised the necessity of Provincial legislation being passed to make town planning effective.

CHATHAM.—Customs returns here for December reached the record of $62,472.75. The first nine months of the fiscal year show an advance of over $50,000 over any corresponding period.

MAYORS OF THE PROVINCE.

The following are in addition to the list of new Mayors published in *Canada* on January 22:—*Amherstburg*, Mr. W. T. Wilkinson; *Barrie*, Mr. J. F. Craig; *Belleville*, Mr. H. F. Ketcheson; *Blenheim*, Mr. J. B. Little; *Bothwell*, Mr. W. S. Beamish; *Bowmanville*, Mr. John B. Mitchell; *Bracebridge*, Mr. G. H. O. Thomas; *Brantford*, Mr. J. W. Bowlby; *Bridgeburg*, Dr. J. R. Mencke; *Brockville*, Mr. G. A. Wright; *Burlington*, Mr. M. C. Smith; *Campbellford*, Mr. W. J. Armstrong; *Chatham*, Mr. W. H. Foreman; *Clinton*, Dr. D. C. W. Thompson; *Cobalt*, Mr. M. McKinnon; *Collingwood*, Mr. W. H. B. Patton; *Cornwall*, Mr. Geo. A. Stiles; *Deseronto*, Mr. E. A. Rixon; *Dresden*, Mr. C. Aikin; *Englehart*, Mr. Walter Errett; *Essex*, Mr. T. A. Broom; *Goderich*, Mr. Robert McLean; *Gravenhurst*, Mr. Sloan; *Grimsby*, Mr. W. F. Randall; *Haileybury*, Mr. J. E. McQuaig; *Hanover*, Mr. J. A. B. Taylor; *Huntsville*, Mr. W. J. Abraham; *Ingersoll*, Mr. W. J. Elliott; *Kincardine*, Mr. Elijah Miller; *Kingston*, Dr. A. Richardson; *Leamington*, Mr. Louis Wigle; *Midland*, Mr. E. Leathers; *Napanee*, Mr. G. F. Ruttan; *North Bay*, Mr. McIlloinna; *Niagara-on-the-Lake*, Mr. W. R. McClelland; *Oakville*, Mr. C. Ross; *Oshawa*, Mr. C. D. Conant; *Owen Sound*, Mr. R. Little; *Parry Sound*, Mr. J. Dwyer; *Perth*, Mr. James Hands; *Peterborough*, Alderman J. J. Duffus; *Pembroke*, Mr. E. Behan; *Preston*, Mr. C. E. Hurlbut; *Renfrew*, Mr. J. K. Rochester; *Rockland*, Mr. J. N. Dehaitre; *Seaforth*, Mr. Harry Stewart; *Smith's Falls*, Mr. J. F. Montgomery; *St. Mary's*, Mr. Wm. Weir; *Stratford*, Mr. E. K. Barnsdale; *Strathroy*, Mr. Dugald Graham; *Sudbury*, Mr. Thos. Travers; *Thorold*, Mr. Joseph Battle; *Trenton*, Mr. W. H. Ireland; *Trout Creek*, Mr. D. F. Quinlan; *Tillsonburg*, Mr. C. H. Denton; *Uxbridge*, Mr. W. S. Lapp; *Wallaceburg*, Dr. A. G. Campbell; *Walkerville*, Mr. H. B. Hatcher; *Welland*, Mr. J. H. Crow; *Wiarton*, Mr. A. W. Baines; *Wingham*, Mr. J. W. McKibbon; *Walkerton*, Mr. F. W. Lippert; *Waterloo*, Dr. W L Hilliard.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The value of the Province of Quebec fisheries last year was £384,886, an increase of £14,800 over the previous fiscal year. The value of lobster, mackerel, and smelts, taken together, showed a decrease for the year of £51,087, but this decline was more than off-set by the cod fishery, which showed an increase of £66,929. The total marketed value of the sea fisheries was £358,434, and of the inland fisheries £26,451. Cod is the most valuable, then follows herring, lobster, salmon, mackerel, etc. Eighty-five whales were captured in Quebec waters. This Province ranks fifth among the Provinces in the value of fisheries.

OUTREMONT.—At the first municipal election in which the candidates for the mayoralty were voted for directly by the electors, Mr. Joseph Beaubien, who has been the choice of the Board of Aldermen for the past nine years for Mayor, was elected by a large majority over Mr. J. C. Lamothe.

SHERBROOKE.—By a majority of 300 votes Mr. Ernest Silvestre, notary, has been elected Mayor over Mr. Emile Rioux.

The branch of the Banque Nationale here was severely damaged by fire on January 19.

RICHMOND.—Mr. A. J. Hudson is the new Mayor in place of Mr. B. W. Brock.

COATICOOK.—Mr. A. A. Woodman has been elected President of the Board of Trade, Mr. J. Audet Vice-President, and Mr. E. Akhurst Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. The Parish Church Rectory at the corner of Charlotte and Westmorland Streets was almost entirely destroyed by fire on January 19.

ST. JOHN.—In 1915 the total number of game animals killed in this Province, according to the figures secured from the chief game-warden of the Province, was as follows: Moose, 1,129; deer, 2,353; caribou, 104; bears, 30; total, 3,616. There were nine shooting accidents reported in the woods in the fall, and of these at least three were fatal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

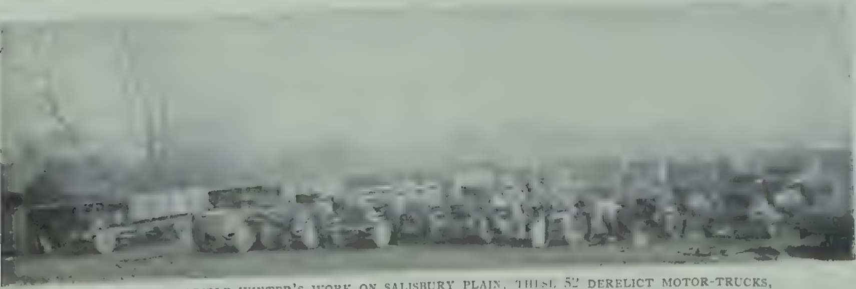
HALIFAX.—Under the new Town Planning Act in this Province, a local Town Planning Board must be appointed in every urban and rural municipality, and a Town Planning Controller has to be appointed for the whole Province. No street can hereafter be laid out, or any sub-division made unless the plans are approved by this Board. Within three years every Board must either prepare a town planning scheme or a set of town planning by-laws.

The local branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund are arranging a campaign in order to raise $250,000 in the city. Payments are to be spread over a period of 15 months, 25 per cent. of promised subscriptions to be paid down, with five subsequent payments of 15 per cent. Business here is very satisfactory.

DIGBY.—Mr. G. D. Campbell, the head of the Campbell Lumber Co., Weymouth, has five sons enrolled to fight for King and country. The fifth son, J. Douglas, has just enlisted with the 10th Battalion.

TRURO.—At the annual meeting of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, held here, Mr. A. E. Trites, of Salisbury, N.B., was elected President; Messrs. W. W. Hubbard (Fredericton), M. McKenwin (Charlottetown), and S. A. Logan (Amherst, N.S.), Vice-Presidents; Mr. F. L. Fuller (Truro), Secretary. Colonel H. Montgomery-Campbell had been President for some years, but is now in command of the 64th Regiment.

CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE AND BRAMSHOTT.



AFTER THEIR TERRIBLE WINTER'S WORK ON SALISBURY PLAIN, THESE 52 DERELICT MOTOR-TRUCKS, BROUGHT FROM CANADA BY THE CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS, 1ST DIVISION, C.E.F., WERE TRANSPORTED TO WEYBRIDGE FOR REPAIRS. MANY WERE WITHOUT BODIES, SOME MINUS A WHEEL OR TWO, AND MOST OF THEM TO ALL APPEARANCES FIT ONLY FOR SCRAPPING, BUT—

DURING THESE REPAIRING
50 N.C.O.S AND MEN
CAPTAIN E. A. HUDSON,
CONNECTI

Above are the officers, who, from
Captain E. A. Hudson (1st D.A.P.),
Chaplin (1st Divisional Supply Co

Photo] THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES, CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, SHORNCLIFFE, AND DOVER MILITARY DISTRICT, AND HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF. [*J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*

Sitting, left to right: Major F. B. Carron (Brockville: late M.O. 39th Res. Batt.), Inspector of Hospitals; Major F. W. E. Wilson (Niagara Falls, Ont.: late No. 2 Cas. Clear. Stn.), D.A.D.M.S.; Colonel G. S. Rennie (Hamilton: late O.C. No. 2 Cas. Clear. Stn.), A.D.M.S. Can. Tr. Div. and A.D.M.S. Dover Mil. Dist.; Lieut.-Colonel J. Hood (Montreal), A.D.M.S. Staff; Major C. H. Reason (London, Ont.: late 7th C.M.R.), A.D.M.S. Staff.

Standing: Captain H. A. McComb (Edmonton: late 4th Batt., formerly 9th Res. Batt.), Paymaster; Captain G. F. Stephens (Winnipeg), Registrar; Lieut. R. M. Millar (Edmonton: late 49th Batt.), Quartermaster; Captain G. H. Bowlby (Berlin, Ont.), Acting D.A.D.M.S.; Captain F. T. Campbell (Calgary), A.D.M.S. Staff; Captain W. G. Dalpe (Montreal: late C.A.S.C.), Medical Officer; Captain H. Orr (Medicine Hat, Alberta: late 3rd C.M.R.), Sanitary Officer.

Photo] "DRUMS" OF THE 1
ST. MARTI

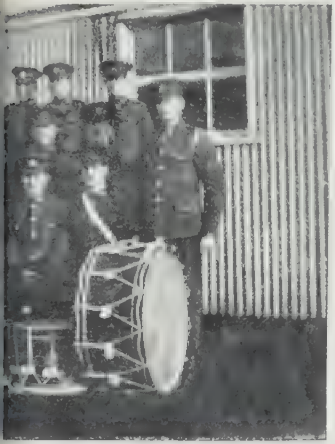
Photo] COLONEL G. S. RENNIE, A.D.M.S., CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, SHORNCLIFFE, A.D.M.S. DOVER MILITARY DISTRICT, AND HIS HEADQUARTERS SUBORDINATE STAFF

Sitting, left to right: Sergt. B. Belch (Calgary), Sergt. S. Goldberg (Edmonton), Sergt. F. G. Pronton (Calgary), S Sergt. E. Curry (Toronto), S Sergt. F. J. Sainsbury (Winnipeg), Sergt. Major W. Drummond (Winnipeg), Superintendent Clerk; Lieut. R. M. Millar (Edmonton), O.C. A.D.M.S. Sub Staff; Colonel G. S. Rennie (H[illegible] [illegible] (Toronto), Regtl. Sergt. Major, Sergt.-Major A. V. Whipple (Montreal), S Sergt. F. J. Burridge (Winnipeg), S Sergt. G. G. W[illegible] (Red Deer), H. Stephenson (Calgary), H. J. Greig (Duncan, B.C.). *Second Row:* Corpl. W. McDonald (Winnipeg), Sergts. C. W. H. Atkinson (Crossfield, Alberta), G. J. Watson (Kingston, Ont.), F. J. Watson (Toronto), W. C. Conrad (Montreal), C. C. F. Clarke [illegible] Millar (Hamilton) [illegible] (Winni[illegible] [illegible] (Duncan, B.C.), O. Moon (Victoria, B.C.), G. W. Miles (Toronto), H. Caunce (Toronto). [illegible] Vernon, B.C.), [illegible] Orr (Port Arthur, Ont.), R. L. Ferrier (P[illegible] (Toronto), P. L. Woods (Winnipeg), F. M. H[illegible] Greig (Edmonton), F. Elwell (Deroche, B.C.) peg), F. S. Rickard (Niagara Falls, Ont.), M. [illegible] Corpl. [illegible] (Prince Rupert [illegible] (Victoria, B.C.) [illegible] Shannon [illegible] (Hamilton), Sergt. H. Goodhugh (Montrea Corpls. G. L. Cassidy, S. Lawrence, F. S. Slo [illegible]

OUR OFFICERS AND SOME
C., IN CHARGE OF
ED AT WEYBRIDGE IN
WORK.
Captain J. G. E. Roy (C.F.A.),
phertl (C.A.S C.), Captain G. W.

A Transformation in Motor-Trucks belonging to the Canadian Army Service Corps.

THREE MONTHS LATER, THESE SELF-SAME MOTOR-TRUCKS LEFT THE REPAIRING SHOPS FIT TO BE PUT INTO COMMISSION AGAIN, AND THE FIRST FEW OF A LONG LINE OF THEM, READY TO START ON THE JOURNEY TO SHORNCLIFFE, ARE SEEN IN THE PICTURE.



ATTALION, C.E.F.,
NCLIFFE.

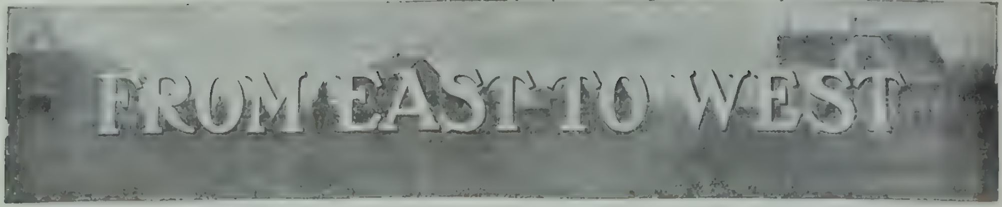
[*Sergt. M. Ford.*

Photo] THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES, CANADIAN FORCES, BRAMSHOTT, AND HIS SUBORDINATE STAFF. [*Harry Richards, Montreal and Liphook.*

Back Row: L.-Corpl. F. B. Harvard, Corpl. R. A. Christie, Pte. R. S. Watson, Pte. N. Johnson, Staff-Sergt. H. V. Fox, Corpl. A. Raby, Pte. J. B. McGuffin, Pte. F. J. Winstone, Pte. W. F. Kennedy.
Centre Row: Pte. M. J. Quinn (kneeling), Captain D. A. Clarke, Major G. A. Ings, Major F. McK. Bell, Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Shillington, Captain B. M. Bayly, Captain T. J. Gray, Pte. F. Jones (kneeling).
Bottom Row: Pte. J. Goulding, Pte. S. A. Woodall, Pte. S. Eccles, Pte. W. Woodbridge.

OFFICERS AND N.C.O.S OF THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WHO COMPOSED THE 27TH CLASS AT THE CANADIAN SCHOOL OF SIGNALLING, SHORNCLIFFE. [*J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*

The Commandant of the School (Captain H. H. Van Wart) is in the centre of the front row, and on either side of him are two of the Instructors, those on his right being Sergt.-Major G. A. Humphrey and Sergt. J. Norris, and those on his left Sergt. A. Howell and Sergt. Manley. Standing in the centre of the Third Row is Lieut. G. A. Ridgeway-Wilson (54th Kootenay Battalion), who is claimed to be the tallest member of the C.E.F. He is standing on exactly the same level as the other men in the row.



FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Mr. J. O. Hyndman, ex-President of the Board of Trade here, in his retiring address, said that the value of the farm and fish products of this Province last year were approximately as follows:—Field crops, $11,130,000; live stock and live stock products (exported 1915), $2,400,000; fur farming, increase 1915, at pelt value, $1,000,000; fisheries, $1,250,000; total, $15,780,000.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—It cost the Province $75,000 to investigate the Parliament Building contracts, according to the statement issued by the Hon. Dr. Armstrong, Provincial Secretary. The enquiry into the Fullerton charges cost $9,000, according to the same authority.

——Mr. Charles F. Roland, Secretary of the Industrial Bureau, has resigned, and has purchased the plant and business of the *Winnipeg Telegram* for a company, of which he will be Managing Director. Mr. E. Beck, the present Editor, is associated with him. Mr. Charles F. Webster, Western Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has succeeded Mr. Roland at the Industrial Bureau.

SELKIRK.—This place is now practically a part of Winnipeg. The population increased over 10 per cent. during 1913, according to a report recently made by the Municipal Assessor, Mr. W. S. Young. Even more striking, however, is the increasing population since, and that of the taxable property, which has jumped from $1,800,000 in 1912 to $3,225,000 last year.

BRANDON.—Mayor Cater states that the financial position of the city is much better than a year ago. Speaking of the conditions arising out of the war, Mr. Cater says:—"The care of the dependents of those who have gone to the front and those returning unfit for further service must be borne by those who are unable to take part in the active defence of our Empire. With that in view, the municipalities of Manitoba will ask the Government to make a direct levy of one mill on the dollar for patriotic, Red Cross, and returned soldiers' associations, so that these organisations may have at least 50 per cent. of their revenue guaranteed to carry on this work."

——In a fire which destroyed the Syndicate Block here on January 16, Messrs. McCort and Clarence Walker lost their lives. The fire broke out in the store of Doig, Rankin and Robertson.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, in a interview during a visit to Ottawa last week, estimated the total wheat yield of the Province of Saskatchewan at 200.000.000 bushels. Indications pointed, he said, to a large immigration of settlers from the United States in the spring.

——Welcome and Aid Leagues to returning Canadian soldiers have been formed in the following cities and towns of the Province, in addition to Regina and Saskatoon:—Moose Jaw: President, Mayor Davidson. Prince Albert: President, the Mayor; Secretary, A. D. Gordon. Swift Current: President, the Mayor; Secretary, John Law. Moosomin: President, Robert Stewart; Secretary, James McGuirl. Kindersley: President, W. R. Phillips; Secretary, H. R. Dyer. Indian Head: Secretary, Rev. T. McAfee.

SASKATOON.—The C.P.R. Land Department has sold during 1915 the large area of 105.986 acres of agricultural land in this Province through its office here. The total valuation of this land amounts to $1,619,349. All the land sold by the C.P.R. to settlers is sold upon special terms, whereby the purchaser agrees to settle on it and cultivate it much the same as in the case of a Government homestead. Much of this land has been sold to American farmers coming into the country.

MOOSE JAW.—Mr. F. G. D. Cameron, the Manager of the local branch of the Royal Bank here, died on January 13. He was a native of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Edmonton Power Co.'s scheme, which has been approved by the electors, is estimated to cost $6,000,000, including an electric railway from Edmonton to the power site. The work will take four or five years, but the company has offered to at once take over and operate the present steam plant and sell electricity at 1.3 cents per kw.-hour to the city, which is to be responsible for the capital charges. It is estimated that the present generating cost of power here is approximately 2.75 cents per kw.-hour, exclusive of distribution charges.

——The Provincial Legislature is to meet on February 24. In addition to giving women the right to vote at Provincial elections, it is the intention of the Government, says Premier Sifton, to introduce the principle into municipal and school areas, and also to give them the right both to vote and to hold office.

——Dr. M. E. Grimshaw, Mayor of Peace River, during a visit here reported that the municipality is flourishing, taxes being paid in well, and real estate changing hands at advanced prices. The new hotel, Riverside, is about to be opened. The new railway bridge, 140ft. high, across the Heart River will be completed shortly.

CALGARY.—Medals for the men, Leo Powell and John McDonald, who saved Commissioner Garden from drowning in Bow River last summer, have been granted by the Royal Humane Society.

——The Oil Exchange building here is to let.

——The finding of employment for returned soldiers is receiving attention throughout Canada, and this city has set a good example in this direction by opening a Returned Soldiers' Labour Bureau. One of the returned veterans has been appointed as Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The annual report shows that in 1915 about 1½ miles of sewers, exclusive of the work on the north-west sewer system, were laid. Thirteen paving and seven side-walks bylaws were completed under the local improvement plan at a cost of approximately $120,000. There are now 74 miles of paved streets, 131 miles of concrete side-walks, 82 miles of surface drains, and 117 miles of sewers laid in the city. There are still, however, unpaved roadways totalling 117 miles.

VANCOUVER.—For all taxes, general, arrears, and local improvement, the city collected in 1915 $2.758,082, compared with $2.811,185 in 1914, and $2,824,884 in 1913. The 1916 Council commenced work with overdue taxes of $3,027,016, of which $1,365,578 is the amount of arrears from previous years.

PRINCE GEORGE.—Two fires last month wiped out part of the business section of this city, viz., all the west side of George Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, except one corner of Third. The contents of all except Hoods, Limited, and the *Herald* office were mostly saved. The loss is roughly estimated at $50,000, about half insured.

CHILLIWACK.—At the Provincial Poultry Association's annual convention here Mr. H. Reid, Victoria, was elected President, and Mr. P. A. Thurston, Central Park, Vice-President. Nelson was chosen as the place for the next convention.

MAYORS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Mayors elected for the current year in the following cities were: *Nanaimo*, Mr. Busby; *Port Alberni*, Mr. R. H. Wood; *Alberni*, Mr. A. W. O'Neill; *Nelson*, Mr. J. J. Malone; *Grand Forks*, Dr. Acres; *Rossland*, Mr. Wilson; *Revelstoke*, Mr. H. F. McKinnon; *Chilliwack*, Mr. H. J. Barber (acclamation); *North Vancouver*, Mr. G. S. Hanes (re-elected); *Prince Rupert*, Mr. M. P. McCaffery; *Prince George*, Mr. W. G. Gillett (re-elected); *Port Coquitlam*, Mr. J. R. Mackenzie (re-elected).

"Canada" *is the authority most widely read and consulted by British investors interested in Canadian affairs.*

INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 118.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

CANADIAN CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS.

A Survey of the Situation in the Several Provinces During 1915.

The following review of the conditions prevailing in the Provinces of Canada, from East to West, during 1915 and their prospects for 1916, is abstracted from the exhaustive reports prepared by the chief officers of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It will be read with particular interest at the present moment by all who have money invested in Canada.

THE returns from the resources of the Maritime Provinces during the past year have been more than sustained. This is reflected in a good volume of mercantile trade, the restoration of average railway earnings, the absence of any considerable insolvencies, a well-distributed building trade with an improvement in the class of buildings, busy shipyards, and labour fully employed at high wages. Bank deposits have increased, even though unusual investments have been made in the war loans; the percentage of mortgages in default is negligible; life insurance business is reported to be substantially better than in 1914; clearing house returns have increased 10 per cent., Customs 15 per cent., inland revenue 30 per cent.; and exports at the ports of St. John, Halifax, Sydney, and Pictou Landing have reached high records both in value of merchandise and number of vessels.

Since the outbreak of the war, about twenty thousand men have enlisted in these Provinces for military duty. This is over 10 per cent. of the male population of military age. Of these, over 80 per cent. are native born, and practically every man left regular employment. This has necessitated a degree of strain on those engaged in many lines of business, but thus far no decrease in output has resulted except in the case of coal.

Quebec: A More Hopeful Feeling.

In the Province of Quebec, as elsewhere in the Dominion, the year 1915 was entered upon with grave apprehension. The unprecedented conditions resulting from the war forcibly impressed upon the people the necessity for strict economy in every department of life, and emphasised the importance of increasing the national production as the only means of lessening the difficulties which seemed imminent. Fortunately the harvest has been a bountiful one, trade conditions on the whole have been better than was expected, and at the close of the year there is a decidedly more hopeful feeling as to the business outlook.

Transactions in real estate have shown a marked falling off; the gradual decline in values which set in a few years ago has been continued during 1915, and rents generally have been lower. While the cost of construction has declined from 15 to 25 per cent., this has not stimulated building operations, which have been on a very restricted scale.

The year has brought difficulties to many branches of trade, which were, of course, not unexpected in view of the disturbing influences of the war, but a gradual process of adjustment has been going on, and general conditions at the close of the year may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. The Province has obtained its share of munition orders, the enormous volume of which has stimulated many lines of industry and has kept a great number of the manufacturing plants working to full capacity. One very beneficial result has been the great reduction in the number of unemployed. It is to be hoped that these improved conditions will not result in any relaxation of efforts to increase production and to practise economy, as these will continue to be important factors in our material welfare for many years to come.

Ontario: Optimism More than Justified.

The optimistic views of the situation in Ontario expressed in our last annual report have been more than borne out by the results. General business conditions have been remarkably good in spite of the war, the mining industry has made a new record, and, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather in the spring and late summer, agricultural results have seldom been better.

From replies received to enquiries made of a number of our important manufacturing and wholesale customers, we gather, speaking generally, that, apart from those concerns engaged on war orders, the volume of business for 1915 will average from 8 per cent. to 30 per cent. less than that of last year, the most marked decrease being shown in those industries dependent on the building trade. The decrease in other lines is undoubtedly to some extent the result of a more conservative policy on the part of retailers in purchasing goods, and while a great many firms now find themselves doing a smaller volume of business, their operations are on a much sounder basis than hitherto, as is evidenced by the decrease in the number of their bad debts.

In the labour market there is a serious shortage of both skilled and unskilled labour, and it is unnecessary for anyone, no matter how untrained, to be unemployed. This is a most unusual condition at this season, and is due in great measure to conditions arising out of the war, among which may be mentioned the large number of men recruited for Overseas service, the estimated number from Ontario being 32,000, the exodus of many foreigners since the outbreak of the war, and the large number of others held in concentration camps. To these may be added the increased demand for labour by the steel, woollen, leather, and other industries engaged in manufacturing war supplies.

The downward tendency in the value of real estate which was so noticeable in 1914 has continued during the past year. Authorities consulted state that there has been practically no buying for speculation, and such properties as have been sold during the year were disposed of at a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. of the figures at which they were held a year ago. Dealings in suburban properties which were sub-divided in the boom of 1912-13 and held at inflated prices are at a standstill; it is practically impossible to dispose of such property at any price, and many sub-divisions are reverting to acreage. There has, however, been no appreciable decline in the value of improved farm land, and it is gratifying to learn that there is an increasing demand for it in certain sections.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta: The Harvest.

During 1915 the Western farmer has had his innings. The patriotic campaign for "More Production" in agriculture was peculiarly effective in the West because of the greater possi-

"DURING 1915 THE WESTERN FARMER HAS HAD HIS INNINGS."

bilities of increasing the acreage under cultivation; and with the added incentive of high prices, the response has been most encouraging. Our estimate of the total crop is as follows:—Wheat, 12,464,826 acres, 320,275,000 bushels, 25.61 per acre; oats, 6,640,418 acres, 329,290,000 bushels, 49.69 per acre; barley, 1,694,626 acres, 59,690,000 bushels, 35.22 per acre; flax, 582,830 acres, 6,740,000 bushels, 11.56 per acre. These figures have been carefully compiled, after threshing was completed, from reports obtained from our own managers and from managers of other banks at 390 places, well distributed over every district. They slightly exceed the estimate of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, which placed the wheat crop at 307,000,000 bushels, and they may be accepted as at least showing that the Grain Dealers' estimate was a conservative one. Canada will probably rank third or fourth this year among the wheat-producing countries of the world. An estimate of the production per capita shows the following:—Canada, 48 bushels; Argentine, 26; United States, 10; Russia, 6. The figures are somewhat startling, and indicate that the prosperity of Canada, and particularly of the West, is dependent far too much on the production of a single commodity.

In round figures we estimate the money value to the farmers of all their products in 1915 at $367,000,000, which compares with $260,000,000 in 1914. The value of the Western grain crop to Canada as a whole can best be indicated by the following estimate of the seaboard value of the surplus of Western grain for export:—Wheat (240,000,000 bushels, or more), $264,000,000; oats and barley, $50,000,000—$314,000,000.

A CANADIAN BANKER IN WINTER RIG.
There are Canadian bankers *and* Canadian bankers! Businesslike as this craft is, she is not to be ranked with Canadian bankers belonging to the same category as those who have drawn up this report.

Photo: F. W. Wallace, "Canadian Fisherman."

Western Farmers' Favourable Position.

In nine-tenths of the country the returns from their crop will not only enable most farmers to clean up all their floating liabilities, but will leave them with a surplus for the reduction of mortgage liabilities, purchases of live stock, etc.; while in the remaining one-tenth—the district visited by an unprecedented drought last year—the farmers will be fairly on their feet again. On the whole, it is safe to say that the financial position of the Western farmers is distinctly better than it has ever been.

With the crop of 1915 it is likely that the high-water mark of production has been reached until, with a further influx of settlers, a considerable addition has been made to the acreage broken. In 1916 the acreage seeded should be considerably less than in 1915, if we are to return to the proper porportion of land in summer fallow. Another factor conducing to a decreased acreage next season is the fact that, owing to the wet weather which followed harvesting, much less fall ploughing than usual was done, although to some extent this will be offset by new breaking. On the whole, though the decrease in acreage will be appreciable, with normal weather in the spring the total under cultivation will be quite satisfactory.

There is a serious danger to be guarded against in the coming season, namely, that farmers may be tempted to seed a larger acreage than can be prepared properly, in which event a deficiency of rainfall over any considerable area would involve another bad set-back. If our farmers are to maintain and improve the very satisfactory position now achieved they should avoid the gamble which is certain to go against them taking one year with another of putting in a crop on any land which has not been really well prepared; and especially is this the case over that large portion of the country in which the conservation of moisture has been shown to be the principal requisite for successful farming. The slogan for 1916 should not be "More Production" in the sense of increased acreage, but "The Maximum Production from Good Cultivation."

That our farmers are now in a more comfortable financial position than ever before is not the only—nor, indeed, is it the most important—feature in the Western agricultural situation affording ground for gratification and for confidence as to the future. A long period of good crops and satisfactory prices begot extravagance, recklessness in incurring debt, and, worst of all, indifferent methods of farming. The unfavourable conditions which followed, from 1912 to 1914, have largely remedied all this, and not only are the farmers now exercising care as regards incurring new indebtedness, but they have been aroused to the necessity for adopting approved methods of tillage. In the latter respect the forward stride taken in 1915 is remarkable.

General Conditions in the West.

As to general trade conditions, the situation can be outlined in a few words. If we bear in mind that the volume of building construction in our intermediate and smaller cities had been enormous in proportion to their age and size, and then consider the figures of the building permits in the seven principal cities of Saskatchewan and Alberta for the first ten months of each of the last three years:—1913, $29,699,000; 1914, $11,054,000; 1915, $1,085,000; if we also note that in 1914 the effects of a partial crop failure were added to the shock caused by the war, rendering imperative strict economies by the farmer, and causing a cessation of building improvements on the farm, we do not need to look much farther for an explanation of a situation which for many months up to the autumn of 1915 was characterised by the absence of a market for lumber or building materials and a great shrinkage of railroad traffic. The volume of trading in staple commodities has, however, shown less shrinkage than might have been expected, the decreases in sales of dry goods, clothing, woollens, boots, groceries, fruits, etc., as compared with 1913, ranging from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.

With a bad crop year in a country almost wholly dependent on its agricultural production, occurring at a time when the supply of money for capital expenditures was entirely cut off by a world war, it may be questioned whether any part of Canada has ever experienced a period of such severe trial. It is true that the lesson was badly needed in a young country whose people had enjoyed a long period of exuberant prosperity; it has been thoroughly well learned, however, and the only pity is that the schooling should have been so drastic.

Outlook Entirely Changed.

The outlook has been entirely changed by the wonderful crop of 1915. At all country points merchants report trade as excellent, with more cash business than ever known. Even the lumber business has had a strong revival, filling the long-deferred orders of the farmers. The coal output has increased until it bears some relation to its former high level, and railroad traffic now shows increases of from 50 to 75 per cent. over that of last year, and a handsome increase is assured for many months. The outstanding feature of the situation is that this returning prosperity is wholly based on the production of the soil.

We have evidence in the increasing sales of land by the railway and colonisation companies, of a return of the flow of settlers to the West in a volume probably as large as is desirable in our best interests. There is, therefore, every reason for strong hopes that we are on the eve of a new period of prosperity.

British Columbia: Trade on a Sounder Footing.

In the principal cities of British Columbia there has been during the past twelve months a widespread reduction in the volume of business, though some improvement has taken place during the later months; trade is on a sounder footing, and throughout the Province economy is being enforced. In the interior districts, where copper and fruit are produced, conditions have been better, but the population has been more or less reduced. The contracting and building trades have naturally suffered most, operations in these lines having almost been brought to a standstill. It is worthy of note that this Province has contributed 17,000 men to the Army, and applications for enlistment are still coming in rapidly. The number of vacant dwellings, stores, and offices is very noticeable, particularly in the larger cities, and as a consequence rents have fallen materially, thus creating a situation under which mortgagors find themselves unable to pay interest, and which involves hardship to those of small means who depend upon this source for their incomes. In face of the above conditions, the relatively small number of foreclosure proceedings is a satisfactory feature.

In real estate, transactions are extremely few, and values have been entirely upset, particularly in the suburban sections; in some farming districts improved properties have been in some demand at fair figures

THE CANADIAN BOND MARKET.

Mr. E. R. Wood on Outstanding Features of 1915.

Below we give the principal passages of the review of the Canadian Bond Market in 1915, made by Mr. E. R. Wood, President of the Dominion Securities Corporation, at the annual meeting in Toronto on January 14 Examination of the figures reveals the following outstanding facts:

(1) *Canada's total bond borrowings in 1915 were greater than those of any previous year except 1913, when she borrowed over* $373,000,000.

(2) *Canada herself, in 1915, provided over three times the largest amount ever furnished by her—namely, $45,000,000 in 1913—and disregarding the $100,000,000 domestic loan as abnormal, she exceeded her record in 1913*

(3) *The increased importance of the United States for Canada's future borrowings.*

(4) *Canada has temporarily become a lender to instead of a borrower from Great Britain.*

FINANCIALLY speaking, Canada entered 1915 with a certain fear and trembling. The war had cut off our supply of capital from abroad; our 1914 crops had been disappointingly small; and business generally was unsatisfactory. The close of 1915 finds us enjoying a unique degree of prosperity, reaping the benefit of our record-breaking crops, with every available factory turning out war munitions and equipment, and with practically every industry active or reviving.

The continuance of the war obviously closed the London market to Canada, so far as borrowing there in 1915 was concerned. While in 1913 that market supplied us with nearly $280,000,000, and over $185,000,000 in 1914, our financial operations of last year were almost entirely confined to renewals of maturing obligations, as we only raised new capital to the modest extent of about $48,000,000. Our bond sales for 1915 were as follows:—

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN BOND ISSUES IN 1915.

Issue.	Amount. $	Canada. $	U.S. $	Gt. Britain. $
Government	214,814,133	109,603,390	80,877,500	24,333,333
Municipal	66,508,073	34,052,677	32,455,396	—
Railway	37,915,665	—	17,500,000	20,415,665
Public Service Corporation	10,225,000	2,475,000	7,750,000	—
Miscellaneous Corporations	8,050,000	2,500,000	5,390,000	160,000
	$337,512,871	$148,630,977	$143,972,896	$44,908,998
Canadian Corporations operating abroad	4,380,000	800,000	—	3,580,000
	$341,892,871	$149,430,977 43.71 %	$143,972,896 42.11 %	$48,488,998 14.18 %
Comparative figures for 1914	$272,935,067	$32,999,860 12.09 %	$53,944,548 19.77 %	$185,990,659 68.14 %

N.B.—Temporary financing of less than one year not included in above figures.

Canada's Response.

Canadians may well feel a pardonable pride in having in 1915 furnished $150,000,000 out of a total of $342,000,000 borrowed by the Dominion, or nearly 44 per cent. Thanks to our abundant harvests and the industrial activity, we were able to respond to the appeal of the Finance Minister last November and provide him with over double the $50,000,000 asked for as a Domestic War Loan. Apart, however, from this display of practical patriotism, the response to our ordinary bond offerings by Canadians has been very gratifying, and indicates to what extent the country generally is saving and economising. As a nation we have, speaking broadly, stopped our capital expenditure and have concentrated our energies in getting production from the "plant" which we have so laboriously constructed with our borrowed money in the past. In this combination of economy and increased production lies our hope for the future, from the standpoint of:—(1) Assisting Great Britain by extending large credits to her in Canada; and (2) Developing a reserve against the increased taxation and trade dislocation which will inevitably follow the cessation of the abnormal expenditure in Canada caused by the war.

The United States Market.

Nothing was more natural than that the United States should provide us with a large proportion of our borrowed capital during 1915. Already admittedly the richest country in the world in natural resources, our great neighbour—as a result of her enormous sales of war munitions and supplies of all kinds—soon occupied the unique position of being money-lender to the world. . . . Fortunately for us, Canadian bonds are not considered "foreign" investments, and are becoming increasingly popular in the American market each year. This is amply evidenced by the fact that the United States took over $90,000,000 more securities from us in 1915 than in the year before, our figures for the last three years being:—1915, $143,972,896; 1914, $53,944,548; 1913, $50,720,762. Confidence in Canada's future, a better knowledge of our financial resources, and our close trading relations must steadily widen the market for our securities with the American investor, quite apart from the higher interest yield he obtains from our bonds as compared with those of his own country.

With the London market closed to us for an indefinite period, it becomes of the highest importance to Canada that the United States market be cultivated to the greatest possible extent, and there can be no question that it will absorb a greater amount of our Government and municipal bonds each year, provided those responsible for the offerings are careful to see to the sufficiency of the security and that in form, interest rate, place of payment, etc., etc., our bonds meet the requirements of the discriminating American investor.

Character of Borrowings.

It is interesting to note that the borrowings of our municipalities, railways and other corporations have steadily diminished since 1913, thus indicating to what extent Canada has reduced (and rightly so) expenditure on capital account. On the other hand, loans raised by the Federal and Provincial Governments show a gradual increase since 1913, amounting last year (omitting the war loan) to almost 50 per cent. of the country's total borrowings. Refunding operations, decreased revenues, the necessity of aiding two of our transcontinental railways and providing for large war expenditures furnish the explanation.

Short-term financing was generally favoured in 1915, the authorities preferring to take chances on being able to borrow later part of their future requirements on more favourable terms than were offered this year. Being debarred from the cheaper London market, Government financing on this side of the Atlantic was naturally more costly than ever before, especially so in view of the immense amount of capital borrowed by belligerent and neutral nations in the American market. As a result, investment houses were able to offer Canadian premier securities on such exceedingly attractive terms as to interest yield that the response from investors was, in most cases, both immediate and substantial. Striking instances of this were the marketing in July of $45,000,000 One and Two-Year Bonds per Cent. Notes of the Dominion of Canada at 99½, with the privilege of conversion into Five per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds (much criticised at the time, but abundantly justified by subsequent events) and $100,000,000 Five per Cent. Ten-Year War Loan in November, at 97½, to yield practically 5½ per cent.

The low rates prevailing throughout the greater part of the year for sterling exchange had a marked effect on the prices realised for all classes of Canadian bonds. It is true that the various Governments and municipalities who had maturing obligations (whether principal or interest) to meet in Great Britain were able to realise a very substantial profit from their London remittances; but, on the other hand, there followed much selling of Canadian securities by British holders, who could accept extremely low prices for their bonds and yet recoup their losses through exchange operations. The result was that very large blocks of Government and municipal bonds were continually being offered from London at prices hitherto almost unheard of—a factor which contributed in no small degree to the costliness of Canadian financing generally during the year.

The Outlook.

To predict with any degree of accuracy the probable course of future security values is always a difficult, if not impossible, task. In these abnormal times, when the greatest financial problems in history are being worked out, it would be futile to make such an attempt. Nevertheless, Canada awaits the developments of the immediate future with every confidence in her ability to successfully undergo whatever sacrifices or trials may be before her. . . . Our house is being "put in order" to meet the exigencies of the future, come what may.

We must be prepared for some setbacks upon the termination of the war. A very heavy increase in our national debt is inevitable, while there will necessarily be an industrial readjustment when the manufacture of war munitions ceases. Increasing agricultural production, our vast undeveloped national resources, the practical certainty of extensive immigration after the war, and a continuance of economy by Canadians in the meantime form the basis of our firm conviction that Canada will emerge from this period of storm and stress with its financial credit unimpaired before the world. To this end the watchword of every Canadian citizen should indefinitely be "Increased Production and Increased Economy."

THE DOMINION BANK

CANADA.

Proceedings of the Forty-Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, 26th January, 1916.

There was a large number of shareholders present.

It was moved by Mr. W. R. Brock, seconded by Mr. A. W. Austin, that Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., do take the chair, and that Mr. C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell, K.C., and W. Gibson Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Report of the Directors to the Shareholders and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:—

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:—

The Directors beg to present the following Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1915:—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1914			$284,316.59
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts		$870,966.47	
LESS:—			
Dominion Government War Tax	$43,618.35		
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments	22,225.00		
		65,843.35	
Making net profits of			805,123.12
			$1,089,439.71
Which amount has been disposed of as follows			
Dividends (quarterly) at 12 per cent. per annum		$720,000.00	
Contributions to Officers' Pension Fund		25,000.00	
Balance carried forward		344,439.71	
			$1,089,439.71

E. B. OSLER, President. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Since the Shareholders of the Bank last met, another war period of twelve months has elapsed, and although early in 1915 there were indications of improved conditions, your Directors considered it prudent to continue a policy of conservatism, maintaining a large portion of the Bank's assets in liquid form, in which circumstances they feel that the Report now submitted will be found satisfactory.

Following the course adopted by the Directors some time ago of discontinuing unremunerative Branches where the outlook was not promising, the undermentioned offices were closed during the year:

Swift Current, Sask.
First Street Branch, Edmonton, Alta.
Norwood Branch, Edmonton, Alta.
Edmonton South Branch, Edmonton, Alta.
By-Ward Market Branch, Ottawa, Ont.
Tilbury, Ont.

One Branch only was opened in 1915, namely, at the corner of Queen and John Streets, Toronto.

No expenditures of importance have been made on Bank Premises Account, with the following exceptions:—

In Vancouver the Bank was able to acquire for a reasonable amount the premises in which our Office has been located for some years.

At West Toronto, anticipating the immediate expiry of the lease of the Office which we formerly occupied, a suitable building was erected on land already owned by the Bank.

The affairs of the Bank have been thoroughly investigated by your Auditors, Messrs. G. T. Clarkson and R. J. Dilworth, whose certificate accompanies the Statement. In addition, your Directors have given continuous attention to the business of the Bank, including a close scrutiny of the loans and investments.

All Branches of the Bank have undergone the customary inspections.

E. B. OSLER, President.

Toronto, 26th January, 1916.

It was moved by Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, and RESOLVED, that the Report be adopted.

Messrs. Geoffrey T. Clarkson and Robert J. Dilworth, the retiring Auditors, were reappointed for the current twelve months.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, Sir John C. Eaton J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P., W. D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton, E. W. Hamber, H. W. Hutchinson, and Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st December, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in			$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		$7,000,000 00	
Balance of Profits carried forward		344,439 71	
Dividend No. 133, payable 3rd January, 1916		180,000.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed		1.049.75	
			7,525,489.46
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders			$13,525,489.46
Notes in Circulation		4,995,666.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	$12,604.373.24		
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	53,361.224.75		
		65,965,597 99	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		579,855.02	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries		878,361.55	
Bills Payable		47,352 00	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		1,215 563 49	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		267.241 40	
Total Liabilities to the Public			73 949 637 45
			$87 475 126 91

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin	$1,626,964.01	
Dominion Government Notes	11,041,905.50	
Notes of other Banks	704,778.65	
Cheques on other Banks	3,721,594.35	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,829,383.17	
	19,924,625.68	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	755,150.69	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	1,167,263.29	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,647,001.59	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	5,944,900.13	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	221,459.58	
		$32,660,400 96
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	47,453,931.23	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	12,329.18	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	1,215,563.49	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	18,414.74	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	228,361.30	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	5,616,009.71	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	263,900.00	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	6,216 30	
		54,814,726 95
		$87,475,126.91

E. B. OSLER, President. **C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.**

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of the Dominion Bank, and with the certified returns received from its Branches and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 31st, 1915, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the Books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON.
R. J. DILWORTH.
of Clarkson, Gordon and Dilworth, C.A.

Toronto, January 18th, 1916.

London Branch: 73, Cornhill, E.C. **J. HAYDN HORSEY, Manager.**

INVESTMENT NOTES.

It is probable that when, just upon a year ago interest began to be evinced in stocks of the war group, few people imagined how that group would widen out or to what heights some of the stocks would soar before the year was out. It is hardly probable that this year will witness anything similar. The markets seem to have pretty well discounted the favourable prospects of the various undertakings; indeed, in some cases it would seem that the enthusiasm which carried certain stocks up to extraordinarily high levels is hardly maintained. In the case of Canada Foundries and Forgings, for instance, the belief that the company was earning huge profits was undoubtedly responsible for the rise of the stock to between 240 and 250. Now that that belief is justified by the declaration of an interim dividend of 10 per cent. the stock seems to have found a level at 190-200. In other cases also it has been noteworthy that the declaration of a satisfactory dividend, or the resumption of a suspended dividend, has not been followed by any further appreciation of the stock.

* * *

No doubt many speculative investors in the United States and in Canada will be asking themselves this spring how long it will be wise for them to hold their war stocks, and it is not improbable that more attention will be paid to the stocks of companies whose business lies in supplying domestic requirements for staple goods rather than of companies which have had unusual activity practically forced upon them by the unprecedented demand for unusual products.

* * *

It must be remembered, meanwhile, that it is only a question of time before a demand recurs for the ordinary products of some of the companies which have latterly been almost entirely occupied with the manufacture of war material. Attention will doubtless turn to those companies which are known to be in a position to benefit promptly by domestic orders for their normal products.

* * *

The satisfactory statements which Canadian mortgage and loan companies are now issuing in respect of their business during 1915 are distinctly encouraging evidence as to the general conditions in Canada. It is noteworthy, for instance, that, despite the war and despite the moratoria laws enacted in some of the Provinces, interest payments have been well maintained. Thus the interest collected during 1915 by the Canada Landed and National Investment Company reached the highest level in the company's history, which speaks as well for the ability of the borrowers to pay as for the care exercised by the lenders.

* * *

In maintaining its earnings at a rate sufficient to enable it to continue its regular dividends at the high rate of 12 per cent. per annum during so trying a year as 1915, and in arriving at the end of the year with its total assets the largest in its history, and with liquid assets equal to over 44 per cent. of its liabilities to the public, the Dominion Bank is to be congratulated on a year's working which must be eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

* * *

Among Canadian industrial companies in which considerable confidence is warranted, we have more than once mentioned the Dominion Textile Co. This company has been able during the difficult years, 1914 and 1915, to continue its regular 6 per cent. dividends, and its shareholders will be pleased to note the current reports as to its very active condition. Indirectly the war is now materially benefiting this company, as, on one hand, foreign competition has been importantly reduced and, on the other, the money which is flowing into Canada in return for her products is resulting in a very great improvement in the company's domestic trade. It is stated that all the company's plants are now working at their maximum capacity to cope with the demand. The increase in wages, which the company has recently voluntarily granted to its employees, is regarded as reflecting the great activity of the company at present.

* * *

The announcement on page 234 of a meeting to be held under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce to protest against the duplication of income tax within the Empire should interest those of our readers upon whom the present anomalous conditions press so heavily. We have more than once ventilated this grievance, and drew further attention to it in our columns only three weeks ago.

—**—

Returned Canadian soldiers are to have preference in Civil Service appointments.

The Canadian Senate has adopted an Address to the Imperial Parliament for the extension of the term of the Dominion Parliament by one year from October next.

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.

Drastic New Taxation.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, delivered his Budget speech at Ottawa on Tuesday. He was able to show, as a result of increases of revenues and economies in expenditure, and notwithstanding the outlay for interest on war payments and pensions, an improvement in the financial situation to the extent of $57,000,000, as compared with the previous fiscal year

His announcement of large credit balances at home and abroad and the success of the recent domestic war loan, of the largest aggregate trade in the history of the Dominion, and of the policy of providing the sinews of war without resort to too drastic taxation, was received with manifestations of approval by the House (says the *Morning Post*).

Dealing with war finance, Sir Thomas White stated that so far Parliament had voted war appropriations of $150,000,000, and an additional sum of at least $250,000,000 would be asked for. Canada's expenditure for the war from the outbreak to the end of January had been $158,000,000. The Government had a large balance to its credit at home and abroad; in fact, the Government was financed until the beginning of next summer. On March 31 the National Debt would be about $580,000,000, an increase of $131,000,000 during the year.

Turning to the general affairs of the country, the Minister of Finance said that owing to the bountiful harvest, the greatest in the history of the Dominion, and to the demand for war material, Canada had experienced a high degree of prosperity. Financial stability also continued to be maintained. Dealing with the financial estimates and the programme for the coming fiscal year, Sir Thomas said in addition to the estimated revenue surplus of $35,000,000, it would be necessary to borrow $215,000,000 for war.

New Taxation.

Sir Thomas White announced, on behalf of the Government, that it was their settled policy in providing for war expenditure not to resort to the taxation of farms or the personal effects or incomes of those engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture.

An announcement of drastic new taxation came as a great surprise to members (says the *Times*). The new taxes include:—

All incorporated companies, except life insurance companies already taxed and those engaged in agriculture, to pay one-fourth of their net profits since the beginning of the war in excess of 7 per cent. on their paid-up capital.

Individual firms, partnerships, and associations, one-fourth of net profits in excess of 10 per cent. on capital.

The taxes not to apply to firms or companies with a capital of less than £10,000; this limitation not to apply to munition makers.

The estimated revenue from this source is $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 in two years.

—**—

OPTIMISM IN THE WEST.

Mr. Morley Donaldson's Statement.

Mr. Morley Donaldson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, when recently on a visit to Edmonton, reported business generally in an exceedingly good condition, and the prospects for the immediate future more encouraging than for the past two years. Financially there was a very notable improvement everywhere, and the general feeling was one of decided optimism. Business on the Grand Trunk Pacific, he stated, had been exceptionally good, as the railway had had its share of the good times prevailing. The present position in the grain trade, said Mr Donaldson, might be looked for up to the opening of navigation. The embargo on grain was affecting trade at the head of the lakes, but otherwise was not having much influence on the trade generally.

That there were still a large number of people interested in Western Canadian lands was evidenced by the statement made to Mr. Donaldson recently by the Hudson's Bay Land Commissioner that the sales for the past year had been the largest for five years. Mr. Donaldson thought this a very big thing, and an indication that the crops would be even bigger next year than last. "And our last year's splendid crop is the biggest advertisement the country ever had," he said.

In conclusion, Mr. Donaldson pointed out that there was no doubt that the tide of prosperity was being felt there, and was also one of the reasons why the farmers were not exporting as much grain this year. Men who previously earned only $1.75 to $2 a day were now making $3 and $4, and conditions across the border were almost booming.

—**—

Sergeant Hugh Nisbet Pearless, 7th Canadian Battalion, British Columbia Regiment, who won the D.C.M. "for gallant conduct and devotion to duty on April 24 in operating his machine gun on the enveloped right flank of his battalion until he and his gun were blown up," left £900.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865. Head Office—WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Over - - $90,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

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STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY.

Head Office: 346, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.
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PRESIDENT:
J. T. GORDON, ESQ.
(President Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., Ltd.)

Authorised Capital $1,000,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid 750,000
Reserve 450,000
Total Assets 16,400,000

All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Estates a speciality. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities to yield about 7% net.

WM. HARVEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CANADA.
THE BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £620,000
Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors.
F. R. S. BALFOUR. E. GEOFFREY HOARE.
J. H. BRODIE. F. LUBBOCK.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL. C. W. TOMKINSON.
E. A. HOARE. G. D. WHATMAN.

Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange negotiated.
Dividends and Coupons collected.
Purchase of Stocks and Shares.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Reports from East to West.

The total value of the building permits issued in Canada during 1915 was $34,109.659, compared with $100.003.008 in 1914. Nova Scotia is the only Province showing an increase; New Brunswick being practically the same, and the greatest declines taking place in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

St. John.—Building activities have been somewhat restricted as a result of war conditions. For the year 1915 the total value of building permits issued here was $346,275. In 1914 the figures were $515.300.

Sydney.—Building permits for 1915 amounted to $193,602, comprising 87 permits. Permits issued for dwellings were 46, representing $63,610; for business houses 15, representing $46,978; for repairs and additions 24, representing $19,785; and for public buildings 2, representing $66,240.

Montreal.—Referring to the real estate market in 1915, the Cradock Simpson Company *Real Estate Record* says:—"The over-development of the business of real estate a few years ago in and about Montreal culminated in the activity and high prices of 1912 after a period of the most aggressive speculative buying which the Montreal real estate market has ever experienced. The lower level of the succeeding years points to more stable conditions. A smaller volume of activity must be definitely accepted as the probable characteristic of the real estate market for some years to come." The most notable sale last year was that of the Liverpool and London and Globe Building, 112, St. James Street, at the corner of Place d'Armes. The ground area is 6,515 feet. The property was purchased by La Banque d'Hochelaga from Mr. J. W. McConnell, who had previously acquired it for $700,000. During 1915 there were 6,757 sales recorded of properties in the city of Montreal amounting to $43,274,277. In 1914 the figures were 9,522 sales of Montreal real estate amounting to $79,999,378. In 1913 there were 12,441 sales amounting to $108,814,103; and in 1912 the culminating period of Montreal real estate activity there were 13,618 sales amounting to $141,605.548. In the adjoining municipalities of Westmount, Outremont, Verdun and Maisonneuve the property sales represented $11,644,333 in 1915, as compared with $18,018,630 in 1914. Recently two apartment houses were purchased in a good residential district of the city for $138,000 by Judge Dugas. The Queen City Oil Company has paid $100,000 for 1,369,932 feet in the parish of Pointe aux Trembles. The Waldorf Apartment House and the Mount Stephen Apartment House, both in Westmount were sold last month for $206,500. Sir Clifford Sifton recently purchased Montreal property for $56,366.

Ottawa.—It is understood that the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General, has purchased Col. J. J. Carrick's house here on Cooper Street for about $25,000.

Winnipeg.—Some important sales of property in the block immediately south of Eaton's store are reported, and Sir James Aikins is said to be one of the purchasers. Buildings on the property are being leased for one year to a large trading company. As high as $1,000 a foot was paid for some of the property, and one owner is said to have realised about $100,000 and another $55,000. In St. Boniface during 1915 building permits representing $296,760 were issued, compared with $803,442 in 1914.

Regina.—The building permits issued here in 1915 only represented $464,065, compared with $1,765,875 in 1914.

Calgary.—The total debenture debt of the city is $18.511.924, of which the Electric Light and Power Works represents $2,029.202, the Street Railway $2,280,210, and the Waterworks $3,491,542.

New Westminster.—During the year 1915 civic improvements, contracted for as long ago as 1912, were brought to completion, and the prospects for 1916 are bright. Recently the mills have enjoyed much greater activity. The machine shops are engaged on orders which will keep them busy night and day for months. The Canadian Northern Railway's plans for the city, including the temporary terminals for the ferry to Victoria, are expected to stimulate trade. A new market is to be built on the waterfront.

Victoria.—In 1915 the total number of building permits issued was 216, value $292,450, compared with 525 permits, value $2,243,660, in 1914. Many of the largest structures for which permits were issued in 1914 were, however, under construction in 1915, notably the new Drill Hall, the new Hudson's Bay building, the city gaol headquarters, Post Office additions, and the Legislative buildings extensions. Two office buildings, costing $83,000, were the principal additions last year. A total assessment of real property of $70.189.230 for 1916 is shown by the City Assessor, Mr. W. W. Northcott. Compared with the land assessment of 1915, this year's roll shows a reduction of $10.561.800, or 13.08 per cent. The assessed values of improvements is set forth at $28.328.050, an increase of $135,505 over 1915. The total of land and improvements is put at $98.517.280, compared with $108.942.580 in 1915.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

London, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, March 1.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Feb. 22.	Wed , Feb. 23.	Thurs., Feb. 24.

The stock markets have shown distinct signs of revival during the past week, and though at the time of writing animation has slackened somewhat, a good tone still predominates, a more confident feeling prevailing regarding the war outlook.

In the Canadian group the tone has been irregular. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been steady. There is no change in the Old Fours, but the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents at $97\frac{1}{4}$ have added the fraction.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics rebounded sharply over 185, but are now only a little over $2 up at $182\frac{3}{4}$. Current earnings are good on the whole. There are scattered gains of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ among Grand Trunk issues. Canadian Northern issues have been narrowly steady.

Among land shares Hudson's Bays have come in for moderate attention, but after being around $6\frac{5}{8}$, they are about unchanged on balance at $6\frac{3}{8}$. Lower priced shares have continued to mark time, and quotations have not varied either way.

In the industrial group Canadian Cars have been offered back 2 to 78. There is, however, no movement in the Preferred. Steel of Canada shares mark no variation, but Dominion Steels have risen 1 to 47. Lake Superiors have met some attention, and have improved to $11\frac{1}{4}$. Among South American traction stocks Brazilian Tractions were offered at one time, but have since recovered well to 52, and show firmness at that level. This week the liquidator of the once famous Le Roi Mining Company announces a further return of 1s. 3d. per share, and there appears to be a prospect of another small sum when the protracted liquidation is completed.

*

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, January 29, 1916

Business on the Stock Exchange since I last wrote to you has been dull, speculative interest having been almost entirely lacking. The Canadian markets have naturally reflected the depressing influence of the somewhat erratic course of the New York markets, but though a good many declines are registered, there has been no heavy selling movement.

The Canada Cement dividend declaration forms an interesting topic of discussion which has not yet entirely died out, as some debate still continues as to whether the stock may be regarded as being now on a 6 per cent. per annum dividend basis or not. The balance-sheet, now issued, shows net earnings about 15 per cent. in excess of 1914, and about 13 per cent. in excess of 1913, which, in view of the decline in new construction work, is naturally regarded as being a surprisingly satisfactory showing. In connection with the recent dividend declaration of 3 per cent., it is noted with particular interest that the report for 1915 shows profits of 4.1 per cent. on the Common stock.

Among current prices, Canadian General Electric is quoted at $111\frac{3}{4}$. Nova Scotia Steel 96, Steel Company of Canada 38, Canadian Locomotive 60, Dominion Bridge 228, Canada Car $69\frac{1}{2}$, Canada Cement 48, Canada Steamships, Common $17\frac{1}{4}$, Preferred 72; Dominion Steel Corporation 45, Montreal Power 228, Laurentide 186, Shawinigan $130\frac{7}{8}$, Ames-Holden, Common 22, Preferred $74\frac{1}{2}$. Among the milling companies, Ogilvie is $132\frac{1}{2}$, Lake of the Woods 134, Maple Leaf $72\frac{1}{2}$. In Toronto, Russell Motors, Preferred 63, Common 35. Sawyer Massey quotation remains the same at $74\frac{1}{2}$ and $27\frac{1}{2}$ for the Preferred and Common respectively.

While markets in general have been dull, there has been a satisfactory demand for investment securities, transactions in which, in Montreal, have reached a larger aggregate during this month than during any month since last April. There has been a good demand for Canadian War Loan at $97\frac{3}{4}$.

The Directors of Canada Foundries and Forgings, whose Common stock made such a spectacular rise towards the end of last year, have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Common stock, payable February 15. This is the first dividend that has been declared on the company's Common stock. It is currently reported that the stock will shortly be placed on a regular dividend basis—probably be 5 per cent. quarterly. The stock is now quoted 190-200.

In my last letter I mentioned that Colonel Nichols was resigning the acting Presidency of the Dominion Steel Corporation. It is now announced that Mr. Mark Workman has been unanimously chosen to succeed Mr. Plummer as President. Mr. Plummer, who will remain a Director of the Corporation, will fill a new post, that of Chairman of the Board.

An interesting recent occurrence is the action of the Dominion Textile Company in increasing the wages of its employees by 5 per cent. It is stated that no demand had been made by the employees for the increase, the initiative in the matter being taken by the management of the company. All the mills of the company are stated to be working at capacity at present on domestic orders.

The amalgamation of the Manufacturers' Life Assurance Co. with the Sun Life Assurance Co. is not to be proceeded with owing to permission being withheld by the Treasury Board.

It is announced that the Western Canada Flour Mills Company has just completed a shipment of 5,000 car loads of flour, ordered by the French War Office.

There is little to report in regard to the mining markets. The Hollinger report for 1915 shows gross profits of $2,058,466, or 68.61 per cent. on the company's capital. Hollinger shares are quoted at $29.25. Dome Mines are somewhat lower, at $27.25. McIntyre is quoted at 91. Among Cobalts, Temiskaming is at 68, Crown Reserve 52, Peterson Lake, in which there has been considerable dealing, is at 31.

*

Union Bank of Canada.—The usual quarterly dividend has been declared, and bonus of 1 per cent., making 9 per cent. for the year, both payable 1st prox.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £513,698
PAID UP 359 589
RESERVE FUND .. .. [illegible]
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,172,[illegible]

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bank of British North America.—The Directors have resolved to declare, subject to audit, at a meeting of proprietors to be held on March 7, a dividend payable April 7 of 30s. per share, less income tax, making 7 per cent. for the year, carrying forward about £10,000.

White Pass and Yukon Railway.—In view of a debenture-holders' meeting which was to be held last Wednesday, a motion for the appointment of a Receiver and Manager, mentioned before Mr. Justice Neville last week, was allowed to stand over for a week.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—The report for 1915 shows the largest net profit in the company's history, viz., $199,200—a remarkable achievement during a whole year of war. The reserve now exceeds the paid-up capital of the company by $495,000. A dividend of 9 per cent. was declared.

Central Canada Loan and Savings.—The net earnings for 1915 amounted to $214,051, which have been disposed of as follow:—Four quarterly dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each, being 10 per cent. for the year, on $1,750,000 of paid-up capital, $175,000; addition to profit and loss account, $39,051.

Toronto Savings and Loan.—The net earnings for 1915 amounted to $141,668, which, together with the balance brought forward, makes a total of $237,661, which has been disposed of in the following manner:—Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. for the year, reserve fund $50,000, carried forward $87,661.

Ford Motor of Canada.—Earnings for the year ended September 30, 1915, amounted to $3,202,000, on an output of 24,500 cars. Earnings, therefore, are equivalent to 45 per cent. on the increased amount of stock. The cash dividends paid by the company have amounted to $1,600,000, or on an average of about 116 per cent. per annum. This has been in addition to stock dividends.

Sun Life Assurance of Canada.—The company again reports a record year. The new business effected during 1915 amounted to £7,165,860, an increase on the previous year of well over £500,000. The premium income amounted to £2,196,963, and the total income to £3,362,567. The funds now total £15,106,481, an increase over 1914 of £2,244,258. The total assurances in force are £52,891,265.

Canada Cement.—The report for 1915 states that the volume of business for the year proved much larger than the Directors had anticipated, and expenses were curtailed wherever possible. Current assets are now $4\frac{1}{3}$ times current liabilities. Surplus and reserves amount to $2,675,232. During the past five years the company has spent large sums of money on new plants, and in enlarging and improving the existent plants, in order to bring them to their present capacity and efficiency. The properties are in good physical condition, and have a producing capacity considerably in excess of the country's requirements. The Directors do not anticipate any large capital expenditure for some years to come, therefore earnings will be available to still further strengthen the company's financial position, and notwithstanding the war and the present troubled state of the world they look forward with confidence to the future. While they do not presume, under existing conditions, to predict the future, business indications for 1916 point to a satisfactory gain both in volume and profits as compared with the results of 1915.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	95½
,, C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 19[illegible]	[illegible]
,, 3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	[illegible]
,, 3½ % ,, ,, 1950-5[illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4 % ,, ,, 1940-60	[illegible]
,, [illegible] %, 193[illegible]	[illegible]
,, 3½ % C. P. R. ...	92½
Alberta 4 %, 1922 ...	83½
,, 4 %, 1938 ...	96¾
,, 4½ %, 1924	82½
,, 4½ % Registered	98¾
British Columbia 4½ %	86
,, ,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	69
,, ,, 3 % ,, ,, ...	76½
Manitoba 4%, 1947	86
,, 4 %, 1928	76½
,, 4%, 1949	97½
,, 5%, 1888	[illegible]
,, 4% Registered	77
,, 4½ % ,, ...	78
New Brunswick 4 %	65
Newfoundland 3½ %	65¾
,, 3 %	82½
,, 3 % Registered, 1913-38	96
,, 4 % ,, 1895	94½
,, 4 % ,, 1896	83¼
,, 3½ % ,, 1905	70
,, 3½ % ,, 1910	67½
,, 3½ % ,, 1912	66
Nova Scotia 3½ %	67¼
,, 3½ % Registered	93½
,, 4½ % ,, ...	68½
Ontario 3½ % Registered	76½
,, 4 % ,, ...	92¾
,, 4½ % ,, ...	95½
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	82
,, 4 %, 1934...	83
,, 4 %, 1888	87¼
,, 4½ % Registered	[illegible]
,, 3 % ,, ...	97½
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	91
,, 4 %, 1923	74
,, 4 %, 1949	74½
,, 4 % Registered	86
,, 4½ % ,, ...	

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	84¾
,, 4½ %, 1928-37	92
,, 5 %	96
,, 5 %, 1931-1941	[illegible]
Edmonton 5 %	88
,, 5 %, 1923-53...	93¾
,, 5 %, 1923-53	[illegible]
,, [illegible] %, 19[illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 191[illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1917-49...	[illegible]
Fort William 4½ %...	[illegible]
Hamilton 4½ % ...	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1930-40	85
Maisonneuve 5 %	88
Medicine Hat 5 %...	[illegible]
Moncton 4%	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1948-50	[illegible]
,, 3 % ...	[illegible]
,, 3½ %, 1962	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1951-53 ...	[illegible]
Moose Jaw 5 %	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943-63	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	77
N. Vancouver 5 %, ...	86½
,, 4½ % 1931...	81
Ottawa 4½ %	85½
Point Grey 4½ %	[illegible]
,, ,, 5 %	80
Port Arthur 4½ %	86
,, 5 %	86
Prince Albert 5 %...	81
,, 4½%...	67½
Quebec 3½ %	74
,, 4%, 1923	91½
,, 4%, 1961	86
,, 4½%, 1963	83
Regina 5% Stock	89½
,, 4½ %	81
Saskatoon 5 %, 19[illegible]	91
,, 5 %, 1941-61	86
,, 4½ % 1940	80
,, 4½ % 1941-61	78
South Vancouver 5%	79
,, ,, 4%	62
St. John 4 %, 1934	86
,, 4 %, 1916-51	75
Sherbrooke 4½ %	85
Toronto 3½ %	79½
,, 4 %, 1944-8	78
,, 4 %, 1936	86½
,, 4 %, 1922-8	98½
,, 4 %, 1919-21	91½
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 5 % ...	[illegible]
Vancouver 4 %, 1950-1-2	[illegible]
,, 4 % 1931	[illegible]
,, 4 % 1932	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1947-9 ...	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1926-47	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1923-33	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1953	[illegible]
Vancouver 6 %, 1927	[illegible]
,, and District Joint Sewers	[illegible]

Municipal—continued.

Victoria 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 19[illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1920-60	[illegible]
Winnipeg 4 %, 1940 ..	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1940-1960 .	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1916-36 ..	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1943-63 ...	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1940	97½

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5% 1st Bonds	86½
Algoma Central & H. 5% Bonds	40
,, Central Term. 5% Bonds	49
,, ,, ,, Scrip	55
,, Eastern 5% Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5% Bonds	99
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	108½
Calgary and Edmonton 4% Debentures	79½
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	68¾
Can. N. Alberta 3½% Debentures	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4% Debentures	60
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961	78½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938	79
,, Quebec 4% ,, ...	61¾
Can. N. Pacific 4% ,, ...	86
,, ,, Terminal Debentures	83
Can. Northern 4% Perpetual Debentures	60½
,, ,, 4% Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds ...	80½
,, ,, 4% Guaranteed Debenture... ...	88¾
,, ,, 3% Debentures...	65
,, ,, 4% Land Grant Bonds...	90
,, ,, 4% Alberta Debentures	82
,, ,, 4% Saskatchewan Debentures ...	82
,, ,, 4% Manitoba Debentures	89½
,, ,, 4% Ontario Div. Debentures ...	80½
,, ,, 5% Land Mortgage Debentures ...	79
,, ,, Income Debentures	68
,, ,, 5% Secured Notes, 1919	91
,, ,, 5% ,, ,, 1918	91½
Can. Northern Western 4½% Debentures	89½
Can. Pacific Com.	185½
,, ,, Preference	79¾
,, ,, 4% Debentures	82¾
,, ,, 5% ,, ...	101½
,, ,, 5% Algoma Bonds	98½
,, ,, 6% Notes	107½
Central Ontario 5% Bonds	90¾
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	77
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	76½
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4% Debentures	63
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4% ,, ...	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	71½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A	66
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B	67
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	63
,, ,, Branch 4% Bonds (Sask.) ...	81
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (Alberta)	81½
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (L. Superior)	79½
,, ,, 5% Notes	91½
Grand Trunk Common	12
,, Guaranteed	63½
,, 1st Pref.	66
,, 2nd Pref. ..	1[illegible]
,, 3rd Pref.	28
,, 5 % Debentures	91½
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures...	71½
,, Junction 5 % Bonds	98½
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6%	100½
,, 5½% 3 Year Notes	98½
,, 5½% Notes, 1920...	97½
,, 5% Notes, 1918...	96½
Manitoba S.W. 5% Bonds	99½
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	98½
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage	89½
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line	78
Nakusp and Slocan 4% Bonds	95½
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	97½
,, 4 % Debentures	79½
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	111½
,, ,, 5 % Debentures	99½
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	94
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	80
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures	67½
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds	97
,, Capital Stock	95½
Quebec and Lake St. John 4% 1st Mort.	56½
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	78½
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures... ...	100 3/10
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	78½

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	61
Can. Bank of Commerce	39½
Royal Bank of Canada	44¾

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	118¾
,, ,, Preference	113¾
Cedars Rapids	74½
,, 5 % Bonds	88
Calgary Power Bonds	70
Cities Service Com. ,, ...	115¾
,, Preferred	77
,, 7% Notes	106½
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds ...	88½
Kaministiquia	121
Kaministiquia Bonds	91½
Montreal L., H. and Power	232
,, 4½% 1st Bonds	94
Shawinigan Capital Stock	137
,, Bonds	104½
,, Mortgage Debentures	84½

Electric Light and Power—continued.

Toronto Debentures, 1918	95½
,, Consolidated Debentures	[illegible]
Vancouver Power 4½% Guar. Debentures	64

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common ...	18 -
,, ,, ,, Preference ...	16/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest....	7/3
Canada Co.	16[illegible]
Canada Wheat Lands	2/3
Canada N.W. Land	50
Can. Northern Prairie	30/-
Calgary and Edmonton...	12/6
Hudson's Bay	6½
,, ,, Preference	96/7½
Investment Corporation of Canada	84½
San Antonio Bonds	11
Southern Alberta...	2/9
,, 6% "A" Debentures	21
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4% Debentures ...	95
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid	5¼
,, ,, ,, £1 Paid	18/[illegible]
Western Canada Land Debentures	46
,, Common	2/-
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	51½
,, ,, Preference	89½
B.C. Electric Preference	60
,, Deferred	35
,, Preferred...	41½
,, 1st Debentures	85½
,, Perpetual Debentures	74¾
,, Vancouver Deb.	94½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	91½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922 ...	94½
Montreal Trams Common	86
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	78

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	7/3
,, ,, Pref.	11/3
Canadian Mining	10/9
Casey Cobalt	4/8½
Kirkland Lake Prop.	10/6
,, ,, Explor.	28 9
,, ,, Goldfields	2/6
Le Roi No. 2	12/-
Mond Nickel	59/6
,, Cum. Preference	22/10½
,, Non. Cum. Pref.	22/-
,, 1st Debentures	102
,, 5% Debentures...	93½
,, 6 % Debentures	103
Tough Oakes Gold	12/-

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	60¾
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs.	60
Canada Steel Bonds	90½
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds...	97½
Dominion Steel Corp.	45¾
,, ,, ,, Preference	76
,, ,, ,, 6% Notes	95½
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	70
Lake Superior	11½
,, ,, Bonds	60½
,, ,, Income Bonds	28
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	10[illegible]
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	89½
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	92½
,, ,, Pref.	90½
,, ,, Common...	[illegible]

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	102½
,, ,, ,, Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
,, Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada . .	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5% Bonds	68½
Canada Cement Bonds	94
,, ,, Pref.	94½
,, ,, Common ...	[illegible]
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds ..	91
Canadian Car Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
,, ,, Common .. .	[illegible]
Canadian Cottons Bonds ...	[illegible]
,, Preferred . . .	72
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Preferred	88½
Canadian Locomotive Common	[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	39
,, 5% Income Debs.	13
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures ..	38¾
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	76
Cockshutt Plow Preference	[illegible]
Dominion Bridge	[illegible]
Dominion Canners 6% 1st Bonds	[illegible]
Dominion Cotton 4½% 1st Mortgage	96¾
Dominion Glass Preference . .	[illegible]
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	[illegible]
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	20/-
,, ,, ,, Ordinary	17/9
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	50
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	111½
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	96½
Montreal Cottons Debentures	[illegible]
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	1[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6% C Debentures ...	106
,, ,, ,, 7% Pref.	101
Penmans' 6% Preferred	[illegible]
,, Bonds	[illegible]
Price Bros. Bonds	[illegible]
Spanish River Pulp Bonds	[illegible]

Reminiscences prepared by Sir Wilfrid Laurier were destroyed in the Parliament Buildings fire.

A man and a woman were each sentenced to six months' hard labour at Folkestone last week for supplying cocaine to Canadian soldiers. Captain Murray, of the C.A.M.C., said cocaine was very dangerous, and eventually led to insanity.

The House of Commons' mace was destroyed in the burning of Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. In its place that of the Senate and that of the Ontario Provincial Legislature have in turn been used. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London have offered, through Sir George Perley, to present the House with a replica of the lost mace.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.
Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delia
Delisle
Drinkwater
Elfam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Lke. Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepaw
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Coaticook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—*continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Ford
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
Montreal (7 offices)
Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St. Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Timmins
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro
St John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C.B.
Truro
Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash.

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IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { C. CAMBIE, Manager, A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $77,400 000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND**, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Bryson, *President.*
Sir Henry N. Bate.
Russell Blackburn.
Sir Henry K. Egan.
John B. Fraser, *Vice-President.*
David Maclaren.
Denis Murphy.
Hon. Sir George H. Perley
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager.*
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector.*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. **Reserve Fund, $16,000,000.** **Undivided Profits, $1,252,864.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - - { SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.* A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9. WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, *President.* SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *Vice-President*
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A. BAUMGARTEN.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE
E. J. CHAMBERLIN
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E. B. GREENSHIELDS.
C. R. HOSMER.
SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
HON. R. MACKAY.
HERBERT MOLSON.
LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.
A. E. HOLT, *Manager.*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid $1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities - collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, $200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT. E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.
C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER,

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES **Antigua:** ST. JOHN'S. **Bahamas:** NASSAU **Barbados:** BRIDGETOWN. **Dominica:** ROSEAU. **Grenada:** ST. GEORGE'S. **Jamaica:** KINGSTON. **St. Kitts:** BASSETERRE. **Trinidad:** PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO. **BRITISH HONDURAS**—BELIZE. **BRITISH GUIANA**—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings Princes Street, E.C
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. **HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.**

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000 (£1,438,356). **Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, $7,245,140 (£1,488,727).**

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain: —THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuble hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Canadian Bank Clearings in 1915.

This week we are in a position to give an analysis of the Canadian banks clearings for December and for the whole of 1915. The last month of the year makes a splendid showing, with an average net increase of no less than 51.9 per cent., the totals being $951,258,066, in comparison with $626,218,847 for the corresponding month of 1914. The greatest percentage given is shown by Winnipeg with 126.6 per cent., the Western city also enjoying the proud position of heading the list of Canadian cities for the whole year with an increase of 11.7 per cent. Our contemporary, the *Financial Times* of Montreal, in dealing with the figures for the whole year, which were $7,776,770,273, against $8,069,390,689 in 1914, equal to a decline of 3.6 per cent., points out that these are sensibly below the 1913 and 1912 figures and not materially larger than 1911. Whilst it is regrettable, of course, to find that the 1915 clearings were slightly under those for 1914, when Canadians already experienced the effect of an all-round reaction in trade, students of Canadian finance will find comfort in the remarkable recovery in the returns recently published and culminating in the splendid showing for December of over 50 per cent. Next to Winnipeg, with its handsome gain, comes Montreal, with a rise of 51.1 per cent., the change for the year being the infinitesimal decrease of 0.1 per cent.; Toronto is up 31.1 per cent. for December, and down 6.3 per cent. for the twelve months. Victoria is still suffering from recent events, and shows a decline of 10.5 per cent. for the month, and the heavy decrease of 37 per cent. for the year, and although Vancouver is up 2 per cent. for December, the total set back for the twelve months is as much as 33.3 per cent. Other important changes for the month of December and 1915 respectively are: Quebec, 10.8 per cent. increase and 4.6 per cent. decrease; Halifax, 23.5 per cent. increase and 4.1 per cent. decrease; Calgary, 54.6 per cent. increase and 15.8 per cent. decrease; Edmonton, 15.3 per cent. increase and 32.7 per cent. decrease; Regina, 64.3 per cent. increase and 11.3 per cent. decrease; Saskatoon, 64.6 per cent. increase and 15.5 per cent. decrease; Fort William, 51.6 per cent. increase and 36.9 per cent. decrease.

* * *

Mr. H. V. F. Jones on Britain's Financial Strength.

Elsewhere we publish, as usual, a lengthy resumé of the Review of Business Conditions during the year 1915, as compiled by the leading representatives in the Provinces of the Dominion of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The section relating to the Mother Country has appropriately been left in the capable hands of Mr. H. V. Franklin Jones, the present Assistant General Manager of the Bank. As Mr. Jones was in command of the London branch of this important institution during practically the whole of the period under review, his survey of conditions in the Mother Country during 1915 deserves, and will receive, special attention, not only in Canada but also in Great Britain, where he spent so many preparatory years of his career before his promotion to the position he now holds. Mr. Jones covers the whole of the financial history of the Mother Country during 1915, and pays a high tribute to the methods adapted by the Government to deal with the abnormal financial situation created by the war. He marshalls an array of facts to illustrate how completely the financial history of Great Britain during the past year has been dominated by the necessity of financing the war, reminding us that the steps taken to meet the numerous difficulties as they arose have brought under examination the old fundamental laws and formulas by which London for years past has ruled the money market of the world, and has demonstrated that the economic forces set in motion by the vast expenditures incurred by the war cannot be controlled except by extraordinary financial measures. Mr. Jones holds the view, however, that "aided by great sacrifices on the part of the people it will be possible to conserve the nation's resources so that the financial strength of Great Britain may continue to support the vital interests of the Empire and Allied nations." One of the most interesting pages in Mr. Jones's section is that dealing with the remarkable movements in the foreign exchanges during 1915. Mr. Jones considers that the fact that Great Britain has been able to settle such a large amount of her abnormal purchases by the shipment of gold at this critical period without seriously impairing her resources is a tribute to her sound financial policy in the past and her present command of the highways of the sea. In its entirety Mr. Jones' contribution to his bank's valuable review of Business Conditions is a financial monograph which has both present interest and future potential utility for reference on one of the most critical phases in the history of the Empire.

The Dominion Bank.

The annual statement of the Dominion Bank for 1915, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, shows that despite the trying conditions of the times the Bank enjoyed a successful year. Net profits for the year, at $870,966, were somewhat lower than in previous years, but were sufficient to enable the bank to continue its dividends unchanged at the regular rate of 12 per cent. per annum, to provide for the special war tax and other taxation, to make its usual appropriation for pension fund, and to increase by $60,123 the balance carried forward into the next year's accounts. The bank's total assets now stand at $87,475,126, an increase of over $7,000,000 during the year. Liquid assets are $32,660,400, which equals over 44 per cent. of liabilities to the public. Another marked feature of the balance-sheet is the increase of deposits by over $8,000,000 to $65,965,598, while as the bank's current loans in Canada are somewhat greater than at the close of 1914 it is evident that, while increasing its liquid strength, it is continuing fully its active assistance to the commerce of the Dominion. By the heavy appropriations made for depreciation during 1913 and 1914 the bank evidently adjusted its assets to current conditions, for no appropriation for that purpose seems to have been necessary during the year under review. During the year the bank acquired the premises in which its office in Vancouver has been located for a number of years, and a suitable building was also erected for its office in West Toronto, which two operations evidently account for the increase in the valuation of bank premises.

* * *

Land Annuity.

Those fortunate people who are holders of the $1 Common shares of the Canada North-West Land Co. are informed that a further distribution of assets is being made. The amount is again $5 per share. Nominally formed in 1893, this company really dates back to 1882, and has distinctly "made good." The nominal amount of the shares was originally $25, but all with the exception of $1 has been repaid to the shareholders long ago, the last payment of $4 having been made in October, 1908. The nominal amount of $1 has been secured by investment in Ontario 4 per Cent. Debentures. The assets are now being realised and periodically distributed, nine payments having been made prior to the present amount, so that in all $50 has been returned since April, 1909. What the eventual sum paid to the shareholders will be is, of course, more or less problematical, but seeing that even in these abnormal times people are willing to pay round about $50 for the prospective benefits attaching to the $1 shares, the estimates of those who are able to formulate them must be well in excess of this figure. When war broke out the market price for the shares was $56½, and thereafter business dried up in them, but at the beginning of the month $49 was paid for a parcel of the shares, and as this will, of course, include the present payment of $5, it is obvious that someone who may be assumed to possess some means of arriving at an approximate value of this remarkable investment considers them not unduly appraised in the neighbourhood of the quotation mentioned.

* * *

How Income Tax is Levied on Land Co.s' Distributions.

One of the contentious points in connection with land companies has always been the problem as to the assessable nature for income tax purposes of distributions made from the realisation of their assets, which can, of course, only be regarded until all the capital invested is returned in the nature of a repayment of capital. The Canada North-West Land Co. is a case in point. According to that invaluable work of reference, "The Stock Exchange Year Book," the distributions to British shareholders in this company are now subject to income tax, the basis agreed upon being that the cost per acre is taken as 11s., and all realised over that figure as profit. "With the publication of each annual report," says the work of reference in question, "the income tax authorities fix the proportions of the sums distributed that are regarded as income, and therefore liable to tax." Those who may have been puzzled as to how to include such payments as they have received from their investment in Canada North-West Land shares in the period 1915-16 will be interested to learn that the proportion of the distributions liable to tax should have been fixed on the average of the three years 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15, which were respectively three-quarters, four-fifths, and nine-sixteenths of the total distributions made. Whilst no doubt the Inland Revenue authorities in times like these will see to it that the investor is correctly mulcted in taxation, it is satisfactory to have such definite guidance upon the subject.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

R. H. W. (Chelsea).—We understand that a test case has been brought before the Supreme Court of the Province, but we have not yet heard the result.

D. M. (Coatbridge).—Fluctuations in the price of the stock during several years have been comparatively very slight. The lowest point touched for several years was 48 at one time in 1914. Although the company is stated to be doing very well at present, we do not think that any dividend increase is anticipated.

SHAREHOLDER.—No official information is available at the moment, but the report of the company for 1915 should soon be available. We understand that the company's business showed considerable improvement in the latter half of the year, and that the year's working resulted in a satisfactory profit.

F. S. H. (Birmingham).—We do not see any prospect of dividends on this stock for some years. The company, however, is under capable management, and there is some evidence that it is steadily improving its position. Doubtless the improved purchasing power of the Western Provinces, due to the big crop, will be reflected in the company's business.

BANK SHARES.—(1) The new issue of capital by the Royal Bank of Canada was only of the small amount of $440,000. The right to subscribe for the stock was given to shareholders of record of January 12 in the proportion of one new share to every twenty-seven of old. As the new issue was at par the value of the rights attaching to the old shares was equal to about $4.50 per share. The new issue brings the Royal Bank's paid-up capital to $12,000,000. (2) Under the Bank Act, Canadian Banks may not offer new stock to their shareholders at any price "which will make the premium, if any, paid or payable on the stock so allotted, exceed the percentage which the rest or reserve fund of the bank bears to the paid-up capital stock thereof." That is to say, a bank whose reserve stands at the same figure as its paid-up capital may not issue its shares at more than 100 per cent. premium above their nominal par value. There is no restriction which prevents such a bank from offering its shares simply at their par value if it deems it wise to do so. The reason for the issue of the Royal Bank's shares at par is probably the small amount of the issue as compared with the present paid up capital

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

S. W.—Lord Shaughnessy's heir is Captain the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, a member of the Montreal legal firm of Meredith, Macpherson, Hague, Holden and Shaughnessy.

PATRIOT. The following statement, by Provinces, shows the receipts by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and also the advances made (in parentheses) to December 31, 1915, approximately: Nova Scotia $269.782 ($217.508), Prince Edward Island $35,643 ($9 700), New Brunswick, $281.510 ($194,691), Quebec $1.982,228 ($1.012.558), Ontario $2,812,027 ($1.766.215), Manitoba (head office only) $56.811 (independent association), Saskatchewan $368.313 ($300.000), Alberta $370.540 ($665.048), British Columbia $411.304 ($483,004), Yukon $20,000, Newfoundland, —— ($2,211), Head Office $152,590.

* — —

Sun Life of Canada.—The company is applying to the Dominion Parliament for a Charter Act amendment, to enable it to increase its capital stock by any sums less than $1,000.000, if so desired, and also to increase to $2.000.000 the capital stock to be applied solely to the life branch.

Crossen Car.—The Equitable Trust of London, Ltd., 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C., notify that they are prepared to buy the whole issue of the Crossen Car Company's First Mortgage bonds at the price of 95½, London. Cash will be paid against delivery of the bonds.

Belding-Paul-Corticelli.—This company, which is a merger of silk manufacturing enterprises, is reported to be in a better financial position than for some time past. No dividends have been paid on the Preferred stock since June, 1913, but under new management the company, it is now hoped, has turned the corner.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Montreal on Tuesday, the following dividends were declared:—On the Preference stock, 2 per cent. for the half-year ended December 31 last, and on the Common stock 2½ per cent. for the quarter ended December 31 last, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from revenue and 3 per cent. per annum from special income account, both dividends payable on April 1 next to shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on the March 1 next. The statement of earnings and expenses of the railway lines for the six months shows a net result of about $2,000,000 in excess of any previous half-yearly period in the history of the company.

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Reuter's Agency is informed that it has been decided that the proposed restrictions with regard to the importation of fruit to this country will not apply to fruit from the British Dominions.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 116.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO AND-A-HALF PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution for the three months ending 29th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st March next, to shareholders of record on 15th February, 1916.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

C. CAMBIE, London Manager.

2, Lombard Street, London.
22nd January, 1916

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—(Advt.)

THE ASSOCIATION TO PROTEST AGAINST THE DUPLICATION OF INCOME TAX WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Chairman FREDERICK DUTTON, Esq.
Hon Treasurer: [illegible]
Secretary Hon J. G. JENKINS

Offices: 27, CLEMENTS LANE, E.C.

The objects of the Association are to press upon the Imperial and Dominion Governments the need for such co-operation as will remove and prevent the Duplication of Taxation and especially of Income Tax within the Empire.

The London Chamber of Commerce has called a public meeting to consider this question at the Great Hall, Cannon Street Hotel, on February 28th, at 2.30. The Right Honourable Lord Southwark (President of the London Chamber of Commerce) will preside.

All those interested are invited to attend. Further information and tickets can be had on application to the London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, or to the Honourable J. G. Jenkins, 27, Clements Lane, E.C.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON—
P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegler Building. Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—
SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—
ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.
McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

WINNIPEG, MAN.
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA." No 528 Feb 19 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' LUNCH CLUB.

Mr. R. Reid on Canadian Industries.

At the gathering of the Canadian Exporters' Lunch Club at the Hotel Cecil, on Thursday of last week, Mr. R. Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, took the chair.

In an interesting address following the luncheon, Mr. Reid, who, having been connected with many Canadian industries, spoke from very wide experience, suggested that one function that the Lunch Club could perform was the framing of resolutions in regard to promotion of Canadian export trade, which could be forwarded to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Speaking of the position of Canada, he believed that trade and social conditions would not be so utterly changed in Canada as in Great Britain as a result of the war. The inherent strength shown by Canada had been a revelation. Canada's basic industry, he pointed out, was agriculture, and in that industry, no less than in others, keen attention should be paid to the placing of Canadian products Overseas in forms suited not to the producers' but to the consumers' convenience, which latter must be carefully consulted. He suggested that no opportunity should be missed of ensuring that a distinction should be created between American and Canadian goods, and in this connection alluded to the importance of Canadian firms being represented in Great Britain by British commission houses, who not only understood the idiosyncrasies of the British market, but whose interests were not already engaged in the representation of American goods.

Applied Science in Canada.

Mr. Reid strongly advocated the exportation from Canada of only finished products, so as to retain in the Dominion all the by-products and the benefit arising from the process of manufacture. He alluded to the importance of the development of applied science in connection with all Canadian industries; although he expressed the belief that in no country in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of Germany, before the war, was the importance of science as an aid to industry so well appreciated as in Canada. He also strongly advocated the development of transportation facilities. The great packing and canning houses in Toronto, he said, now had their warehouses full of their produce, for the exportation of which they were finding the greatest difficulty in securing tonnage. He advocated the establishment of a Canadian national merchant fleet, and suggested that as a nucleus for such a fleet, Canada might insist, as one of the terms of peace, at the end of the war, that she should be given all the German merchant vessels now interned in the ports of the east coast of the United States. Mr. Reid also alluded to the questions of an Empire currency, weights and measures, and cable rates.

Immigration After the War.

In a brief address, Mr. R. S. Finn, K.C., M.P.P. for Halifax, N.S., and Liberal Whip in the Nova Scotia Legislature, spoke of Canada's participation in the war, and mentioned that when the 500,000 troops now authorised had been raised, Canada would have enlisted for the service of the Empire a number equal to the whole number of the unmarried men in the Dominion between the ages of 19 and 40. He looked forward to great immigration into Canada following the war, not only from Great Britain, but from the United States, and in this latter connection mentioned that the number of Canadians now resident in the New England States is equal to the whole population of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Reid's allusion to British commission houses drew some interesting remarks from the British commission agent of the Dominion Rubber Co. He pointed out that, through the Chambers of Commerce, Canadian firms could secure reliable commission agents throughout Great Britain. He stated that in his experience there never had been a time when British importing firms were so ready to buy Canadian goods as now. He laid strong emphasis on the necessity of Canadian firms suiting their British customers' convenience, and particularly mentioned the importance of quoting prices not in Canadian currency, but in sterling, and not f.o.b. in Canada, but laid down at the importer's door.

Among those present, in addition to the speakers, were Major Maurice Alexander, Messrs. G. E. Bell (Secretary), W. Benson, J. H. Henderson, J. Howard, J. Kidman, H. T. Meldum, W. Phillips, J. A. Reid, W. Ryde, — Ramsay, S. L. Summerhayes, E. H. Turnbull, R. Viberg, Harrison Watson, and J. G. Wood.

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TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A Liverpool firm of merchants and importers ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of wood bungs for barrels.

A London firm of wholesale grocers desire the addresses of Canadian packers of baked beans.

A Glasgow house who are buyers for a firm in Burma wish to get into correspondence with Canadian packers of canned fish.

A firm in Swansea, Wales, desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of sulphuric acid, and also of wood pulp, in a position to undertake export trade

A Glasgow firm wish to hear from Canadian manufacturers of seamless or lap-welded boiler tubes for locomotives, of which they seek supplies.

A South African manufacturers' agent, who will be in London until March 18, wishes to secure the representation for the Cape Colony of Canadian manufacturers of asphalt roofing (upon the lines of Ruberoid), and also of asbestos cement sheets.

A London firm of manufacturers' representatives wish to obtain, either upon a commission basis or to purchase outright, Canadian small toys (metal and wood), novelties, and electrical fittings.

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PULP SHIPMENTS HELD UP.

The Hon. R. Lemieux drew the attention of the Government at Ottawa last week to the shortage of shipping in the Atlantic, which has resulted in large pulp shipments for England being held up.

Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, pointed out that the necessities of the Admiralty were greater than those of commerce, and he said it was almost impossible to secure ships at the present time. The matter would be taken into consideration.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The first British Industries Fair, held at the Royal Agricultural Hall last May, was so successful that the Board of Trade felt justified in organising another display, thus encouraging British manufacturers to persevere in the campaign for supplying the Home and Overseas markets with goods which before the war came from Germany in large quantities. For the exhibition to be held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, from February 21 to March 3, all the available space has been allotted, and the exhibitors' stands are all practically complete. Buyers who may desire to visit the Fair and have not received an invitation by the 21st inst. are requested to apply for one to the Director, British Industries Fair, Board of Trade, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. Obed Smith 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John A. Reid, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—Mr. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending February 15 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Ambery, Mrs. C. C., and Mrs. Everett and Miss E., Windsor, Ont.—Palace Gate Hotel.

Baker, R. D., Winnipeg—care of Bank of Montreal.
Banfield, Miss M., Winnipeg—Salisbury Pension, Folkestone.
Barclay, Lieut. Noel, Quebec—Hotel Cecil.
Barkwell, J. W., London—299, Lavender Hill, S.W.
Beauchesne, N. S. F., Verner, Ont.—Kingsley Hotel.
Bingham, H. M., Kelowna.
Burns, Miss L., Saskatoon—17, Collington Road, Sydenham.
Butler, Mr. and Mrs. M. J., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

Carr-Harris, R. R., and Mrs., Toronto—Queen Anne Mansions.
Clarkson, Mrs. C. Palmer, Toronto—29, Herbert Road, Southsea.

Davis, Pay-Sergt. C. E., Ottawa—210, Denmark Hill, S.E.
Davison, W. A., Fort William—19, Harold Road, Leytonstone.

Evans, Richard, Vancouver—35 Sutcliffe Road, Plumstead.
Ewing, Dr. and Mrs. F. J., Vancouver—Savoy Hotel.

Fairhall, Wm. H., St. John, N.B.—Salisbury Hotel.
Farley, Major J. J., Belleville—care of Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross.
Farr, H. A., Victoria—Hendon.
Ferguson, Mrs. J. H., Ottawa—37, Brockville Road, Sandling.

Gardner, Major W. A. and Mrs., Winnipeg—13, Clifton Crescent Folkestone.
Godin, N. S. Alma, Montreal—Kingsley Hotel.
Grigg, Mr. and Mrs. B. W., Montreal—Beresford House.

Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. T., Quebec—St. Kilda Hotel.
Harris, 2nd Lieut. R. W., R.E., Cobourg, Ont.—7, Spring Street, Paddington.
Hart, Mrs. Thomas, Winnipeg—22, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.
Hastings, Agnes, Winnipeg—6p, Artillery Mansions.
Hilliam, Lieut. Col. E., 25th Batt., Sorrento, B.C.—Spalding.
Hodgson, Dr. H. C., Charlottetown—Savoy Hotel.
Hollingsworth, Lieut. L. W., Montreal—Piccadilly Hotel.
Holloway, Mrs. K. M., Halifax—8 Wellesley Mansions West Kensington.
Howard, Miss G., Montreal—28, Addison Gardens.
Hull, Miss E. G., Montreal—8, Upper George Street, W.

King, Capt. C. E., Vancouver—24, Cavendish Mansions, Mill Lane, W.C.
Kirk, G. T., Fort William—38, Elstead Street, Walworth.

Laughland, Mrs. M., Dorchester, N.B.—50, Highbury Grove, N.
Leslie, Fl. Sub-Lieut. N. W., Winnipeg—R.N.A.S., Chingford.
Lowery, St.-Sgt. and Mrs. A. E., Toronto—21, Ormonde Road, Hythe.
Lyall, Mrs. W. G., Winnipeg—5 Clifton Road, Folkestone.

McVicar, Mrs. G. A., Toronto—Piccadilly Hotel.
Matheson, Fl. Sub-Lieut. W. M. C., Winnipeg—R.N.A.S., Chingford.
Mattock, Lieut. F. G., Hamilton—Savoy Hotel.
Maywood, Fl. Sub-Lieut. M. A., Winnipeg—R.N.A.S., Chingford.

O'Donnell, Lieut. G. T., Woodstock, N.B.—Hotel Cecil.

Parker, W., Victoria—34, Dragon Parade, Harrogate.
[illegible], Major G. R., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.
Power, Kathleen, Quebec—Hotel Cecil.

Ruttan, Mrs. J., Winnipeg—Highlands, Hythe, Kent.
Richardson, Mrs. C. S., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.

Sehn, F. E., Prince Rupert.
Sherwood, Margaret, Victoria—43, Castelnau Gardens, Barnes, S.W.
Spear, Fl. Sub-Lieut. R. E., Winnipeg—R.N.A.S., Chingford.
Sterling, F. W., Vancouver—1st Avenue Hotel.
Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross, Victoria—Savoy Hotel.

Troubridge, H. J., Winnipeg—71, Beedell Avenue, Westcliff.

Walkden, Mrs. H. J., Toronto—Piccadilly Hotel.
Willson, Major Beckles, Ottawa—7, Park Place.
Winslow, Frances, Winnipeg—32, Dorset Square, W.

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Wednesday, February 23.—S.s. *Lapland* (American), Liverpool to New York).
Friday, February 25.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, February 26.—S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
Monday, February 28.—S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, March 1.—S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
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Thursday, March 2.—S.s. *Kroonland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 3.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, March 4.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to St. John.
Wednesday, March 8.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 10.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, March 11.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, March 13.—S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, March 15.—R.M.S. *Finland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 17.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St John.
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Seven Days Ending February 7.

Canadian Northern, $429,400; increase, $72,300.

Canadian Pacific, $1.876.000; increase, $436,000.

Grand Trunk, £147.248; increase, £19,962. G.T. Western, £34,521; increase, £8,857. Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, £10.958; increase, £2.369.—Total, £192.727; increase, £31.188.

G.T.P., Prairie Section, £11.911; decrease, £696.

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Mr. C. Clifford Potier has resigned the position of agent in London for the British Columbia Trust Corporation of Vancouver, and is no longer connected with the company.

Mackay Companies.—The annual report states that the receipts during the year have been satisfactory, but points out that the extraordinary weather conditions of the past year caused considerable additional expense in the maintenance of the cable and telegraph systems. The trustees do not believe that any policy of higher dividends and exploitation should be adopted at present. If after the war it transpires that the volume of telegraphic and cable communication continues to be satisfactory, the trustees will feel justified in increasing the dividends on the Common shares.

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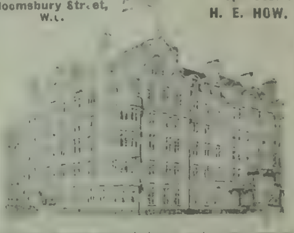

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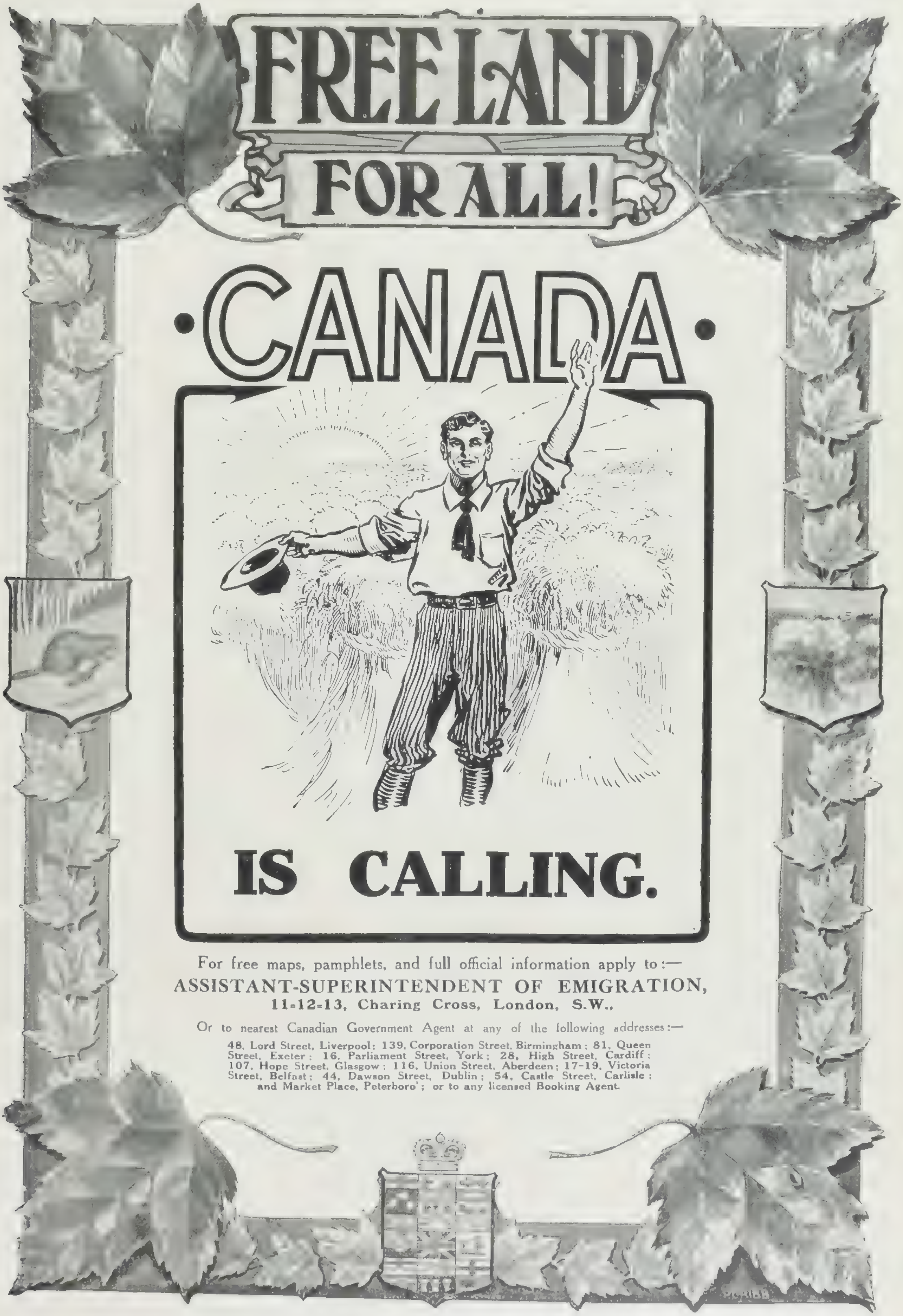
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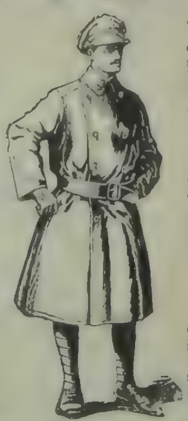

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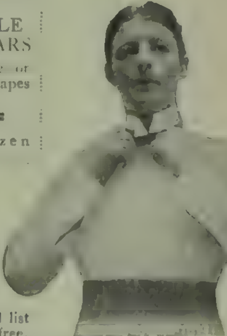

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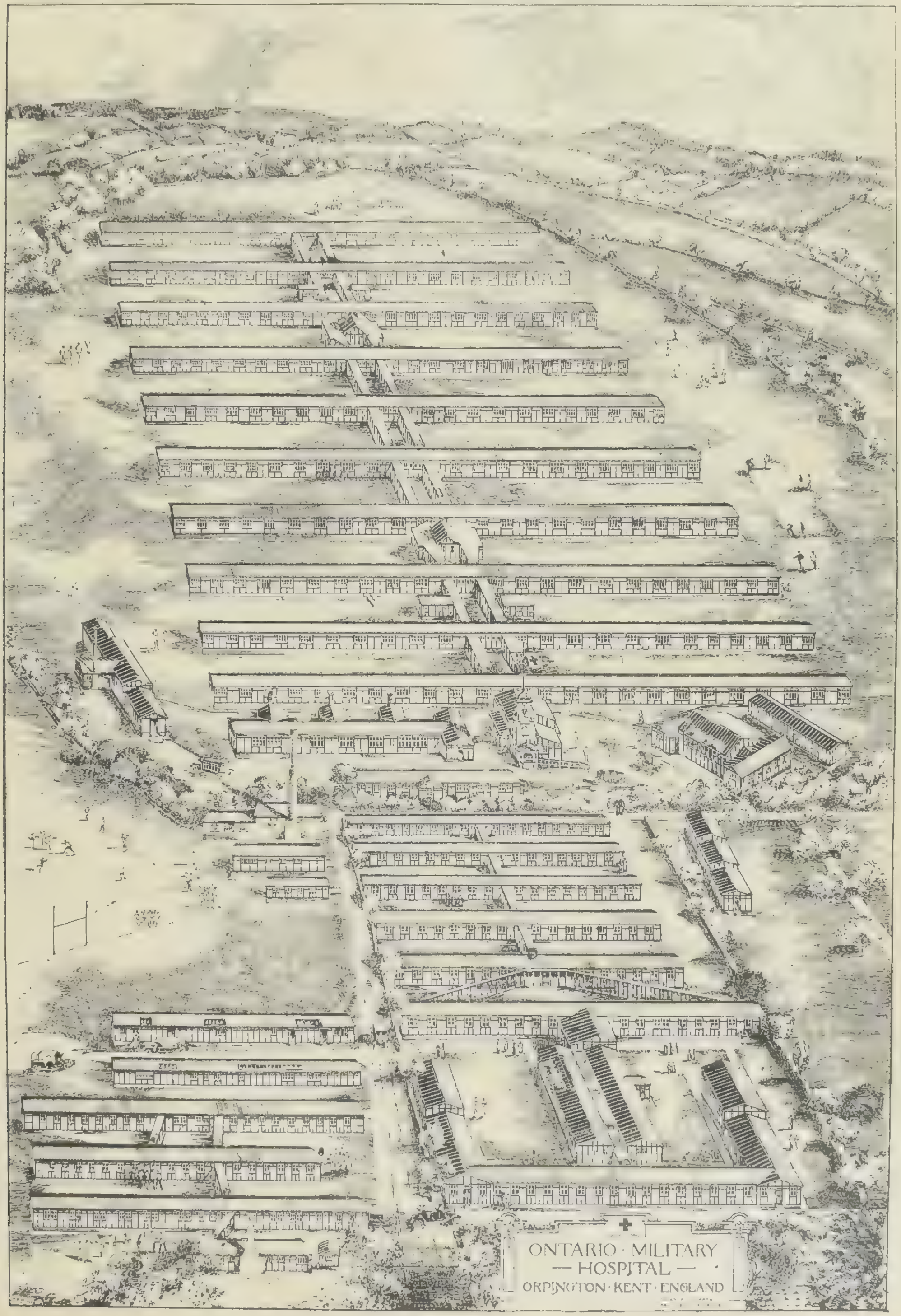
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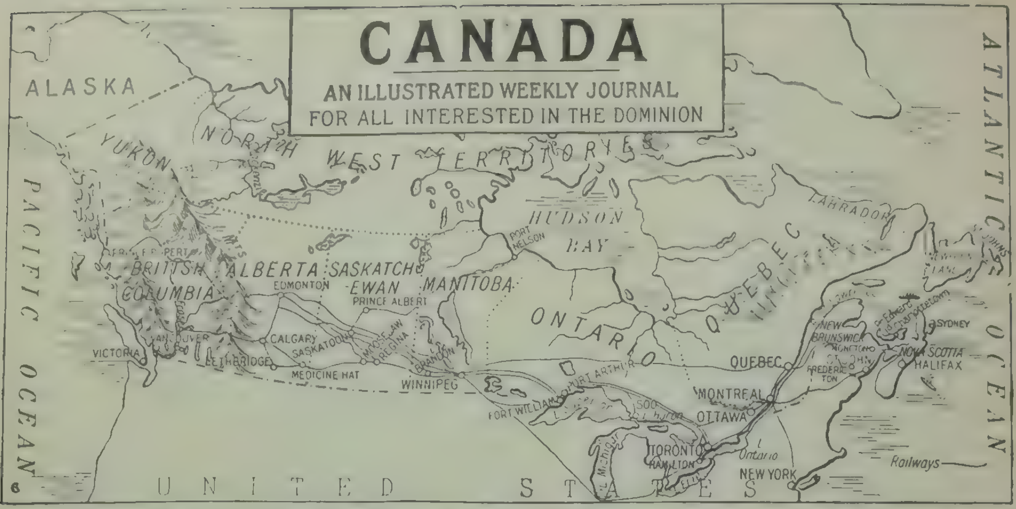
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Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Room 304, Tyrrell Building, 95, King Street East, TORONTO.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London"

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

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ANOTHER LINK IN THE CHAIN.

THE admission of Mr Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, to the Canadian Privy Council, and his attendance at a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet, makes another link in the chain of Empire. How little could that hypocritical megalomaniac, the head of the Hohenzollerns, have foreseen the effect which his treacherous conspiracy against the liberties of Europe would have on the loosely-linked British Empire. Nothing that the mind of man could conceive was so calculated to effect the cohesion of our Empire as the rape of Belgium. The younger nations of the Empire have grown to man's estate in a night; they quickly stepped to the side of the old Mother, shouldered the debt of war, and to-day, after eighteen months of trial, they face the future with the calm eye of the proved veteran.

The presence of Mr Hughes in Ottawa has been the occasion of a round of functions, at which stirring speeches have been delivered testifying to the unity and growing consolidation of the Empire. The Duke of Connaught pointed out that one important result of the war has been that those who only knew each other by sentiment had now been thrown together as comrades in arms, and he expressed the conviction that this was bound to cement a closer feeling between the different parts of the Empire and a greater appreciation and knowledge of each other. Mr. Hughes, on his part, was able fully to support this view. "The war," he said, "has welded together by bonds which time will not dissolve that loose federation into one homogeneous nation."

In one of his speeches the Australian Premier laid stress on the necessity of putting every energy into the struggle. This is the lesson which various members of the Canadian Cabinet have been losing no opportunity of impressing on the people of the Dominion. In presenting his Budget last week, Sir Thomas White pointed out that a decisive victory would necessitate the putting forth of all their collective power in men and money. "It cannot be too frequently or too earnestly impressed upon our people," he continued, "that the heaviest burdens still lie before us, and that industry and thrift are for those who remain at home the supreme patriotic duties, upon the faithful fulfilment of which our success, and consequently our national safety may ultimately depend."

There are signs on every side that this is being realised, and that Canadians are fairly putting their backs into it. In the subsequent debate, Sir George Foster declared: "The lesson of the struggle and its sacrifice is imprinting itself on the Canadian heart, and making us a more self-reliant and confident people." Whether the Germans see it or not, every act of theirs, whether of overt war or of covert plot, is but accentuating the consolidation of the British Empire and its component peoples, and indeed of the civilised nations of the world

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Canadian Budget. Sir Thomas White, in the framing of his recent Budget, has again shown his ability to face difficulties with courage and good sense. There has been so much said about war profits earned by Canadian factories that it was inevitable that they should be laid under contribution. But the Minister of Finance has not tried to separate those undertakings which have benefited directly from war orders from those which have benefited less directly. He boldly takes one-quarter of all profit earned over 7 per cent. in the case of joint stock companies, and 10 per cent. in the case of individual firms, partnerships, etc. Companies and firms with a capital below £10,000 are exempt, with the exception of munition firms. This taxation can be fully justified. Prior to the war not many companies were paying over 7 per cent. on their Common stock. Those who are in a better financial position to-day than they were then owe their profits to the war, and therefore are fairly taxed.

Lord Shaughnessy is reported to have referred to the large amount of "water" in the Common stock of many incorporated companies. This is a well-recognised fact, and it is partly due to this, no doubt, that Sir Thomas White discriminated between joint stock companies and industrial firms and partnerships. It is impossible, of course, for Inland Revenue officials to dissect joint stock companies and squeeze out the water in their Common and Preferred stocks, and in some cases even in their bonds. The evil of over-capitalisation exists, and will make it difficult for some companies not to escape much more lightly than they deserve; but the suggested taxation is well conceived, and the Minister deserves due credit.

* * *

Facing Great Sacrifices. The recent warning by Sir Robert Borden that his fellow countrymen must face the prospect of another two years of war is courageous and timely. Canada can as ill afford the drain on her manhood and the piling up of a huge national debt as any part of the Empire. Peace which spells complete and utter bankruptcy to our foes means new progress and increased population to Canada. But the thought has been sternly put aside, both by Premier and people, who are cheerfully and deliberately facing great sacrifices. They will make the most of the peaceful future when it comes, but to-day they are vying with the sister Dominions and the Mother Country in making the utmost contribution to the common cause. Canada has set before herself the raising and equipping of half a million men. This is a very serious and heavy drain on any country of her population, but in a new country of great spaces and large farms it is an enormous undertaking. It has been undertaken and will be duly carried out.

* * *

Pride of Race. If we stop to consider these and other figures, we may legitimately experience the glow of patriotic pride. Half a million men from Canada! From Australia 300,000. In the Mother Country there will by March 2 have been recruited six million men. Never before in the world's history have such enormous numbers of citizen soldiers been enrolled to take part in a war outside their own country. But equally never before has there been so greatly righteous a cause to stir the souls of free-born men. We threw the whole of our first-line troops—"the contemptible little army"—across the Channel in the first days of war, leaving a possible invasion of our shores to be met with second-line troops and few munitions. In taking cognisance of our efforts since August, 1914, we may comfort ourselves in the fact that men and women of British blood in these days of trial have proved in their self-sacrifice and their grim determination no unworthy descendants of the race who met and crushed the tyranny of Spain in the spacious days of Elizabeth.

* * *

Enlightening Neutrals. The pestilential methods of propaganda employed by the hypocritical Teuton in all neutral countries have been so nauseating to our sense of truth and decency that it has probably been thought best to let the poison work its own cure. We have been told that much harm has been done to the Allied cause in Sweden, and even in Russia, by permitting German lies to go uncontradicted. For some time past we have been warned of the mischief that German intrigue has effected in the United States. We are again warned by Mr. Harry Brittain, who recently returned from a very extensive visit to the United States, that in the Central and Western States there is an urgent need to-day for a frank and straightforward exposition of the aims and objects of the Allies in order to disperse the thick cloud of misrepresentation spread abroad by the Germans and hyphenated Americans. The true Americans are, according to Mr. Brittain, only too anxious that their countrymen should have a clearer knowledge and appreciation of our part in the great fight for liberty and international honour.

We would suggest that Raemakers' cartoons, if properly circulated, would greatly help to catch and kill the German lie. But even this requires proper organisation. All the best minds in the United States are, we believe, on the side of the Allies, but there are many millions of American citizens who are either uninformed or misinformed, and it is of great importance that these should have the real facts fairly placed before them. This is a matter for the British Government to take up, and it could perhaps best be done through Ottawa. Already a great campaign of misrepresentation and lies has been started in the Border States by German interests in order to prevent the emigration of American farmers to Canada and to frighten American farmers already settled in Canada. The Canadian Government would therefore have very good reasons to assist the British Government should it decide to act as Mr. Brittain suggests.

* * *

Trade War on Germany. The first shots in the trade war have been fired. Manchester has acknowledged the weakness of her old policy of free imports. We have a long way to go before an Empire trade policy—the leading topic of discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom—is agreed upon and accepted. There is much to be done before the Allies have protected themselves against the insidious commercial intrigues of the German trader. But the need is recognised. ideas are being formed, and definite treaties should result. At last we are awake to the folly of opening our ports and our Imperial markets free to those who grossly abuse our hospitality. No more must the German enter our ports or those of our Allies on the same terms as our honourable friends. No more must the markets of India and Egypt be open to the sale of pseudo-British goods made in Germany. The inner ring of our trade policy must be an Imperial Preference. The next must be reserved for our Allies, whose blood has mingled with ours in the battlefields of Europe. The neutrals should have to bargain with us for terms of trade.

The Hun will have special and peculiar difficulties to overcome. We shall require some domestic legislation to prevent any German trade or financial interest from hiding its identity. We have set out to destroy German militarism, and we will find it necessary severely to fetter German trade. When this is achieved the world will be much better off. We have managed to get along for a year and a half without any German imports, and really find ourselves none the worse for the experience. We are learning to do without or to make things for ourselves. Another two years of war, and we shall have quite forgotten what German goods looked like!

The Ontario Hospital. Considering the far-reaching extent of the national and individual effort which Canada is putting forth to win this war, it was fitting that the Canadian-born Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bonar Law, should have devoted a Saturday afternoon to open the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington. Built and equipped at the expense of the people of Canada's most populous Province, maintained by the Dominion Government, assisted by the Canadian Red Cross Society, and entirely staffed by Canadians, these buildings, covering several acres, afford the most notable outward evidence of the hearty zeal with which the great transatlantic Dominion is in every sphere co-operating with the Allies. The value of this latest gift is enhanced by the fact that it is not intended for the use of Canadians only, but, as Colonel Pyne, the Ontario Minister, who has superintended the work, was careful to emphasise, is meant for the relief of every man, no matter what his origin or what his colour, who is fighting the battle of the Empire.

The erection of such a hospital and the statement made at its opening by Surgeon-General Jones, the Director of the Canadian Army Medical Department, should finally dispose of a somewhat prevalent idea that the Canadian authorities have sought to segregate their own sick and wounded. Side by side in field, in camp, in hospital, the men of the Empire will learn lessons in brotherhood and community of aim which will be reflected not only in the Council Chambers of the Empire and its Allies, but in the peaceful progress of the world in the years to come.

* * *

The Conquest of the Cameroons. In his speech at Orpington last Saturday Mr. Bonar Law remarked that a man could not live in Canada for twelve years, as he had done, without having a very warm feeling for everything connected with the Dominion. It must have been with very special gratification that the Secretary of State for the Colonies telegraphed the other day his warm congratulations to Major-General Dobell and his forces on the completion of the conquest of the Cameroons. General Dobell is also Canadian-born. A native of Quebec, he is one of the numerous graduates of the Royal Military College at Kingston who have distinguished themselves in the fighting line during the past eighteen months. General Dobell's victory is a worthy supplement to useful services in other parts of the world. It not only puts a finishing touch to thirty years' steady work and the expenditure of great sums of money on the part of the Germans in a colony with an area larger than Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark together, but exposes most completely the hollowness of Germany's bid for sea-power.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

LIPSCOMB.—On January 22, at Duncan, B.C., the wife of C. Hugh Pearson Lipscomb, of Hilliers Crossing, Vancouver Island, of a son.

MOORE.—On February 18, at Vancouver, B.C., the wife of Captain A. Ewan Moore, of a son.

SHEPPARD.—On January 21, the wife of Capt. D. C. Sheppard (17th Battalion, C.E.F.), of Spring Hill, N.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOSENTHAL—LAVER. On February 7, at the British Consulate, Paris, Hubert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mosenthal, of Redcot, Maidenhead Thicket, to Evelyn, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Laver, of Winnipeg.

TORDIFFE—BEALE. On January 15, at Hastings, Francis Michael Tordiffe, 1st Canadian Contingent, to Mabel L. E. (Dott) Beale, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Beale.

DEATHS.

BOULTBEE.—On February 18, at 17, Park Lane, after a severe operation for appendicitis, Gertrude Elizabeth Glynn, wife of E. F. Boultbee, Machine Gun Corps, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. O. G. Bolitho and Mrs. Glynn Bolitho, Kenegie, Penzance. Aged 21. (Funeral at Gulval, Penzance.)

CAMPBELL.—On February 13, at 3, Warmington Road, Herne Hill, Lydia Elizabeth, beloved wife of J. M. Campbell, of Montreal. Aged 57 years.

ELDERTON.—On February 17, at 137, Osbaldeston Road, N., Fanny Blanche, wife of Ernest Christopher Elderton, and fourth daughter of the late William Rendell, of Highbury, and Newfoundland.

NICHOLSON. On February 11, at Cornwall, Ontario, after a few days' illness, Beatrice, the dearly loved wife of David Nicholson, and youngest daughter of Leonard Back, late of Long Stratton, Norfolk. Aged 42. (By cable.) "Truly she lived for others." D. N.

PIERSON. On February 18, suddenly, at Calgary, Alberta, Mary Leonora, wife of Arthur Pierson, and elder daughter of Lord Lyell of Kinnordy.

STEVENSON.—On February 17, at 54, Upper Berkeley Street, Annie Storey, widow of Pillans Scarth Stevenson, of Montreal.

The Responsibility of Directors. A very important judgment was recently given in Vancouver in the case of the Dominion Trust Co. The liquidator charged the Directors with misfeasance, in that they permitted the Managing Director, the late W. R. Arnold, to involve the company in heavy liabilities which no trust company should have undertaken. The judge exonerated all the non-resident Directors, but the remainder were found liable. The sum in question amounts to some millions of dollars, and an appeal has been entered by the defendants against the judgment. If the full responsibility of Directors is maintained in the Canadian Courts the position of investors in Canadian enterprises will be better safeguarded, and the prestige of Canadian finance will assuredly benefit

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CANADA LODGE.

Initiates from the Trenches.

The first meeting this year of the Canada Lodge (No. 3,527) was held at Freemason's Hall on Tuesday. In the absence of W.B. Capt. C. H. Gurney, who is at the front with his regiment, his place was filled by W.B. G. McLaren Brown, who was ably assisted by W.B. Fred Grundy. The agenda was a very heavy one, and although the Lodge met at 5.30, the fourth degree was not reached until half-past eight. A large portion of the members of the Lodge were in khaki.

Unlike the majority of London Lodges, which are in a state of quiescence during the war, Canada Lodge has had no lack of candidates for membership, and on Tuesday, in addition to the election of joining Dominion members, the agenda contained the names of three members to be raised, one to be passed, and five initiates, a record of which even in ordinary times any Lodge might be justly proud.

A Real Link of Empire.

In a very real sense the Canada Lodge is now one of the strongest links which the Dominion possesses with the Mother Country. Those who have the privilege of attending these gatherings in the capital of the Empire in these fateful days must carry away with them an overwhelming impression of the unbreakable tie which binds all members of the Empire, and, meeting here brethren fresh from the trenches in Flanders, they are again forcibly reminded of the strong sense of duty and ardent patriotism which has brought men so many thousands of miles to fight for a common cause.

Three of the men who were initiated on Tuesday into the mysteries of this ancient and honourable Order had all fought together just ten months previously, and together they made the charge which recovered the guns at the second battle of Ypres. All have been wounded, one of them was gassed, bayoneted, and struck by shrapnel. His eyesight is, it is feared, permanently impaired by the poison gas of the kultured Hun, but he is still full of fight and vigour, and was able to take his part in a memorable ceremony. There are many Canadians now in the Flying Corps, which contains, perhaps, the élite of our fighting men. One of these was present who has already made a name for himself in the most adventurous of the services, and who, if spared, is destined to add still further lustre to Canadian arms.

The Real Voice of Canada.

The newly initiated members—Messrs. C. R. Wilson, D. H. Sinclair, S. L. Glanfield, and Capt. I. W. Dowding—were welcomed in a fine speech delivered by the acting W.M., the genial head of the C.P.R. in Europe.

The toast of "Our Brethren in the Dominion" was, as usual, the toast of the evening, and it produced a fine and memorable speech from Capt. the Rev. A. P. Shatford. Could these ringing words of a Canadian chaplain, just back after many months at the front, have been heard by the German General Staff, it must have filled them with a chill foreboding of the inevitable doom of German militarism. It was the real voice of Canada expressed by a Churchman and a soldier who, after witnessing many months of warfare, remains supremely confident and undismayed. He again emphasised the point dwelt on by Mr. Bonar Law, at Orpington, last Saturday. Canada is fighting for her own hand as a part of the Empire. She is in this fight for justice, liberty, and the sanctity of treaties, and she has pledged her resources and 500,000 men to see the struggle through to a successful issue. The ringing words of this Canadian chaplain are echoed in every gathering to-day where Britishers meet, even to the farthest outposts of the Empire.

The members learnt with great pleasure of a high Masonic honour shortly to be conferred on R.W. Bro. Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, the active and benevolent Almoner of the Lodge, who was one of its founders, as well as one of its P.M.s.

GERMANS IN CANADIAN TRENCHES.

Sir Sam Hughes' Laconic Description of the Recent Fighting.

REPLYING in the Dominion House of Commons last week to a question as to whether Canadians were engaged in the recent heavy fighting (says Reuter), Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, said he was informed that the Germans, following up a two days' bombardment, had got into the Canadian trenches at some points. "They are still there," he added, "but dead. There is not a solitary piece of Canadian trenches in the hands of the Germans."

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

Some Adventurous Expeditions.

The following communiqué from Col. Sir Max Aitken, M.P., Canadian Special Representative in France, has been received by the Minister of Militia, Ottawa:—

"During the week of January 27-February 2, more than six successful minor operations were carried out by the troops under Sir Douglas Haig, one of the most successful being by parties of our North-West and Vancouver Battalions on the night of January 30-31.

"Wire-cutting parties cut lanes through the enemy wire opposite two of the strongest fortified places in this section of the enemy's front line. After sunset it was found that the enemy had succeeded in blocking the gaps with fresh entanglements. Sergeant Turner and Corporal Conlan and Lieut. L. A. Wilcot, Sergeant Kirkland, Privates W. R. Taylor and R. W. Lombard proceeded to reopen the lanes up to the German parapet. With enemy listening posts in vicinity and enemy trenches filled with men, it took both parties approximately five hours to complete the dangerous work. Reports from each battalion that the road was clear reached Brigadier-General Ketchen practically simultaneously at his post in the front trenches. Punctually at 2.30 a.m., about 30 men from each battalion went forward to the German lines. In both cases the enemy was taken completely by surprise.

With Bombs and Bayonets.

"One party was under command of Lieut. L. A. Wilmot, who had cut the wire. With him were Lieuts. N. E. O'Brian and G. L. Gwyce. The party reached the enemy parapet unobserved. Two German sentries were patrolling up and down the trench. They met and exchanged greetings. As they turned our men jumped down on them, and in the struggle both sentries were killed.

"Our party than bombed and bayoneted its way down the German trench. The enemy was in considerable force, but offered very little resistance. About 20 Germans were killed and a machine-gun and its emplacement destroyed by our bombers.

"After seven minutes in the German trenches our party withdrew, taking with them as prisoners an under-officer, a sergeant and a private. The under-officer, who was captured by Sergeant Tyfod, was wearing the Iron Cross and was armed with a saw-edged bayonet and a revolver with flat-nosed bullets. Our casualties were Lieut. Wilmot and two men slightly wounded.

An Officer's Daring.

"The other party was under the command of Captain E. McIntyre and Captain K. C. C. Taylor, bombing officer of the Infantry Brigade. Captain McIntyre took the lead and was the first to jump over the enemy parapets. The trench was found crowded with Germans, and a fierce fight ensued, in the course of which about 30 of the enemy were killed or wounded. A machine-gun in an exceedingly strong emplacement was put out of action and three prisoners were taken. Our party remained about eight minutes in the German trenches. During withdrawal two of the prisoners were killed in the enemy trench by German bombs, and the third died as he was being hauled over the parapet. Articles of clothing valuable for identification purposes were removed from their bodies and brought back.

"Our casualties were one officer—Capt. Taylor—wounded, one man killed, two men died of wounds, and three men slightly wounded.

"Capt. Taylor was wounded in the leg by the explosion of the bomb just as he was jumping into the enemy trench. In subsequent fighting he killed at least five of the enemy with his revolver, and when his ammunition was exhausted threw his revolver at another German and stunned him. He then seized the bayonet of a dead German and killed another one with it. During the fight he received a bullet wound in the shoulder and several bomb wounds in the back. Altogether Capt. Taylor was wounded in eight places, but in spite of this he walked back unaided to our lines

"Wire-cutting was done chiefly by hand. Both parties carried telephones into the German trenches, and touch was maintained with battalion headquarters throughout. In each case the signal for artillery fire was given by the last man to leave the German trenches, and within a few seconds heavy artillery and trench mortar fire was opened on the enemy lines.

"A number of the enemy were coming up from support trenches when our parties retired, and our artillery fire probably caused numerous casualties.

"The enemy's artillery retaliation was not heavy. Brigadier-General Ketchen received a message of congratulation on the success of this enterprise from the General Commanding the Army.

"As a result of the German offensive action, some heavy fighting has occurred during the week at various points on the Western front. Opposite the Canadian area the situation has remained normal. Enemy artillery and aircraft have been active. On several occasions our artillery has carried out organised bombardments of the enemy's strong points and trenches with excellent results. The enemy's parapets have been breached, his dug-outs and shelters exposed, and lanes cut through his entanglements. Direct hits have been obtained on more than one of his machine-gun emplacements, and a building from which a German field gun had been firing was partially demolished by our shells.

A DESPATCH RIDER, CORPORAL AND PRIVATE OF THE 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION OUTSIDE THEIR BILLET "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

A Gallant B.C. Officer.

"Our patrols and scouts have displayed their customary enterprise and vigilance.

"While out between the trenches with three battalion scouts, Lieut. H. H. Owen, British Columbia Battalion, encountered a patrol of 15 Germans and immediately gave fight.

"Bombs were thrown and revolvers freely used. Four of the enemy were seen to fall. When all the bombs carried by our scouts had been thrown, Lieut. Owen ordered them to retreat. He said, 'I am coming right after you,' and remained firing his revolver at the Germans to cover the retreat of his men. After a little while, as he did not appear, Corpl. Weir and Sergt. Ashby returned to look for him. The Germans had moved off, leaving their wounded on the ground. Lieut. Owen was found lying shot through the head. Between them these two men, who had accompanied the officer on so many of their dangerous enterprises, carried him back to their trench, where shortly afterwards he died. Among those who have most distinguished themselves in the dangerous work of scouting and patrolling 'No Man's Land' none has been more conspicuous than Lieut. Owen.

"On the night of January 25-26 three scouts of our Western Canada Battalion encountered and drove back a hostile patrol. During the night of the 26-27 a party of ten Grenadiers from the Nova Scotia Battalion, under Lieut. G. E. Roberts, advanced to within 15 yards of the German parapet and threw 44 bombs at the German trench, where a working party had been located. At the same time rifle grenades were fired from our lines into the enemy trench and our machine-guns opened fire. It is believed several casualties were caused Our party returned unhurt.

"On the night of January 29 a patrol, consising of Lieuts. Sturdee and Winter, Sergt. Pierce, and Pte. Cassaboon, New Brunswick Battalion, cut through the German wire and made useful reconnaissances.

Distinguished Visitors.

"H.R.H. the Prince of Wales spent January 27 with the Canadian Corps. The Prince visited all our Divisional and

Brigade Headquarters, and inspected sections of the front trenches of our First and Second Divisions.

"On Sunday, January 30, the Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P., Colonial Secretary, visited the Canadian Corps Headquarters of three Canadian Divisions. In the absence of Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Alderson, K.C.B., he was received by Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., commanding the Second Canadian Division, and witnessed a review of our Alberta Battalion. After the march past the Colonial Secretary addressed the battalion in a few well-chosen words, and an order of the day was read by General Turner, recounting the gallant act of Pte. A. H. Jackson, who, as recorded in last week's communiqué, had thrown himself on a live trench mortar shell and wrenched from it the burning base fuse, thus saving the lives of several comrades.

"On January 28 a party of six foreign journalists, four French and two Italian, visited our area. On the following day a detachment of four officers and 26 men of the Royal Navy visited the lines of our Second Division."

* *

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Wounded.

Belyea, Maj. W. H., 26th Batt.
Hertzberg, Lieut. O., 5th Batt. (W. Canada Regt.).
Nelson, Maj. G. W., 18th Batt.
Temple, Capt. A., 2nd Mounted Rifles.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Thursday, February 17.

33 killed and died; 88 wounded.

Killed.

3rd Batt. (Toronto).—Bateup, 404260 E.; Edey 438101 E.; Hopkins, 18114 R.; Keown, 9096 F. J.; Nash, A4169 L.-Cpl. R. J. K.; Phillips, 404424 T.; Pope, 457399 H.; Roberts, 404444 W. H.

13th Batt. (5th R. Highlrs.).—Charles, 408042 E. A.

14th Batt. (R. Montreal).—Syder, 25641 S.

25th Batt.—Nicholson, 67220 P.

26th Batt.—Saul, 69926 G. A.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Killed.

16th Batt. (Can. Scottish).—Anderson, 77270 R.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

3rd Batt.—Bradshaw, 10004 F. W.; Ferguson, 9877 W.; Inglis, 18158 Sgt. L. A. B.; McHugh, 9937 E.; Robert, 9975 Sgt. H. W.

15th Batt. (48th Highlrs.).—Boulton, 27445 T.; Ross, 27535 W.

Died of Wounds.

3rd Batt.—Doddridge, 457807 L.; Flint, 9165 H. R.; Hughes, A4124 R. I.; Longley, 63534 L.-Cpl. W.

13th Batt.—Wentzell, A15117 J. H.

14th Batt.—Bremner, 25925 R. O.

15th Batt. (48th Highlrs.).—Scollard, 23184 W.

16th Batt.—Cooper, A20029 G. E.; Lane, 420633 F.

19th Batt.—Richards, 55275 W. A.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Died of Wounds as Prisoner of War.

3rd Batt.—Bennett, 18017 J.

Died.

A.S.C.—Pressley, 1992 B. M.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War, now Unofficially Reported Died.

3rd Batt.—Holyoak, 9795 C. P.

Wounded.

4th Brig. F.A.—Halliday, 83153 C. G.; Howson, 3317 J.

2nd Divl. Amm. Col.—Turner, 412 A.

3rd Batt.—Barker, 426435 H. E.; Coleman, 63200 F.; Cottingham, A 4048 E.; Dussault, 457084 A.; Gougeon, 416495 F.; Hare, 404359 A.; Harris, 438189 M.; Hobday, 63983 Sgt. S. G.; Irving, 9460 W. P.; MacKenzie, 404395 L. V.; Morrison, 458050 J.; Murray, 38023 F. S.; Slater, 9370 Sgt. F. E.; Slater, A4202 Cpl. W. T.; Wilson, 438299 S.

13th Batt.—Beach, 84008 E.; Belaney, A15259 A.; Clarkson, 24933 G.; Etheridge, 63309 Lce.-Cpl. A.; Frizzell, 46119 F.; McCully, A14415 F. A.

14th Batt.—Bell, 412670 G.; Bowles, 26611 T.; Boucher, 25692 Lce.-Cpl. J. M.; Gionais, A44131 B.; Lewis, 26750 G.; Lutes, 23545 S.; Pearson, 26114 F. La C.

15th Batt.—Lund, 23540 D.; Lynch, 23542 J.; Spaul, 27126 W. H.

16th Batt.—Fegan, 420609 E. J.; Gillis, A20521 J. R.; Mearns, A20882 Lce.-Cpl. G.; Neal, 77285 Sgt. G. R.; Rainford, 420104 F.

18th Batt.—McMenemy, 406771 H.

19th Batt.—Fallon, 55203 R.

20th Batt.—Roberts, 58278 P.; Woods, 57753 J.

21st Batt.—Dolman, 59265 E.; Cope, 59198 Lce.-Cpl. J.; Muir, 59681 R. H.; Smith, 59894 J. E.

22nd Batt.—Boyd, 448027 A.; Gagnon, 61948 P.; Gelinas, 61156 Cpl. J. W.; Cote, 62237 L.; Robichaud, 62290 D.; Tapp, 61549 J.

24th Batt.—Adler, 412016 M.; Brookes, 448033 H.; Jones, 65613 T. S.

25th Batt.—Hignett, 67488 I.; Pallott, 67786 P. A. C.; Partington, 67677 G. T.

26th Batt.—De Chain, 69254 W. J.

27th Batt.—Docherty, 71371 J.; Featherstone, 71891 F.; Gray, 72143 A.; McLeod, 72021 D.; McSloy, 71185 B.; Pollock, 71209 Lce.-Cpl. M.

28th Batt.—Babcock, 73843 C. H.; Burd, 74034 Sgt. W.; Carter, 73114 C.; Ferguson, 74297 C. D.

29th Batt.—Kirkland, 75070 Cpl. F. W.; Lamont, 75832 C. F.; Leyde, 75117 Lce.-Cpl. E.; Macalister, 75007 Cpl. J.; Munson, 431153 T.; Vick, 75959 C. M.; Walsh, 75884 C. E.

31st Batt.—Halliday, 434456 D.; Mitchell, 80234 J.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially Reported Prisoners of War

3rd Batt.—Cody, 63207 Cpl. J.

14th Batt.—Giguerre, 23141 A.; Steen, 444051 C. J.; Turcotte, 26280 Cpl. J.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. D. O. Evans.

Lieut. David Owen Evans, 17th Battalion (2nd North Wales), Royal Welsh Fusiliers (killed in action in France on February 14), was one of the five soldier sons of Dr. W. D. Evans, Blaenau Festiniog, a well-known medical practitioner in North Wales. Lieut. Evans was the first to enlist from a bank at Winnipeg, and came over to England with the First Canadian Contingent, subsequently securing a commission in the Welsh Fusiliers. Three other brothers also came over with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and another brother came from India.

Lieut. H. H. Owen.

Lieut. Harold H. Owen, 7th Battalion (referred to on page 241), was the only son of the Rev. C. C. Owen, rector of Christ Church, Vancouver, and now at the front as chaplain, with the rank of Major, to the 29th Battalion. Lieut. Owen, who was only 22, and who held a commission in the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver, was studying medicine at Toronto University and theology at Wycliffe College, and came across with the First Contingent as a private. He received promotion at the front, and was the officer in command of a company that took a line of German trenches on Christmas Day. While they were in their rest billet the Germans recaptured the trenches, but Lieut. Owen and his men subsequently captured them. The deceased officer was recommended seven times for the D.S.O. for conspicuous bravery under great difficulties. He was recently offered and declined a staff captaincy in the Imperial Forces.

"Missing, Believed Killed."

Second Lieut. T. C. Walker, Lancashire Fusiliers, reported "Missing, believed killed," under date February 16, came from Canada with the "Princess Pats" and received his commission in November last.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded this week, Capt. Temple (30th B.C. Horse, Kelowna) was only slightly wounded, and has returned to duty. Major Belyea (73rd Northumberland Regt., Newcastle, N.B. (slight shrapnel wound, right hip), and Lieut. Hertzberg (slight gunshot wound, right thigh) are at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; Major Nelson (32nd Bruce Regt., Walkerton, Ont.; grenade wound) is at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne.

Of the officers reported wounded last week, Lieut. Kent and Lieut. Trimmer are back at duty, and Lieut. West is at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne.

Two Brigadier-Generals Wounded.

Brig.-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., Commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, was shot through the thighs on Thursday of last week. It is stated that the wound is a serious one, and may incapacitate the General for some considerable time. General Leckie was formerly in command of the 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion, and was appointed to the command of the 3rd Brigade last August on the promotion of Brig.-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., to the command of the 2nd Canadian Division. The temporary command of the 3rd Brigade now devolves upon the senior officer of the Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel William R. Marshall, commanding the 15th Toronto Highlanders Battalion.

Brig.-General Macdonell, 7th Brigade, has been wounded in the elbow and shoulder by shrapnel.

* *

Capt. T. V. Scudamore, 7th Batt., C.E.F., who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Ypres in April last, has been transferred to Offizier-Gefangenenlager, Halle am Saale, Prussia.

Lieut. E. O. Bath, 48th Royal Highlanders of Canada (15th Batt.), is mentioned by an American official visitor as being a prisoner of war at Münden, Hanover, where the general conditions were found to be very good.

That the Canadian troops did not import a new disease into England, but that they did introduce a virulent strain of meningitis (cerebro-spinal fever), is the finding of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Medical Research Committee to investigate this disease. The spread of the disease is attributed to three causes—mixing of troops in canteens and picture-shows—very often overcrowded—lack of ventilation, and bad weather.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT: GERMANS' DEEP-DYED SCHEMING.

An extraordinary revelation of German scheming and subtlety is made in a letter written from the front by a Canadian chaplain, Capt. the Rev. J. H. MacDonald, appearing in the *Maritime Baptist*.

"We who have played an honourable part in diplomacy and in battle alike," he says, "find it difficult to conceive with what subtlety the Hun laid his plans to outwit Britain. For a long time we could not understand why many of the Belgians in this section of the country were more in sympathy with the oppressors than with their deliverers. But as time goes by we are learning that this antipathy towards Britain has its roots in the past.

Anti-British Wall Paper.

"Some weeks ago I went from an advanced dressing station to visit a fine fourteenth century château which had been shelled that very day. The medical officer who accompanied me called my attention to the paper on a cottage wall which we were passing on the roadside. The cottage had also been demolished, with one wall only left standing. In the dim moonlight I studied the pattern of the wall paper. It was a South African scene. There was a cosy cottage on the veldt, with the mother and little daughter at the door, the latter playing with a lamb. In the field were the father and two sons. A British officer was strangling one of them and British soldiers were shooting down the other two, while in the distance the neighbours' dwellings were in flames. The picture was stamped on panels of about 6 by 30 inches. It is needless to say that no such scene was ever enacted in South Africa. But looking forward to 'The Day,' the German fixed upon this plan to prejudice the Flemish, who are the kinsmen of the Boers, against the British. This picture was sold or given away as wall-paper in order that those who looked upon it might have inculcated within them an everlasting resentment against England and English people.

"A few nights later I made another visit to the place for the purpose of obtaining a square or two of the papers, but the transport man in search of bricks had been there before me, and nothing was left of the cottage but its foundations. In the presence of such deep-dyed scheming, while admiring the thoroughness of the system of which it forms a part, one can find no words to express his contempt of a people who thus stoop to conquer."

A Plucky Officer.

An officer of the 3rd C.M.R., in a letter received in Edmonton, says:—

"You will have learned that Capt. Monkman was killed that afternoon, and Major Fane and Lieut. Kelly wounded. Major Fane was blown out of the trench also, but only sustained a broken leg. He had a wonderful escape. His conduct after that was wonderful. He was the first to be hit of the squadron. His men lifted him back in the trench and laid him down in the bottom. They wanted to take him to the dressing station, but he refused to leave his men until the bombardment ceased. He sat there smoking cigarettes and chatting to those in the trench. He would not be moved until the last of his men who were wounded had been moved, and when he reached the dressing station he would not be dressed until everyone else had been dressed. His men are full of his gallantry. From what I know of Major Fane, I think he would probably deny this story, but it is exactly as told to me by his men the day before yesterday."

Cavalry in Training.

A member of the Canadian Emigration Office staff writes from France to Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith:—

"You are no doubt aware of the change that has been made in our—the regiment's—destiny. The whole Brigade, with the exception of the 2nd K.E.R., are now mounted again, and hope to be cavalry. At present we are back in the peaceful country of France training. Have been here two weeks. No sounds of war here, but many, many signs. No men left here. Boys and women doing all the work in the factories and elsewhere. Everyone here seems to be making locks. The factories, I believe, are at present making grenades. We have a very pleasant little village here, but none of the natives could speak English when we arrived. So they are now about as far advanced as most of us with their learning. Like the introduction of niggers to Scotland, it was fine for the Scotch but hard on the nigger. We will be a much-travelled crowd and quite accomplished by the end of this war.

"That was a hard blow to us Canadians when those fiends of hell burned the Parliament Buildings. It only goes to show that Germans are Germans, no matter where they are or what they are doing. We don't seem to have made a great deal of progress lately, but I firmly believe there will be a big surprise-packet handed out in about one more month. I don't know whether we will get into it or not. I guess that we will get into something some place before it is all over. I am not very particular now where we go, as I, personally, feel that so long as I can get a crack at somebody I am not particular when or how. I have been out here nearly six months, and have not been lucky enough to get into a big mix-up yet where there is plenty of excitement."

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

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THE 1st DIVISION.

Major-General Currie on His Men.

Major-General A. W. Currie, C.B., of Victoria, B.C., commanding the 1st Canadian Division, who has been in London on leave, states that Lord Kitchener, in recently inspecting the Division, expressed his satisfaction, and asked General Currie to tell the men that he was very pleased with their appearance and steadiness, and that he regarded them as capable of carrying out any commission he might assign to them.

THE BRIGADE COMMANDER AND HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF, 13TH CANADIAN INFANTRY RESERVE BRIGADE, CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, SHORNCLIFFE.

Sitting.—Col. H. J. Cowan (O.C. 6th Mounted Brigade, Portage la Prairie, Man.; late O.C. 32nd Western Canada Res. Batt.), Brigade Commander.
Standing, left to right.—Major J. K. Keefler (29th Light Horse, Sa[illegible] late 32nd Res. Batt.), Brigade Major; Captain J. McAughey (105th Saskatoon Fusiliers; late 11th Res. Batt.), Staff Captain; Lieut. H. D. Hedley (27th Light Horse, Moose Jaw, Sask.; late 32nd Res. Batt.), Orderly Officer. [*Photo J. Weston and Son, Folkestone.*]

In referring to the 7th Battalion (1st B.C. Regiment), commanded by Lieut.-Col. V. W. Odlum, General Currie stated that Col. Odlum was one of the first in the whole Army to undertake "cutting out" expeditions. Col. Odlum's orders and plans of attack, he said, have been printed and circulated among the French to serve as a model.

The health of all the troops was excellent, said General Currie, and so was their discipline and their spirit. Last year they had experienced a good deal of "trench feet," but this year they had warded it off. He attributed this to the men having a dry pair of socks each day, the officers being responsible for the men using anti-frost-bite, and putting on the dry socks. As a further preventive the men in the trenches all had rubber boots. Altogether, the Division was never more effective as a fighting unit than it was to-day.

General Currie expressed his high appreciation of what the Dominion had done in providing comforts for the troops in the shape of field hospitals and ambulances, which, he said, were "splendid."

THANKS TO THE RED CROSS.

Letters from Grateful Relatives.

The following are typical letters received at the offices of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W. :—

"I thank you for your letter informing us that our son was doing well. We were anxious, as we knew it was the third week of the disease, and your letter took a load from our hearts. If the communications are as promptly carried out to anxious ones through the whole Expeditionary Force as the Canadian Red Cross do theirs, many weary parents waiting for news would find relief."

"I am in receipt of your visitor's fourth letter re my brother. Please convey to the visitors our very best thanks for their bright reports. During the rather anxious time from receiving news of my brother being wounded, to him being able to write, we found a great consolation in your letters." (Victoria, B.C.)

"I am indeed pleased and grateful to hear such good reports about my boy, and thank you so much for what you sent him. It's a load off my mind to know there is someone who will visit him, as I am so far away, and I am so anxious about him." (St. Catharines, Ont.)

From a soldier who was in hospital :—"I have received a letter from my mother, and she wishes me to thank you for the two letters of comfort which you sent to her. Mother is trying to do all she can for this great war—she says that she is working real hard. Hoping the Red Cross are having good luck."

COLONEL FRANK A. REID'S PEDIGREE BULLDOG, "GENERAL."

One of the ambitions of both officers and men of the C.E.F. on arrival in England is to obtain a good bulldog. There are now several fine specimens to be seen here and there in the Canadian camps.

Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

Writing Materials and Stamps.

Frequently applications from soldiers in hospital for writing materials and postage stamps are received by the Canadian Red Cross Society. It does not appear to be generally known by the nurses and those in charge of hospitals that a clause in Order No. 238 (of January, 1916), issued from the War Office, states that both stamps and stationery can be issued to such patients and the sum charged against them. We are informed that in many cases hospital nurses have often spent their own money in supplying soldiers without funds with such articles.

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Private Angus McKinnon, of the Canadian Pioneers, a miner from British Columbia, was run over by a motor-car and killed at Hounslow last week.

Pte. J. A. Ptolemy, son of Mr. W. J. Ptolemy, I.S.O., Deputy Treasurer for Manitoba, has received a commission and joined the 8th Canadian Brigade in France.

The match between the Canadian Contingents' Association Football Club and the Royal Naval Division Repairs Department resulted in a win for the former of 1-0. To-day the C.C.A.F.C. play the Artists' Rifles at Queen's Club.

The first big consignment of Canadian fish for the Canadian troops at present Overseas is now being sent to England. It is made up of salmon and halibut from the Pacific Coast and soles from the Maritime Provinces. Another shipment will contain lake whitefish and herring from Lake Superior, and about forty tons of lake and sea fish are to be sent over weekly.

The funeral of Viscount Ridley, which took place at Stannington, Northumberland, last Saturday, was of a semi military character out of compliment to his long association with the Northumberland Hussars (Yeomanry), now serving in France. Those present included Viscountess Ridley and her daughters, Major the Hon. Jasper Ridley, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Gwynne, Viscountess Wolmer, and Mr. Justice Ridley. A largely attended memorial service had previously been held in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

OBITUARY.

Mr. H. M. Blackburn, for nearly 25 years Manager of the Canadian branch of the Sun Fire Insurance Company, of London, Eng., died recently in his 64th year. He was born in Liverpool, and went to Canada in his early years.

Mr. Duncan Coulson, President of the Bank of Toronto since 1911, died at Toronto, his native place, on Monday, in his 78th year. He entered the service of the Bank in 1857, and was Manager at Cobourg and Toronto before he was, in 1876, appointed General Manager. Mr. Coulson was a Director of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. and the Canada Life Assurance Co., and was one of the promoters of the Toronto Penny Bank. In 1868 he married a daughter of the late Mr. Francis Leys, of Toronto.

Many Montrealers and an older generation of Torontonians will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Pillans Stevenson, formerly of Montreal, who died at 54, Upper Berkeley Street, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Stevenson, who was the widow of the late Mr. Pillans Scarth Stevenson, was a Miss Annie Storey Harris, of Toronto, a daughter of Mr. T. D. Harris, long prominently associated with the mercantile life of Toronto. Her sisters included Mrs. Wyatt and Mrs. Hoskins, of Toronto, Mrs. Stratford, and another sister who married an Army officer. Mrs. Stevenson's daughters are Mrs. G. Herrick Duggan, so well known in Montreal and in England, where she has many friends, and Mrs. H. Gossage. The Canadian writer, Miss Blanche Lucile Macdonell, was a cousin of Mrs. Stevenson. Mrs. Stevenson had lived for some years in London, but kept in close touch with her Canadian friends.

SALVATION ARMY MOTOR-CARS.

At the London Guildhall, on Tuesday, General Booth dedicated five Salvation Army motor ambulances, given by Canada for use by Russia. Sir George Perley, congratulating the Salvation Army on its splendid gift, said that they all knew what fine work the organisation was doing in Canada.

Five new ambulance cars are to be added to those already worked by the Salvation Army, and General Booth handed to Mr. W. H. Goschen, for the Red Cross, a cheque for £2,000 to provide them.

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A fire destroyed the offices of the Quebec Central Railway at Quebec on the morning of February 16.

The historic cathedral church at Beauport, Quebec, has been burned down, involving a loss of $400,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

"During the past eighteen months this country has become more religious and has learned to pray. Canada faces 1916 with faith, courage, resolution, and full of trust in God."—Mr. C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg.

After securing a bust of the Kaiser in the German Club at Berlin, Ontario, on February 15, some soldiers found a picture of King George draped with the German flag. This was construed as an insult to the King and infuriated the soldiers and civilians, who proceeded to wreck the building.

Starting with an explosion in the top storey of the building, a fire completely destroyed the American Club in Toronto on February 16. Mr. P. I. Huston, of Dallas, Texas, and the caretaker lost their lives, and Captain Minard, the organiser of the American Legion of the 97th Batt., C.E.F., was badly injured. Incendiarism is suspected.

A novel entitled "Hearts and Faces," which deals with the career of a young Scottish artist in London and Paris, is announced in John Lane's spring list. It should interest Canadians, as the author is Mr. John Murray Gibbon, General Publicity Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal, and formerly editor of *Black and White*. A Canadian edition will be published by S. B. Gundy, of the Oxford University Press, Toronto.

The Duchess of Marlborough is giving an At Home on Friday, March 3, at 3, at Sunderland House, to promote the development of the Country and Colonial Training School for Ladies at Huntsmoor Park, Iver, Bucks. This school is now known by the name of the Strathcona School. The Duchess of Marlborough will preside at the meeting, and the speakers will include Lady Frances Balfour, whose brother, the late Duke of Argyll, was a Patron of the School, Miss Turner, R.H.S., Principal, and Mrs. Augustus Waller. Many students from this school have gone to Canada, where they are engaged in agricultural and horticultural work.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Officers and N.C.O.s Returning to Canada Promotions and Appointments.

AMONG the officers of the C.E.F. now in England on short leave from the Front are Capt. S. Compline, Capt. Meredith, and Capt. Heyman, all of the 27th Winnipeg Battalion, 2nd Canadian Division.

The following officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave, last week. Sailing by the R.M.S. *Scandinavian* on Tuesday week last were Lieut.-Col. A. G. Peake (98th Siege Battery); Major A. J. Mort (Canadian Mounted Rifles), supernumerary; Major J. L. Newman (3rd Toronto Batt.), to assume a new command; Capt. Knox-Leet (60th Montreal Batt.), on leave till March 23; Capt. T. A. Kidd (2nd Batt., attached to the 12th Reserve Batt.), to assume a new command in the 156th Batt.; Capt. C. H. Gordon, on leave until March 11; Capt. F. O. W. Tidy (3rd Toronto Batt.), on leave until April 24; Capt. C. S. Pingle (Canadian Mounted Rifles), supernumerary; Lieut. G. Davis (3rd C.M.R.), to assume a new command.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, MOORE BARRACKS, SHORNCLIFFE, AND HIS STAFF OF OFFICERS. (See also centre double-page.)

Sitting, left to right.—Capt. Walter Ross (Dauphin, Man.), Company Officer; Capt. John H. Birch (Calgary), in charge of Surgical Wards 3 and 4; Major Alex J. Mackenzie (Toronto), in charge of Medical Dept.; Lieut.-Col. Wallace A. Scott (Toronto), Officer Commanding; Major Robert A. Bowie (Brockville), in charge of Surgical Dept.; Capt. George W. MacKeen (Baddeck, N.S.), Admitting Officer; Capt. J. Bryce McMurrick (Toronto), Registrar.

Middle row.—Capt. William F. Kenney (Halifax, N.S.), in charge of Surgical Ward 31; Capt. G. E. Shepley (Radisson, Sask.); Capt. Frank B. McIntosh (Gore Bay, Ont.); Capt. G. L. D. Kennedy (Ottawa); Capt. H. R. Mustard (Victoria, B.C.), in charge of Medical Wards 22 and 24; Capt. J. C. Wickham (attached from No. 3 General Hospital, McGill); Capt. W. Kenneth Neilson (formerly No. 3 General Hospital); Lieut. John O. Newton (Winnipeg), Assistant Registrar.

Back Row.—Lieut. James F. Sparrow (Calgary), Quartermaster; Capt. S. E. Beech; Capt. L. Faunt Jones (Winnipeg), Assistant Pathologist; Capt. O. N Leslie (Vancouver), Dental Officer; Capt. A. G. Lough (Winnipeg), Dental Officer, Capt. J. E. Wright (Calgary), Dental Officer; Capt. R. Goulden, (Tyndall, Man.), in charge of Wards 15 and 16. [*Photo by J. Weston and Son, Folkestone.*]

The small party of N.C.O.s and men returned by this steamer as unfit for further military service was in charge of Capt. Knox-Leet, with Capt. G. G. Corbett (C.A.M.C.) as Medical Officer in Charge.

Col. Peake has resigned his C.E.F. commission. Major Mort and Capt. Pingle became supernumerary on the occasion of the conversion of the first six regiments of Canadian Mounted Rifles into four battalions of infantry. Capt. Kidd was wounded in the Battle of Langemarck. He has recently been acting as Paymaster of the 12th Reserve Battalion, and has a brother serving in the C.E.F. as an Army Chaplain. Capt. Tidy was the recipient of the Military Cross a few weeks ago.

The officers who sailed by the R.M.S. *Pretorian*, whose departure was delayed from Friday until the beginning of the present week, were Lieut.-Col. D. Murray (17th Nova Scotia Reserve Batt.), to assume a new command; Major A. N. Jones (25th Nova Scotia Batt.), to assume a new command; Capt. J. M. Gillies (15th Toronto Batt., formerly with the 17th Reserve Batt.), on leave until May 1; Lieut. G. S. Grimmer (6th C.M.R.), on leave until April 2.

The following Warrant Officer, N.C.O., and privates also returned by this steamer to accept commissions in the new battalions now being raised in Canada: Sergt.-Major W. G Oxtaby (36th Reserve Batt.), to the 125th Batt.; Cpl. W. C Rice (8th Batt.), to the 168th Batt.; Pte. F. P. Strachan (36th Reserve Batt.), to the 146th Batt.; Pte. R. C. Rowland (P.P.C.L.I.); Pte. H. P. Maddison (P.P.C.L.I.), to the 138th Batt. Nine Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the C.E.F. sailed with this party to assist in training the new battalions now being recruited in Canada.

The usual weekly party of returned N.C.O.'s and men unfit for further military service was a very small one last week, and was in charge of Capt. Gillies, who has been given sick leave on account of nervous shock engendered by his work at the Front as Bombing Officer of the 15th Highland Batt. After reporting to Headquarters at Ottawa, he will proceed to Regina to recuperate before returning to his battalion at the Front

A brass tablet has been placed in St. Martin's Church, St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe, by the officers, N.C.O.s, and privates of the 49th Edmonton Batt., 3rd Division, C.E.F., to the memory of Mrs. Flora Cathleen Willson, the wife of Major Justus D. Willson, commanding "D" Company of that battalion, who died at Folkestone on July 24 last, and was buried at the above church.

Lieut. L. P. Kendrick has been appointed Paymaster of the 43rd Cameron Highlanders Batt., in place of Major J. C. Gillespie, who is being retained in Canada for duty. Major Gillespie returned home on leave some little time ago.

Capt. W. R. Creighton has been transferred from the 23rd Reserve Batt., Shorncliffe, to the 6th Montreal Batt., Bramshott.

Capt. D. V. Porteous has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Canadian Pioneer Batt. (old 48th B.C. Reserve Batt.), in place of Capt. A. W. Agnew, transferred to the command of a company of that battalion.

Capt. the Rev. A. Steele, Army Chaplain, doing duty with the 12th Infantry Reserve Brigade, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the 14th Infantry Brigade at Bramshott.

Lieut.-Col. H. Harrison, C.E. (Commanding Divisional Engineers, 4th Divisional Area, Montreal), has arrived from Canada, and is now attached to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Capt. A. E. Duncanson has been appointed Adjutant of the 36th Reserve Batt., in place of Major W. J. Kempthorne, transferred to other duties.

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Johnson, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from No. 1 Advance Depôt Medical Stores to Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital No. 2, Buxton.

Lieut. R. N. W. Shillington, C.A.M.C., has been promoted Captain and posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Capt. S. B. Lindsay, 13th Royal Highlanders Batt., who proceeded to Canada on special leave some time ago, has had his leave extended to April 1 next.

Wounded at Langemarck.

Lieut. C. W. Neal, 12th Reserve Batt., Shorncliffe, has been temporarily appointed Paymaster of his battalion in place of Capt. T. A. Kidd, who has returned to Canada on special leave. Capt. Kidd was one of the original officers of the 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt. He was pretty badly wounded in the Battle of Langemarck, and spent some time at St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth.

Capt. C. W. Robinson, 10th Western Canada Batt., who was wounded in the Battle of Langemarck, and later on obtained special leave to return home to Canada, has been retained there for duty with the 89th Batt., now being trained in Southern Alberta.

Lieut. D. T. McManus, Assistant Adjutant of the 39th Eastern Ontario Reserve Batt., Shorncliffe, has been promoted to the Adjutancy in place of Capt. C. R. Cameron, transferred for duty elsewhere.

Nursing Sister Della Couillard, C.A.M.C., has been permitted to resign her commission in the C.E.F.

Lieut. W. Motherwell, 9th Reserve Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the 2/3rd Field Company, Lowland Divisional Engineers (Imperial Army).

Instructional Course at Blackheath.

Some 40 men of the different battalions and units of the Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe, have been sent to Holly Hedge House, Blackheath, to take a three weeks' course of instruction for squadron, battery and company cooks.

Lieut. M. R. Rousseau, 32nd Reserve Batt., Shorncliffe, has been temporarily appointed Assistant Paymaster to the 11th Reserve Batt., St. Martin's Plain.

Major J. V. N. Spencer, C.A.S.C., formerly with the 1st Divisional Supply Column, Mechanical Transport, has been promoted Lieut.-Col. as from February 1.

Capt. and Quartermaster W. A. Pickup, C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, formerly with the Clearing Hospital of the First Contingent, has been transferred for duty at the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bear Wood, Wokingham.

Capt. H. R. Roach. 12th C.M.R., Bramshott, attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, has been appointed Paymaster of that depôt in the place of Capt. H. G. Watson, who has been transferred to the Fort Garry Horse.

Major and Quartermaster E. S. Woodiwiss, C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, formerly with No. 3 Field Ambulance, 1st Division, has been transferred for duty at the King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, Bushey Park.

Capt. G. G. Mitchell and Lieut. E. B. Collier, both of the 23rd Reserve Batt., Shorncliffe, have been promoted Major and Captain respectively.

Miss Helen Catherine Claxton has been appointed a Nursing Sister in the C.A.M.C., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. W. M. Emery, 8th C.M.R., attached to the 39th Reserve Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the Canadian Engineers' Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

THE SOUTH COAST WATERING PLACES

OFFER AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE CONTINENTAL WINTER RESORTS AND PROVIDE ENTERTAINMENTS SUITED TO ALL TASTES.

Revitalising air, bright skies, and highest winter sunshine records.

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For Train Service, &c. write Publicity Dept. L. B. & S. C. Rly. London Bridge Terminus.

BRIGHTON
WORTHING
LITTLEHAMPTON
BOGNOR
SOUTHSEA
ISLE OF WIGHT

Lieut. S. H. Davis, 43rd Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg Batt., Bramshott, has been promoted Captain.

Capt. the Rev. A. P. Shatford, Canadian Army Chaplain, has been transferred to duty at the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bear Wood, Wokingham.

The fourth officers' three months' course of instruction at the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, began last Monday.

Capt. G. M. Endacott, 5th Western Canada Batt., who was wounded at the front last May, has been temporarily appointed Assistant Paymaster at the Granville Special Canadian Hospital, Ramsgate.

Lieut. G. H. Wilkes, 44th Batt., attached to the 11th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt.

Lieut. J. H. Diamond, 7th B.C. Batt., attached to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been promoted Captain.

Capt. Pequegnat, Y.M.C.A. officer, has been transferred from Shorncliffe to duty at the Granville Special Canadian Hospital, Ramsgate.

Hon. Lieut. J. F. S. Redmayne, Pay and Record Office, London, has been promoted hon. Captain, and posted to the Record Office.

Lieut. S. Traynor, C.A.M.C., has been promoted Captain, and posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Hon. Lieut. T. D. Potter has been transferred from the Pay Office, London, to the 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe.

Captain E. E. Williams, 1st Divisional Train, C.A.S.C., has been transferred to duty on the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone.

An officer and 50 men recently arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada to reinforce the Fort Garry Horse, and are now in training at the Canadian Cavalry Depôt.

Lieut. Eric J. Church (No. 1 Reserve Park) and Lieut. C. P. McCallum, C.A.S.C., have been transferred to No. 4 Company, 3rd Divisional Train.

Lieut. W. Martin, 27th Winnipeg Batt., has been transferred to the Legal Department of the Office of the Chief Paymaster, London.

The 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion, which has been quartered at Hounslow for the last two or three months, has now been transferred to Shorncliffe, where it is attached to the 10th Infantry Reserve Brigade.

**

THE 1st CANADIAN MILITARY POLICE, SHORNCLIFFE.

The Canadian Military Police, now at Shorncliffe, are as fine a body of men as could be found in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. All are picked men. Only those of the highest character are chosen for this special work. Their work is most arduous at times, but these men are all workers, and the results of their efforts are strongly felt in the Canadian Training Division.

Lieut-Colonel Snow, the A.P.M., is one of the most popular officers in the C.E.F. He has had many years' experience in police work in South Africa, as well as the South African campaign to his credit, and wears the Queen's and King's South African Medals, the South African General Service Medal, and the Matabele Medal. It is certainly due to his hard work and great experience that the Canadian Military Police have attained their present state of efficiency—an efficiency which is always reflected in the discipline and good behaviour of the Canadian troops.

The work carried out by the C.M.P. deserves a great deal of credit, much of which is seldom forthcoming. Their activities cover a very wide area, particularly those of the Mounted Patrols. No little danger nowadays is attached to this branch of the work, carried on, as it is, through the night in all sorts of thoroughfares, some of them only narrow lanes and by-ways, where the danger is enhanced by reason of the dimmed lights of all motor vehicles. Still, the work of patrolling goes on, and the Mounted Policeman may be found at all hours of the day or night quietly going his lonely round and seeing that everything is as it should be. Practically all the new men on the "Force" have already been to the Front with one or other of the units of the 1st Canadian Division, and having been sent back to England wounded, have made good recoveries, and have afterwards been drafted into the C.M.P.

Sergt.-Major W. Paxton has been with the Military Police since the first day he joined the C.E.F. at Valcartier in August, 1914, from the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons, St. John, N.B. He joined as sergeant-major, and is the senior member of the 1st C.M.P. For many years he was in the 21st Lancers (Imperial Army) and wears both the British and Egyptian Soudan Medals and the King's and Queen's South African for his share in those campaigns. What he does not know about military discipline and military police work is hardly worth knowing.

THE ONTARIO MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Opening at Orpington by Mr. Bonar Law.

THE formal opening of the Ontario Military Hospital near Orpington Station, Kent, 15 miles from London, last Saturday afternoon by Mr. Bonar Law, attracted not only a large assemblage of Canadians and Anglo-Canadians but also a large local gathering who were anxious to hear the Colonial Secretary speak.

Many visitors and personal friends who arrived some time before the ceremony were received by Col. and Mrs. Pyne at Boundary House, where, with Major James, Secretary, they have been residing during the construction of the hospital buildings in the grounds attached covering several acres. It is situated in the property and will be the residential headquarters of the superintendent, Col. A. E. Ross, C.M.G., M.D., M.P. for Kingston, Ontario, who is at present A.D.M.S. of the 1st Canadian Division in France. These included Major-General Steele and Mrs. Steele, Major-General Carson, representing the Department of Militia and Defence, Surgeon-General Carleton Jones and Mrs. Jones, Lt.-Col. Wyld, Major Badgerow, M.D., who is attached to the Staff as specialist in diseases of the eye, ear and nose, and Mrs. Badgerow, Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, Brigadier-General Macdougall, Commanding the Canadian Forces in England, Capt. Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Graham Chambers, and the Rev. J. A. Baddeley, Rector of Chelsfield, the adjoining parish to Orpington, who later asked a blessing upon the undertaking prior to the official opening ceremonies.

The Hospital Staff

In conversation with a representative of *Canada* Surgeon-General Jones, who is the Director of the Canadian Army Medical Service, stated that Col. Ross would have as his principal surgical assistant Lt.Col. I. H. Cameron, of Toronto, now at the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Cliveden, with Lt.-Col. Graham Chambers, of Toronto, who is coming from Salonika, as principal medical assistant. The Quartermaster will be Captain Fox, now with No. 2 Field Ambulance, and the Matron, Miss Margaret Smith, of Toronto, now at the Bear Wood Convalescent Home. "The complete staff," said General Jones, "will be furnished by the Canadian Army Medical Department,, and will consist of 35 physicians and surgeons, 73 nurses and 92 orderlies, all from the Province of Ontario, and there will be accommodation for 1,040 patients at one time in the various huts, which are all constructed of wood specially treated with asbestos; a splendid water supply and drainage system is installed." A great feature is the elevation of the huts from the ground, thus avoiding dampness. The operating theatre is magnificently equipped.

The Opening Ceremony.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Bonar Law, who was accompanied by Sir George and Lady Perley and Miss Bonar Law, a move was made to the recreation hall, which was already so crowded, mostly with local visitors, that some of the principal guests were unable to reach the platform, including the Agent-General for Ontario, Mr. Richard Reid, who had been detained en route. Those in the audience included Mgr. Burke, Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Col. Casgrain, Capt. L. R. Tossaril, Col. and Mrs. Donald Armour, Mr. J. Haydn Horsey (Dominion Bank) and Mrs. Haydn Horsey, Mr. C. Cambie (Canadian Bank of Commerce) and Mrs. Cambie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner, Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia) and Mrs. Howard, Mr. W. Benson (Bank of Montreal), Col. Adami, General Landry, Miss K. Galt, Sir William Osler, Col. G. S. Rennie, A.D.M.S., Shorncliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lefroy, Surgeon-General Jenkin, Jane Lady Furness, Mr. Alfred Gianelli and Miss Gianelli, of Toronto.

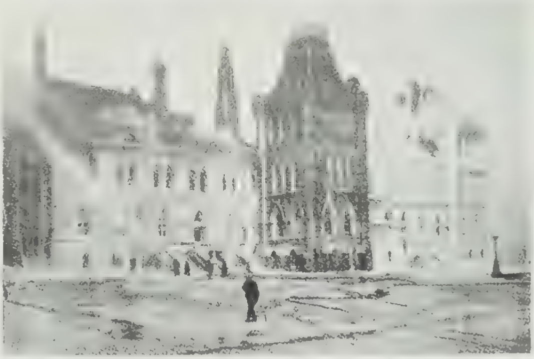
The Canadian Red Cross Society, which has rendered invaluable aid in equipping the hospital, was represented by Col. Hodgetts, the Commissioner, Capt. Claude Bryan, Asst. Commissioner, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Code, Mrs. Hector Verret Miss Caverhill, Miss Kingman, Miss Prentice. Miss Cook, Mr. H. G. McMicken, Lt. McMahon.

A guard of honour was furnished by the Orpington Volunteer Training Corps, and the band of St. Joseph's R.C. Orphanage, which faces the hospital, played the British and Canadian National Anthems.

Organising the Hospital.

Colonel the Hon. R. A. Pyne, C.A.M.C., who presided, reviewed the circumstances under which the Province had decided to construct the hospital. The cost of building was being entirely borne by the people of Ontario, who contributed a levy of one mill on the dollar, realising over $2,000,000 for the purpose. The Dominion Government had also made a grant towards the maintenance of the hospital, which was entirely independent of any voluntary contributions. Colonel Pyne expressed their indebtedness for the great assistance in organising the hospital given by General Carson and his staff, Sir Alfred Keogh, of the War Office, and Mr. Richard Reid, the Agent-General for Ontario, and eulogised the assistance given by the Canadian Red Cross Society, through its Commissioner, Colonel Hodgetts. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Charles F. Skipper, L.R.I.B.A., of Cambridge, the architect, who had incorporated in his plans all the improvements suggested by his previous work in connection with the Military Hospital at Cambridge, the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital on Mr. Astor's estate at Cliveden, and the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital, Glasgow. The work of the contractors, Messrs. W. Sindall, of Cambridge, and Walter Guthrie and Co., Glasgow, was also mentioned with approval. The Ontario Military Hospital was, Colonel Pyne went on to say, in reality a gift from Canada, not, as many had thought, specially for sick and wounded Canadians, but for the benefit of every soldier of His Majesty, be he white or be he black, who had fought for the Empire. Canada felt that the wars of the Empire were her wars; the loyalty and patriotism of his native Province was shared by all the other eight Provinces, and with all the different units of the Empire standing together eventual victory, he felt, was sure.

Colonel Pyne said that within a week after the Ontario Government had decided to build this hospital he and his wife, with Major James, his most efficient secretary, were on their way from Toronto to arrange for its erection. Acting together as a Committee of three, there had been no conflict of opinion, and consequently no delay in the work going expeditiously forward. Colonel Pyne expressed his pleasure at having a Canadian-born Colonial Secretary to open the hospital, and said his name was a household word in the Dominion, where people were watching his career with the greatest interest and confidence in his future usefulness to the great Empire of which Canada was a part.



THE BURNING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

Photograph from the *Toronto Sunday World*, showing the ice-covered walls after the fire.

Mr. Bonar Law's Speech.

Mr. Bonar Law said: "As Secretary for the Colonies I am specially interested in this hospital, and I am, of course, specially at the call of any of his Majesty's Dominions. I have also another kind of claim to interest in this enterprise. It is said that a man does not become a horse by being born in a stable, but if he lived in a stable for twelve years he would be apt to become horsey, and a man cannot live in Canada twelve years, as I have done, without having a very warm feeling for everything connected with that country. (Cheers.) Our enemies are regarded by some of us as supermen, who made no mistakes. I think that is a mistake. We know our own weaknesses and errors, but we do not know all about the errors they have made. They have had many surprises in connection with this war, and none greater than the discovery of the part which the British Dominions were going to play in the struggle so wantonly provoked by our enemies. They looked upon the Dominions as a weakness to the Mother Country. They know better now. (Cheers.) When we speak of the loyalty of the Colonies do not let us in the Old Country make a mistake. It is no more loyalty of Canada to the United Kingdom than of the United Kingdom to Canada. It is loyalty to the Empire of which they are part as much as the United Kingdom is. (Hear, hear.) Among the tragedies of the war nothing stands out as a bright picture so clearly as the part which the whole Empire, without exception, has taken in the struggle. There has been co-operation throughout.

"This hospital is a proof of it. It was paid for by the Ontario Government, in which Colonel Pyne is Minister of Education, and a better use of his education could not have been made than when he rapidly turned himself into an active worker in connection with the war. (Cheers.) But, though this hospital is the gift of Ontario it is not that alone. The Dominion Government is helping in the work, and the co-operation does not stop there, for, as Colonel Pyne has told us, this is not a hospital for Canadian soldiers only; it is a hospital for wounded soldiers from every part of the Empire. After the war many things will be changed, and, among others, I think, the relationship of the different parts of the Empire to each other. (Hear, hear.) However that may be, this at least is certain: that the war has brought more clearly to us all a realisation of how close the bonds are that bind the Empire together. Colonel Pyne has said—I do not know with how much truth—that my name is a household word in Canada, but I can say that the deeds of Canadian soldiers are household words in every part of the Mother Country. (Cheers.) I think I can say something more—that if the Mother Country is proud of what Canadians have done, Canadians who have seen the men of this country at the front have formed a higher opinion of them than before they were their brothers-in-arms. (Cheers.) This hospital, although there are no wounded in it yet, reminds us of the realities of war. Some in this room have lost in tho struggle those who were dearer to them than life.

Cabinet Suggestions.

"A friend of mine, who is rather a critic of the Government—I do not think that I have any friends of whom that would not be a correct description—(laughter)—said to me that it would be a good thing if the Cabinet could carry on its deliberations in the trenches. Colonel Pyne has suggested a criticism of which you may have heard before, with regard to the number of Ministers who are carrying on the war. In Ontario the Cabinet, of which he is an honoured member, consists of eleven men. That is just half of the present Imperial Cabinet, and I suppose we may assume that it is exactly twice as efficient. (Laughter.) But Colonel Pyne went further. He spoke of the Committee which has directed the construction of this hospital, and he praised it because it consisted of only three members. I presume that he would have praised it three times as much if there had only been one member. (Laughter.) As for the suggestion that my colleagues and I should conduct our deliberations in the trenches, that arrangement would have some advantages. It would tend to prevent delay in coming to a decision. (Laughter.) On the other hand, I am not sure that the greatest possible amount of wisdom and thought would be employed before arriving at the decision. After all, I do not suppose that there is a man or woman in this room who does not, as I do, hate war, and what it means, and long that we may have peace. Yes; we pray for that, but we pray also that all the blood and treasure which has been and will be spent may not be spent in vain, and that as a result of this struggle we may not only have peace now but may be certain that never again in our time or the time of our children will it be in the power of a single man or a group of men to plunge the world into misery." (Cheers.)

No Segregation.

Surgeon-General Carleton Jones, Director of the Canadian Medical Service, who followed, said: "This hospital is equipped probably as no other hospital in England, and is of the latest design in style of building. I take this opportunity of saying that there is no desire on the part of the Medical Authorities of the Dominion of Canada to segregate our wounded and sick from their brothers-in-arms of English, Scottish, Irish, Australian or other origin. This hospital demonstrates the fact that Canada has provided an institution open to men from every part of the Empire."

Mr. Skipper, the architect, having presented a key to Mr. Bonar Law, that gentleman formally unlocked one of the doors and the ceremony terminated.

On behalf of the League of Empire a bouquet was presented to Mrs. Pyne.

The hospital has been officially taken on the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and given the status of a General Hospital under the direction of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

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CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian War Contingent Association, in addition to the usual large weekly supplies of comforts, during the week before last sent for distribution among the Canadian troops at the front and in camp in England 21 sacks of Canadian papers, 248 parcels of current magazines, 24 bales of "John Bull's Diary of the War," 12 bales of used magazines, and 56 parcels of writing paper and envelopes.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* says:—"With regard to the provision of comforts for Canadian troops at the front and in Great Britain, there are several voluntary associations which are interesting themselves in this work. Among them are the Canadian War Contingent Association and the Canadian Field Comforts Commission. The Government, according to a statement issued to-day, has not organised either of these associations, which are purely of a voluntary character, but it approves of them both, and is prepared to facilitate in any way the sending forward of either of these associations anything which is contributed for the comfort of the men at the front or in Great Britain. Neither of these associations is in any other respect an official channel, and any impression that either one of them has any official status except as above mentioned is entirely unfounded. The Government appreciates the good work which has been done by both associations, and is prepared to assist and co-operate with both of them."

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THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Little Damage to Exterior Walls.

Architects who have examined the Parliament Buildings have reported to the Government (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*) that the exterior walls of the edifice have suffered little damage, and that interior construction will only be necessary. The building as it now stands represents an asset of $2,000,000.

Sir R. Borden has communicated to Parliament messages of sympathy from the American and Japanese Governments in connection with the disaster.

A portion of the old mace was found among the ruins, and is to be forwarded to London in order to be incorporated in the new mace given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

At the official investigation the Chief of the Ottawa City Fire Department stated that in his opinion the fire was of an incendiary origin.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

R. Flying Corps.—Flying Officer: Lieut. C. G. Davidson.

R.F.A., East Lancs. Brig.—Lieut. H. B. Stoker, Can. A.S.C., to be temp. Lieut.

To be Sec. Lieuts.—W. H. Levi (S. Lancs.); Pte. R. J. Anderson, P.P.C.L.I. (N. Mid. Divl. Engrs., T.F.); Pte. L. S. White, Strathcona's Horse (Kent Fortress Engrs., T.F.); Lieut. S. Clemence, R. Grenadiers (Cheshire, T.F.); Sgt. H. C. Carter, Field Troop, Can. Engrs. (S. Staffs., T.F.).

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Personal Staff.—A.D.C.—Lieut. J. F. Preston, R. Can. Art., vice Lieut. G. G. Blackstock.

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—D.A.A. and Q.M.G.'S.—Maj. J. S. Brown, R. Can., vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. de B. Panet, R. Can. Art. Lieut.-Col. T. F. Homer-Dixon, Lord Strathcona's H. (R. Cans.). A.Q.M.G.—Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. de B. Panet, R. Can. Art., vice Capt. (temp. Lieut.-Col.) J. H. MacBrien, D.S.O., D.A.Q.M.G.—Capt. H. C. Greer, Can. A.S.C., vice Maj. J. S. Brown, R. Can.

Can. Art.—T. H. Kitchen, C. G. Thompson and Temp. Lieut. G. R. Parkin, York and Lanc., to be temp. Lieut.; F. J. McFarlane to be temp. Qmr., with hon. rank of Lieut.

12th Can. Mntd. R.—G. H. R. Bennett to be temp. Lieut.

Fort Garry H.—Capts. to be temp. Majs.: V. A. V. McMeans, F. K. Wilson.

Can. Engrs.—To be temp. Lieuts.: W. H. McMurray, G. Norton, J. H. Leeson, H. Johnson.

Motor Mach.-Gun Serv.—Capt. E. L. Knight to be temp. Maj. To be temp. Lieuts.: H. A. Proctor, F. P. O'Reilly, H. E. Dye.

P.P.C.L.I.—To be temp. Lieuts.: J. Harvey, C. A. Wells, R. M. Millett, H. T. Beecroft.

1st Batt.—Capt. F. B. Ware to be temp. Maj. A. P. Dowling to be temp. Lieut.

5th Batt.—J. E. Hetherington to be temp. Lieut.

7th Batt.—Capt. R. P. Clark to be temp. Maj. Lieut. and Adjt. W. F. Gilson to be temp. Capt. Lieut. W. G. Gilson to be Adjt. J. I. Bundy to be temp. Lieut.

8th Batt.—Lieut. R. W. Fiske to be temp. Capt. J. A. Ptolemy to be temp. Lieut.

9th (Res.) Batt.—To be temp. Lieuts.: A. E. Samuel, C. P. Arkless, W. E. Chatterton, H. H. Coombs.

11th (Res.) Batt. Lieut. H. H. Van Wart to be temp. Capt. To be temp. Lieuts.: J. W. J. Hope, R. B. Bruce, E. R. M. Davis, W. J. Hickey.

13th Batt. Lieut. E. W. Wand to be temp. Capt. F. Hotrum to be temp. Lieut.

14th Batt. Lieut. W. S. Atkinson to be temp. Capt.

15th Batt. Capt. G. G. Archibald to be temp. Maj.

16th Batt. G. T. S. Brown to be temp. Lieut.

17th (Res.) Batt. To be temp. Lieuts.: T. McGee, E. C. Bryson, A. Samuel L. C. Louth to be temp Qmr., with hon rank of Lieut.

23rd (Res.). Batt.—To be temp. Lieuts.: J. M. Stephenson, W. W. Ritchie, A. Fowlie, A. B. Campbell.

30th (Res.) Batt. To be temp. Lieuts: S. Dunk, L. A. Kennedy, R. H. Fort, J. C. Hogg.

32nd (Res.) Batt. To be temp. Lieuts.: G. M. Moon, W. A. Kenny, J. C. Todd, H. C. Beet, V.C., J. W. V. Dickie, G. A. Wildig.

36th (Res.) Batt. To be temp. Lieuts.: F. E. Guy, E. Roberts.

39th (Res.) Batt. To be temp. Lieuts.: A. H. Ketcheson, W. H. Wallace.

41st Batt. Temp. Lieut. G. O. McLean, A. and S.H., to be temp. Lieut

1st Can. Pioneers.—R. T. Hicks to be temp. Lieut.

3rd Can. Pioneers.—W. R. Flewin to be temp. Lieut.

Can. A.S.C. Lieut. A. H. M. Copeland, Can. Mil. and H. I. Nelson, to be temp. Lieuts. Lieut. B. R. Bishop to be temp. Capt

Can. A.M.C.—F. H. Harvey, Lieut. G. Bouthellier, and R. D. Moyle, to be temp. Capts. J. F. Sparrow to be temp. Lieut. R. G. Mathews to be temp. Qmr., with hon. rank of Lieut. T. A. Loughrey to be temp. hon Lieut

Can. A. Dental C. G. A. McBride to be temp. Lieut.

Can. Ord. C. Capt. W. J. Hunter to be Dep. Asst. Dir. of Ord. Servs.

Chaplains. Hon. Capt. Rev. A. W. Woods to be hon. Maj.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday of last week, the King decorated Lieut Col. George Tuxford, 5th Batt., with the insignia of C.M.G., and Capt. Stanley Gardner, 7th Batt., with the Military Cross. On Saturday Lieut.Col. Raymond Pelly, Royal Irish Rifles (commanding P.P.C.L.I.), received the D.S.O.

* *

Sir Robert Borden has been invited to become an honorary member of the New York Lawyers' Club—a unique distinction intended to manifest "the friendly feeling animating Americans towards the people of the Dominion."

* *

Col. the Hon. R. A. Pyne, C.A.M.C., Minister of Education in the Ontario Cabinet, having completed his work in connection with the organisation of the Ontario Military Hospital, left for Toronto yesterday by the s.s. *Rotterdam*, accompanied by Mrs. Pyne and his secretary, Major James.

* *

Col. Frederick E. L. Barker, R.F.A., now in Egypt, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General after service in France and Gallipoli. He was educated at the St. John (N.B.) Grammar School, and graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, in 1888.

* *

The appointment has been gazetted in Canada of Major Beckles Willson, of Windsor, N.S., to be Assistant Record Officer of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and he is now in France.

* *

Major H. F. Shea, R.A.M.C., recently mentioned in despatches by Lord French, is a son of Dr. Henry Shea, St. John's, Newfoundland.

* *

Among those present at the memorial service for Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, held in the Chapel of St. Michael and St. George, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, February 17, were Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, Lady (Gilbert) Parker, and Messrs. A. W. Smithers, H. H. Norman, and H. Deer (representing the Grand Trunk Railway).

* *

Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P. for East St. Pancras, has telegraphed to the Liberal Association definitely stating his intention to return to his Parliamentary duties. Mr. Martin has been absent in Vancouver since June, 1914, and was recently adopted as Liberal candidate in Cariboo, B.C., for the Dominion House of Commons.

* *

Major Godson-Godson, D.S.O., 16th Batt. (Canadian Scottish), is now Camp Commandant at the Canadian Corps Headquarters in France.

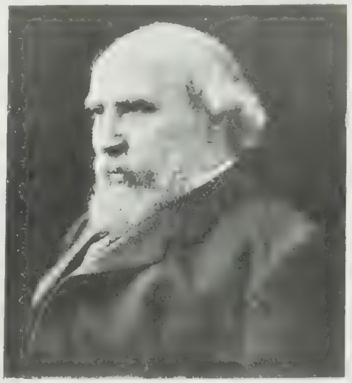
* *

Mr. John Stanfield, M.P., Chief Conservative Whip at Ottawa, is the latest to offer to recruit a regiment. It will be enlisted mainly in Colchester County, N.S., and Mr. Stanfield, who already is an Hon. Colonel, will direct its organisation.

* *

Miss Wanda Gzowski and Mrs. Meredith have arrived in England from Toronto.

Mr. James Jerome Hill, who has accepted the invitation of King Albert to direct the work of reconstructing the Belgian railways after the war, was born near Guelph, Ontario, and is now in his 78th year. As a boy he settled in Minnesota, and he served in the Civil War. Within twenty years he had become a power in the railway world of the Western States. His connection with the celebrated syndicate which obtained the charter for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1881 is familiar to readers of *Canada*. Since then he has founded the Great Northern Railway system, which handles so much important traffic through Canada's Pacific ports; and, besides being President of that company, is prominently connected with a number of other great financial institutions which have their headquarters in the United States. Mr. Hill, who is believed to be among the wealthiest men on the American Continent, resides in St Paul. He is a frequent visitor to Canada



MR. J. J. HILL,

Who has undertaken to direct the work of reconstructing the Belgian railways after the war.

MRS. RIVERS BULKELEY AND HER SON.

Mrs Rivers Bulkeley, widow of Capt. T. H. Rivers Bulkeley, C.M G , M.V.O , Scots Guards, who was killed in action in October, 1914 takes a very active part in the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and superintends the Prisoners' Aid Section of its work. Their little son Robert was born in January, 1914, Capt Rivers Bulkeley was formerly Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, and Comptroller of his household in Canada. Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley is a daughter of the late Sir Henry Pelley, Bart. and was Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Connaught, at Ottawa, prior to her [illegible]

* *

Mr. Fred C. Salter underwent a [illegible] operation on Tuesday which proved so satisfactory that his speedy recovery is anticipated.

* *

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P. made what the *Surrey Advertiser* describes as a "rousing and incisive" speech at Weybridge Constitutional Club on Tuesday, February 15, upon the conduct of the war and the need for strong measures to meet the German air menace.

* *

Mrs. J. H. Riddell, of Edmonton, returned to Canada by the R.M.S. *Metagama* yesterday. Her son, who was serving with the 3rd. C.M.R., died recently of meningitis at St. Omer, where she visited him.

* *

Miss Margaret Craig, vocalist, and Miss Monica Craig, pianist, who are delighting London audiences at concerts in aid of the Belgian Soldiers' Fund and other benefits, come from Dawson, Yukon Territory. The Misses Craig were in Germany studying for three years prior to the war, and were fortunate in being in England on holiday when war was declared. Since then they have studied in London. Their parents are living in Dawson City, their father being an official in the Department of Justice.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

An engagement is announced between J. W. Harvey Ellis, Lieut. 12th Res. Batt., C.E.F., youngest son of the late Major Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, Plympton, Devon, and Ada, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Arthur White and Mrs. White, of York.

* *

The marriage of Miss Madeline Gordon, youngest daughter of Mr. D. W. Gordon, Montreal, to Mr. John Lee, of Toronto, son of Mr. John Lee, of Belleville, Ontario, took place on February 1 in the Congress Chapel of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal.

* *

The marriage took place at St. Barnabas' Church, New Westminster, on January 11, of Miss Charlotte Phœbe Wright, daughter of the late Mr. W. A. Wright, and granddaughter of the late Sir M. C. Cameron, Chief Justice of Ontario, to Mr. Robert Bryce Brown, eldest son of Mr. J. C. Brown, Warden of the British Columbia Penitentiary.

* *

A quiet but pretty wedding took place in the Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London, W.C., on Thursday, February 10, when Capt. Harold Orr, of the A.D.M.S. Office, Shorncliffe, and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Orr, Toronto, was united in marriage to Sister Margaret Murray West, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, Ramsgate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John West, of St. Foy, Quebec.

* *

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence West (also a nursing sister in the C.A.M.C.). Capt. Orr was supported by a brother officer, Capt. MacKenzie, of Shorncliffe. A number of sisters and officers of the C.A.M.C. witnessed the ceremony. After the signing of the register, a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom accompanied them to 13, Cheyne Place (of which Convalescent and Rest Home Miss Cameron-Smith is Sister-in-Charge), where Miss Macdonald, Matron-in-Chief of the Canadian Nursing Service, held a reception

Canadians at Shorncliffe : The Military Police of the Canadian Trainin

(See als

LIEUT.-COLONEL SNOW, ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL, CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, SHORNCLIFFE, OFFICERS, N.C.O.S AND MEN OF HIS STAFF OF CANADIAN MILITARY POLICE.

Front Row, left to right: Act. Corp. G. F. Mitchell; Corps. J. D. Hunter, L. H. Campbell; Act. Corps. T. Fisher, D. Clark, G. S. Tunstall.
Second Row: Sergts. G. A. Cooney (Ashford), P. J. Kenyon (Mounted), G. E. Payne (Sandling), S. M. Graham (Mounted); Sergt.-Major Paxton (Principal N.C.O.), Captain Marcus Pott; Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Snow (Assistant Provost Marshal), Lieut. G. E. Carstairs; Sergts. J. B. Berry (in charge of Foot Police), W. B. Pollard (Hythe), A. Tinkess, L. G. Davis (Guard Room, Folkestone).
Third Row: Corp. J. Reynar; Act. Corps. R. G. McDonald, M. Mills; Sergt. E. Theobald; Act. Corps. W. G. Bastin, J. Cambrey, G. M. Oliver, R. E. Cummings, J. R. Tulloch, J. Daley, T. E. Batchelor; Sergt. C. V. Crombie; Act. Corp. E. W. Allen, Corp. R. Small.
Fourth Row: Act. Corps. G. S. Pilkington, R. Publicover, A. Vintiner; Corps. D. W. Sullivan, A. S. Rae, Act. Corps. T. A. Davis, P. G. Russell, Saunders; Corp. F. Hall; Corps. J. R. Gillis, Mildon.
Fifth Row: Corp. Shadbolt; Act. Corps W. Colquitt, S Pte. Vanderhouten; Act. Corps. D. McLeod, F. A. Her G. F. Hynds, H. Cooper; Corp. V. Brearly; Act. Corps, Bell, P. Whitney.
Back Row: Act. Corps. W. E. Craig, J. Barnes, D. Bl Knight, C. A. Atkinson, Wicklum, Eldridge, F. H W. Barnett, Lamothe.

[illegible] OFFICERS, STAFF SERGEANTS AND SERGEANT[illegible] MOORE BARRACKS HOSPIT[illegible]

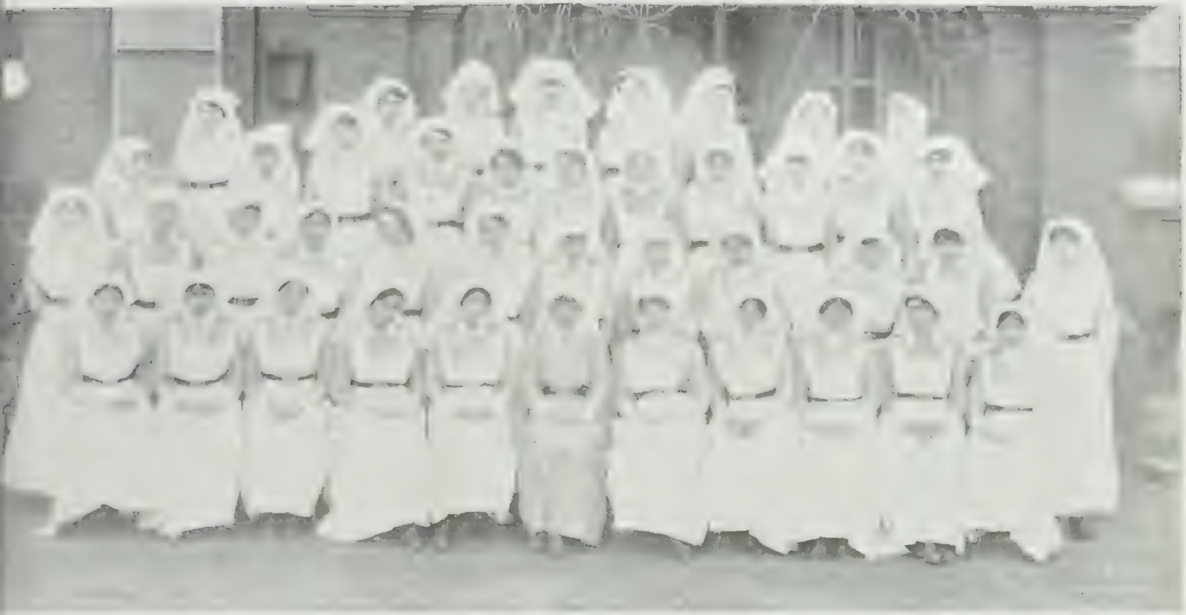
[illegible] R. S. Hardie (Calgary), [illegible] B.C.), Sergt. Major C. V. Hodder (Cal[illegible]) [illegible] arrow (Calgary), Quartermaster; Q.M.Ser t. J. [illegible] ler (Calgary), S.Sergt. W. Evans (Vancouver), Sergt. [illegible] Jelliforge (Vancouver), C.A.D.C.
Middle [illegible] [illegible] ston (Verdun, P.Q.), J. H. B. Morris (Canadian Remounts), J. Hamilton (Ottawa), C.A.D.C.; T. A. Loughrey (London, Ont.), J. A. Birkenhead (Vancouver), P. Jeffreys (Calgary), L. Wright (Calgary), C.A.D.C.
Back Row: Sergts. J. A. Clark (St. John, N.B.), J. Greatorex (Vancouver) C.A.D.C.; F. E. Burstow (Toronto), F. Tomlinson (Vancouver), C. F. Gray (Toronto).

Photos]

This is one of the 66 Hospitals in the Administ

on and the C.A.M.C. Staff in Charge of the Moore Barracks Hospital.

nd 246.)

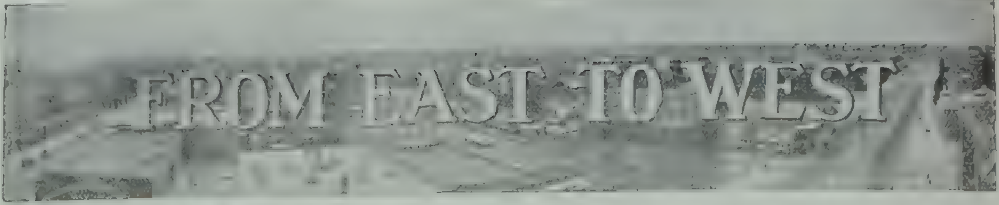


THE MATRON AND NURSING SISTERS, MOORE BARRACKS HOSPITAL.

, *left to right*: Nursing Sisters Christine Blackadder, Pilon, Mabel Raynor, Kathleen Groves, Ethel Moody ; Russell ; Nursing Sisters Sadie Ferguson, Fedora . Nellie Christie, Rhoda Scatcherd, Anna Stamers. *Row :* Nursing Sisters Jennie Calder, Jean Ramsay, E. A. Cook, Lela Donovan, Euphemia McKinnon, Anne Forrest, Olive Garland, Eva Bell, Helena Read, C. McAllister, Cecile Galt, Muriel Ellis.
Third Row : Nursing Sisters M. O. Gauvreau, Claire Chicoigne, Gladys Code, L. MacCauley, Irene Barton, Kathleen Telford, Jean Templeman, Annie Bradley, Isabel McElroy, Helena McLaughlin, Margaret Fearon, Annie Mitchell
Back Row : Nursing Sisters D. K. MacKay, Alba Andrew, Beatrice Davison, Janet Andrews, Mrs. Casgrain, Ella Auger, Maude Wright.

TAFF OF WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES, MOORE BARRACKS HOSPITAL. [*J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*

S. Rennie (C.A.M.C.), A.D.M.S. Canadian Training Division, and A.D.M.S. Dover District. It contains 800 beds, and is in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Wallace A. Scott, C.A.M.C.



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

TORONTO.—The approximate revenue of the Provincial Department of Lands, Forests, and Mines for 1915 is $2,195,000. The chief item is $1.500.000 from woods and forests. The output of timber was 407,874,000 board feet of pine timber, sawlogs and square timber, while three times as many cords of pulpwood as in 1914 were taken out. The total Crown lands sold were about 175,000 acres, for over $134,000. Free grants or homesteads were made to 1.355 persons, or about 400 less than in 1914; 621 patents were issued to those completing their homestead requirements.

——Over nine million ounces of silver bullion were despatched from Cobalt camp in 1915, the value being $4,626,905. This is apart from shipments of silver ore and concentrates.

——The Customs revenue here for January totalled $2,427,872, the largest on record. The January returns for the previous five years are:—1915, $1,144,225; 1914, $1,487,270; 1913, $1,759,838; 1912, $1,323,490.

——The gross debt of Toronto, including unnegotiated debentures and expenditures on account of the war, now totals $94,411,919, according to the annual statement compiled by the City Treasurer. Off-setting this amount, the City Treasurer has on hand $17.662,264 sinking funds, investments amounting to $15.962,112, and cash in the bank amounting to $3,700,152, which makes a total net debt of $68,484,259.

HAMILTON.—The Bowes-Jamieson Foundry Co. has received a shell order which will keep the plant busy for a year. The order was given by the British War Office through the Imperial Munitions Board.

——Mr. George C. Coppley, the retiring President of the Board of Trade, in an address at the annual meeting said that after the war the allied nations should join to exclude immigration from hostile countries, that a preferential tariff should be framed within the Empire, and a tariff wall built up to encourage manufacture in the Dominion and shut off all trade with the enemy. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. Walder Parke; Vice-President, Mr. G. C. Martin: Secretary, Mr. T. L. Brown

LONDON.—The Rev. A. L. Clarke, formerly of Huron College, will go overseas as Chaplain of the Waterloo Battalion. with the rank of Captain. Huron College has now 23 members on active service.

BRANTFORD.—The City Council has approved a by-law passed by the property owners in January to sell the Paris-Galt end of the Grand Valley line to the Lake Erie and Northern Railway for the sum of $30,000.

BERLIN.—Col. William O. Lochead, in his inaugural address as President of the Board of Trade, referred to the growth of the city and the prosperity of its industries, but emphasised the fact that the immediate supreme duty of the citizens is to assist in bringing about ultimate victory for the Allies.

——The Hon G. Howard Ferguson, Acting Provincial Minister of Education, opened the new wing of the Carnegie Library here, which has cost about $13,000.

——Walter Meyer, who is of German extraction, has been convicted of sedition in sending an insulting letter to an employee who enlisted. He made a humble apology and has been released on a suspended sentence. Mr. Justice Clute, in releasing the prisoner, said that it was vain to expect people who came from foreign lands to feel as British people did in the matter of the great war, but foreigners must not offend as this man had done. Nine of the 12 men on the Grand Jury who returned the indictment have German names.

WINDSOR. The Customs receipts for January totalled $463,047. The cause given for the increase is the general trade revival and the large quantity of raw material entering this port consigned to inland cities for manufacturing war supplies.

BRAMPTON. Mr. J. R Fallis, M.P.P. for Peel County, has tendered his resignation to the Speaker in consequence of charges made against him in connection with the purchase of Army horses

OWEN SOUND.—A memorial service for the late Lieut. Thomas Seaton Gordon, of the 11th Battalion Borderers, who was killed in France, was held in Knox Church on January 30. The 147th Battalion attended in a body. Mayor Little was present, with ex-Mayor McQuaker, Col. Chisholm, and Lieut.-Col. McFarland.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The great bridge across the St. Lawrence will be practically finished this year and in operation next year, according to the engineer's report to the Department of Railways.

The residents of Dorion and Trois Pistoles are asking the Legislature for incorporation.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Board of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers the following officers were elected for 1916:—President, Mr. A. E. Doucet; Secretary, Mr. Ivan E. Vallee.

MONTREAL.—The Customs collections in January were $2,265,525, compared with $1,541,064 in 1915.

——With impressive ceremonies, a memorial tablet to the late Capt. C. Hutton Crowdy, of the 13th Royal Highlanders of Canada, was dedicated at the Church of St. James the Apostle by the Bishop of Montreal, the Right Rev. Dr. Farthing, assisted by Major the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, Chaplain of the 42nd Royal Highlanders. The tablet is the fourth memorial of a similar nature to be placed in the church since the war began. It was unveiled by Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat, commanding officer of the 5th Royal Highlanders, Capt. Crowdy's old regiment. Amongst those present were Brig.-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, G.S.O., Lieut.-Col. L. LeDuc, A.A.G., Lieut.-Col. W. J. Stewart, of the Headquarters Staff, Col. F. S. Meighen, of the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards, Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, Major Sparling, and Major Peterson, with other officers of the 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada.

THREE RIVERS.—On February 2 Mr. Alex. Houleston, B.C.L., died in his 74th year. He was appointed Collector of Customs here in 1904. Lieut.-Col. John Houleston, R.C.E., now on active service, is his son.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. J. S. Neill has been elected President of the Board of Trade. The Provincial Tourist Association has elected Mr. C. F. Chestnut Chairman, and Mr. Wilkinson Secretary.

——As a result of the resignation of Mr. C. W. Robinson, the Opposition leadership has been vested in a committee of seven, headed by Mr. W. E. Boster, of St. John.

ST. JOHN.—In 1915 the shipments of spruce, deals, etc., from this port totalled 325,890,743ft., compared with 217,906,813ft. in 1914.

——Mr. F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Canadian Government Railways, was the guest at a large dinner given at the Union Club recently by Mr P. W. Thomson. Mr. Gutelius said that the Intercolonial section of the C.G.R. was now handling over 50 per cent. more business than it had ever done.

A local committee has been formed to obtain employment for returned soldiers. It will co-operate with the Provincial Soldiers' Aid Committee, of which Mr. Thomas Bell is the President.

Mayor Frink presided at a dinner on February 1 to Mr. W. Howard, the C.P.R. District Passenger Agent, who has been transferred to Toronto, and is succeeded by Mr. M. G. Murphy.

MONCTON. Mr. Wesley McAnn has been re-elected Mayor by a majority of 202 over Mr. F. C. Robinson

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The field kitchen paid for by the students and school children has been presented to the 105th Highlander Regiment by Lieut.-Governor Macdonald.

Prince Edward Island silver fox pelts secured the highest price paid at the big fur sales held in St. Louis, U.S., a single pair of pelts realising $2,350. There has been a marked increase in the prices for breeding animals. During the slump which followed the outbreak of the war some breeding stock was sacrificed to keep the fox companies afloat, but now a spirit of confidence is being restored.

On January 29 Mr. W. A. Brennan, Editor and proprietor of the *Journal*, Summerside, died suddenly.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. The Provincial Legislature met on February 10 for its last session before a General Election.

Col. Borden is raising a brigade in this Province. Col. Borden is a cousin of Sir Robert Borden, and has been for many years in the permanent force.

——The balance of the debt on All Saints' Cathedral here is $21,750, of which amount $4,750 is promised by the S.P.C.K., provided the whole amount is raised by All Saints' Day this year.

AMHERST.—The interned prisoners who escaped from the camp here have been caught: three at Macadam Junction, and eight at St. Stephen, N.B.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The report of the Provincial Land Department shows unsold lands at the disposal of the Province for sale now total 50,374 acres. In the fiscal year ending November 30, 1915, 7,263 acres were sold at an average price of $4.81 per acre. As most of the land is low-lying and east of Winnipeg, the price is considered reasonable. Of the area of lands unsold approximately 18,000 acres represent the remainder of the allotment of the grant of the old Manitoba and North-Western Railway. The original allotment consisted of 542,560 acres, taken over by the Province under an agreement entered into about 20 years ago. Of the remaining 18,000 acres, some are located along the Rossburn branch of the C.N.R., being for the most part isolated quarter sections.

——Manitoba's 1915 grain crop stands as a record in the history of the Province, says the annual report of the Department of Agriculture. Wheat showed an average yield of 26.4 bushels an acre, as compared with 15.5 bushels in 1914, and as compared with an average of 17.6 bushels in the preceding decade. Oats averaged 47.7 bushels, as compared with 30 bushels in 1914, and as compared with an average of 38.6 bushels in the last ten years. The total wheat yield was 96,662,912 bushels, from 3,664,281 acres.

——Three memorial tablets were dedicated at Holy Trinity Church by Ven. Archdeacon Fortin, on January 23. The tablets are dedicated to Mrs. E. D. Coleman and Captains Wallace and Ernest McMeans, all former members of Holy Trinity congregation. Captain Wallace, of the 106th Regiment, was killed at Langemarck, and Captain McMeans, identified with the 90th, lost his life at Festubert.

——The prohibition referendum will be taken on March 10, the afternoon of which day will be declared a legal half-holiday.

——The 1916 directory states the population of Winnipeg and its various environs has been carefully estimated at 239,079.

——The Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture, has arranged to open an immigration office in St. Paul, Minn., of which Mr. W. M. Ingram will be in charge.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Provincial Legislature has unanimously approved a resolution requesting the transfer to the Province of the school lands and funds by the Federal Government.

——Official figures from the principal cities show a remarkable falling off in the convictions for drunkenness in 1915 as compared with 1914

SASKATOON.—The Horticultural Society has elected as Hon. President Dr. W. C. Murray; President, Mr. J. J. Jackson; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. Meilson and V. Weaver; Secretary, Mr. A. H. Brown.

ROSTHERN.—The annual meeting of the Rouleau Agricultural Society was most successful. The following officers were appointed for 1916. President, Mr. M. P. Roddy; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. H. Dickinson and R. H. Rutherford; Secretary, Mr. D. A. Kingsbury.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Mr. Frazer, son of the famous North-Country trader, Colin Frazer, recently arrived here after a 400-mile trip by dog trains. He brought about $25,000 worth of furs with him, and states that the trapping was good up to December, but weather since too severe. Trapping in British Columbia fields is better, too, than it has been for a year or two, according to trappers who have arrived here. Beavers are more plentiful than usual, mink and marten are better, and the lynx are fairly numerous. Prices are the best for two seasons.

The Premier, Hon. A. L. Sifton, states that during 1915 326 miles of new railway were constructed in this Province, viz., C.P.R., 22 miles; C.N.R., 59; E.D. and B.C., 97; A.G.W., 100; and Central Canada, 48. The year 1915 will be remembered as that in which the Peace River was linked up with Edmonton.

CALGARY.—The North American Collieries, Ltd., a syndicate mostly composed of Montreal capitalists, purchased the property and assets of the Canadian Coal and Coke Co., one of the largest mining concerns in Alberta, for $3,000,000. The payment was made with $3,000,000 of the bonds of the Canadian Coal and Coke Co., which were held by the syndicate.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA. At the forthcoming by-elections the Hon. A. C. Flummerfelt will be opposed here by Mr. H. C. Brewster (Liberal). In Vancouver Hon. C. E. Tisdall will be opposed by Mr. A. MacDonald, Liberal, and the former Mayor, Mr. L. D. Taylor, Independent. In Rossland, the Hon. Lorne Campbell will be opposed by Mayor Wilson. A session of the Legislature will be held in March, and a General Election is expected in May.

——On February 2 the worst blizzard was experienced here since 1862, traffic being entirely held up.

VANCOUVER.—During the year 1915, 223 British steamers of 859,995 tons entered and left the port, and 24 British sailing vessels of 50,232 tons came and left here. Foreign steamers entering and leaving numbered 575 of 937,416 tons, and two foreign sailing vessels.

——Miss Edith L. Paterson, of Willowdene, Shaughnessy Heights, has been called to the Provincial Bar. She is a native of the Province, but received her early training at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and McGill University. She is now with Messrs. Bird, Macdonald and Ross, lawyers, of this city.

NANAIMO.—Business conditions are excellent. All the coal mines are working to their capacity, and with a pay-roll running from $125,000 to $150,000 each month business is good with the tradesmen.

CANADA'S SHELL OUTPUT.

Extraordinary Record of Cheap Production—Magnificent Achievement Announced by Sir Sam Hughes.

THE question of munition contracts has been agitating both Canadian manufacturers and Canadian politicians for many months past, and incidentally appears to have agitated certain sections of the Canadian Press.

A new light has been thrown on the controversy by an able and trenchant speech delivered by Sir Sam Hughes in Parliament at Ottawa. The Minister of Militia fully unfolded to the House the inception and progress of munition-making in Canada, and was able to show an achievement which not only redounds enormously to the credit of the Dominion, but is surely a record in industrial progress and achievement

Sir Sam Hughes' "Own Baby."

The old Shell Committee had been attacked by a member of the Opposition who brought various charges of graft against contractors and the Government. In replying to these charges and innuendoes Sir Sam Hughes strongly defended the Shell Committee, which he described as his own baby. On August 24, 1914, a letter reached him from the War Office asking if they [illegible] place a small order for shells in the United States. The Minister of Militia immediately saw that here was an opportunity of benefiting Canada and of keeping British money within the Empire. He called a meeting of manufacturers together, and in spite of fear and reluctance persuaded them to undertake the manufacture of shells, and the Shell Committee was then formed. On behalf of the manufacturers of Canada Sir Sam Hughes claims that whereas the United States manufacturers received large advances of cash to induce them to undertake contracts for Great Britain and the Allies, Canadian manufacturers received no such advances. They turned out shells with their own capital, put in the machinery, and [illegible] goods. The Minister instanced the case of the [illegible] Company, of the United States, who received an advance of $12.000.000 from the British Government and asked the price of $12 per shell, whereas Canadian manufacturers did the work for $8.55 and $8.30.

Canadian Steel for Canadian Shells.

In regard to the steel used in Canadian contracts, the Minister of Militia gave an interesting account which reflects the highest credit on his enterprise and common sense. He informed the House that the contractors were told that "acid steel" only must be used. This not being available in Canada, the Minister suggested that experiments should be undertaken with basic steel. Experiments were duly made by Colonel Cantley, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, which proved entirely successful, and sample shipments sent to Woolwich to be tested were found to be entirely suitable. The result of this was, in the Minister's words, that "to-day the Canadian industries have been benefited to the extent of 800.000.000 lbs. of steel, made in Canada by Canadian workmen, and turned into shells by Canadian enterprise."

The Price of Shells.

In regard to the price of shells, the Minister gave the following figures: "For the first order for 18-pounders, the price was $8.55, machining and assembling, $5.15; the second order was for 400.000, and the price was reduced to $6; the third order was for the complete shell, filled and machined and assembled, and the price was reduced to $3.80. Our manufacturers had to pay the cost of the machines out of the first order."

Startling Figures.

Sir Sam Hughes, in the course of his speech, said: "I am in a position to prove that the Canadian Shell Committee has formed a model for Great Britain; it has formed a model for the United States and Australia. It led the way in prompt deliveries, in the quantities turned out, in the quality, in low prices, and in driving force." Further on Sir Sam Hughes contrasted the actual price paid for shells in England and in Canada, and the figures are so startling that had they not been given by a member of the Canadian Government in his place in the House it would be difficult to accept their accuracy. These figures are undoubtedly the greatest testimony to the commercial ability of Canada's leading manufacturers and to their lofty patriotism. The figures given by Sir Sam Hughes, as reported in the Ottawa *Journal* of January 27, are as follows:

"Now, with regard to prices. On December 8 a cablegram came from England, giving the recent prices paid there. The price for 4.5 Mark VI. is $10.33, while in Canada for the price on December 8 was $7.45. In England the machines were supplied by the Minister of Munitions: in Canada nothing was supplied, and yet our price was $7.45, while in England it was $10.33. The price for 4.5 forgings was 18s. 6d., that is, $4.50, while our former price, the highest price ever paid, was $4.25; second price $3.60 on small lots: our price on that date $2.95; 18-pounder high explosives, machining, English price, 15s. 8d., equal to $3.81; in Canada the price is down as low as $1.85 now. For the 6-inch shells the price in England is £4 2s., equal to $19.94, while the price in Canada is $16.85. For 6-inch forgings the British price is £2, equal to $9.63, while the price in Canada is $7.50, and in Great Britain the machinery is put up for them at the cost of the British Government, while in Canada not one dollar is given to the Canadian manufacturer for that purpose.

American Contracts Outdone.

"Now we come to the United States. First we will take a 4.5-inch shell, including steel forgings and machining. The billets cost $2, the forging formerly cost $1.60, now $1.20; the base plate formerly cost 20 cents, now 15 cents; machining the breech, formerly $6, now $4.

"Under the old high prices for the component parts the Canadian price of the 4.5 shell was $9.80; the present price is $7.45. The Morgan's price for this shell is $10.40, with an advance in gold to start the machine going. Recent contracts let by Morgan are at the price of $9.81, or 25 per cent. higher than the Canadian price, and the Morgan contracts are for millions, while the Canadian contracts are for hundreds of thousands only."

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PASSENGER DEPARTMENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM FROM ALL OVER THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CONFERENCE AT TORONTO LAST MONTH.

Mr. H. R. Charlton, the General Advertising Agent, is in the front row, on the extreme right.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

One of the features of 1915 was the recovery in the stocks of Canadian industrial concerns. At the beginning of last year such was the uncertainty which naturally was consequent upon the dislocation of ordinary business, due to the war, that many ordinarily attractive stocks stood at bargain prices. During the year, however, the situation in this regard has been greatly transformed. In many cases the munition operations of the companies have more than replaced their former activities, and the estimated profits from these contracts have endowed the securities of the concerns with an attraction which has resulted in their return to their pre-war quotations, or, in some cases, to quotations far above those figures. For much of the speculative activity of the closing months of 1915 American buying interest is stated to have been responsible, and in this, doubtless, the influence of the wealth that has been pouring into the United States in return for her products is traceable, while, also, the great improvement in the Canadian domestic situation is a noteworthy factor in the regained confidence.

* * *

One result has been that numbers of people who a year or two ago purchased speculative industrial stocks, the dividend prospects of which were, and in some cases are, obscure, have, after passing through a period of considerable anxiety, been presented with an opportunity of getting out of their speculations without loss of capital, or even at a profit.

* * *

It is probably to this fact that some of the enquiries which have been made of us recently as to suitable investments into which to exchange capital at present employed in Canada are due. To such enquirers we may suggest that a careful scrutiny of Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal securities will reveal a good many very attractive investment opportunities. We refer particularly to some of the securities which, because their interest rates are low, and their dates of redemption are still a good many years off, are now standing at very low prices.

The following list will provide a few instances in point of these remarks:—

Security.	Date of Maturity.		Present Quotation.
Canada 3½ per cent. inscribed stock	1909-34	...	78½
Alberta 4 per cent.	1938	...	83½
Manitoba 4 per cent.	1928	...	86
Quebec 4 per cent.	1934	...	82
Saskatchewan 4 per cent.	1923	...	91¼
Edmonton 5 per cent.	1923-33	...	90
Montreal 4 per cent.	1932	...	84½
Saskatoon 4½ per cent.	1940	...	80
Toronto 4 per cent.	1919-21	...	91½
Vancouver 4 per cent.	1932	...	70
Winnipeg 4 per cent.	1916-36	...	75

At its present price of 75 the last item on the above list, the City of Winnipeg 4 per Cent. issue, offers an income yield of 5.33 per cent. per annum, and, taking the last redemption date, an increment of £25 will accrue in 20 years' time upon every £75 now invested. This increment, it may be specially remarked, is not subject to income tax, as it is return of capital. The yield from this investment, averaged over the 20 years, equals, therefore, 6.58 per cent. per annum, or, looked at in another way, an investment of £3,000 now would yield an income of about £160 per annum, and, at the end of 20 years, or possibly before then, the capital would be repaid as £4,000. To secure the entire capital increment, of course, the security must be held until it is redeemed, but, meanwhile, when the date of redemption draws comparatively near the fact will be reflected in the current market quotation, and thus some increment should accrue to those who hold the security for several years, although not until maturity.

* * *

Particulars are published, on another page of this issue, of an appeal by the strong committee which is charged with the protection of the interests of the bondholders of the Canadian-Mexican group of tramway, light and power companies, for full support by the bondholders. No doubt the latter will realise clearly the importance of the committee having behind it in its negotiations the full authority of the great body of bondholders.

* * *

In a brief report, dated January 29, on the business of the Cockshutt Plow Co. for the six months ending December 31, 1915, the Directors state that while normal business cannot be expected, on account of the war, the improvement in conditions in Western Canada has led to a material increase in sales and a decided improvement in collections. The greatly advanced price of raw material and the difficulty in procuring delivery of the same will probably prevent the company from maintaining in the next six months the same percentage of increase as during the six months just concluded, but the Directors anticipate that the company's business for the current year will show a one-third increase over that for 1914-15.

THE 1915 HARVEST.

A bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa, giving the final returns of the yield of the grain crops of the Dominion for the season of 1915, embodies the totals given in *Canada* of January 29, and states that the average yields per acre in 1915 were, in bushels, as follows (the figures placed in brackets representing the yields of 1914 for comparison): Fall wheat, 29.41 (21.41); spring wheat, 28.93 (15.07); all wheat, 28.98 (15.67); oats, 45.76 (31.12); barley, 35.33 (24.21); rye, 21.31 (18.12); peas, 17.73 (17.64); beans, 16.70 (18.20); buckwheat, 22.88 (24.34); flaxseed, 13.18 (6.62); mixed grains, 37.54 (35.36); and corn for husking, 56.72 (54.39).

In the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the production of wheat in 1915 is estimated at 342,948,000 bushels, as compared with 140,958,000 bushels in 1914; of oats at 334,840,600 bushels, compared with 150,843,000 bushels; of barley at 35,317,200 bushels, compared with 19,535,000 bushels; and flax at 10,559,000 bushels, compared with 7,083,000 bushels.

**

WHAT THE LAND CAN DO.

Mr. Francis W. Thomas, farmer at Stranraer, Saskatchewan, writing to a friend in London in connection with last year's harvest, says:—

"To show what this land will produce I will detail fields of our own. I put in 80 acres of wheat on flax stubble and fall ploughing, half of each. This yielded 3,950 bushels, being 49⅜ bushels to the acre, grading No. 1 Northern. One who understands the difference between summer fallow and second crop land can appreciate the sort of yield this is on the above land. On a piece of flax, 32 acres, were threshed 1,000 bushels, being 31¼ bushels per acre. This is the highest yield we have ever grown, and looks large when you consider the general average for flax. On a piece of flax, 33 acres, we threshed 858 bushels, being 26 bushels per acre. All the above land was summer fallow. Our oats, 4,200 bushels, went about 100 bushels per acre. Father put in 145 acres of flax, yielding 3,500 bushels. So you can understand when everything is totalled up we had a splendid crop. We are working into mixed farming steadily, having 17 head of cattle and nine horses and colts. We find it is a good thing to have anything to sell any time. . . .

"I believe there will be a big advance in farm values, as there will be a big push here now the farmer has the money to improve; and you know what the Canadian farmer is when he gets a chance. The country is going to go safe. The majority have been bit once, and are beginning to realise what is necessary for success. Co-operation is coming strongly to the front."

Mr. F. W. Thomas was engaged in manufacturing in the Mother Country before going to Canada some years ago, and had no experience as a practical agriculturist. His father and other members of the family, who were similarly circumstanced in this country, followed him to the Dominion some time afterwards. The above letter is interesting as showing what can be done by a man who on arrival in Canada can lay no claim whatever to be regarded as a practical farmer.

**

THE DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS.

"The Directory of Directors" is one of those books which are really indispensable in every office concerned with financial affairs. It contains a list of Directors, arranged alphabetically, of joint stock companies of the United Kingdom, and the companies in which they are concerned.

Sir Thomas Skinner, who compiles it, reviews in the preface to the 1916 edition the changes in the joint stock company world during the year. One passage indicates the value of the new issue. "There have," he says, "been many changes in the directorial world since the last issue of this work. Apart from the usual causes, the war has necessitated the retirement—temporary or otherwise—of aliens of enemy nationality, and in many cases the vacancies thus created have not for the present been filled up. The number of living companies has increased somewhat, but the number of Directors included in these pages is 265 fewer than we had on record last year."

London: Thomas Skinner and Co. Pp. 1,172. 15s. net.

**

Outstanding among the further contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund during the recent "whirlwind campaign" in Montreal were:—$150,000, Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; $50,000, Bank of Montreal; $25,000, Royal Bank; $20,000, Imperial Tobacco Co.; $15,000, Sun Life Assurance Co.; $10,000, Royal Trust Co.; Molsons Bank, Banque de Hochelaga, Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal City and District Bank, Seminary of Ste. Sulpice, and Huntley R. Drummond.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - - £2,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits - £800,986

Head Office:
ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH
Cashier & General Manager: ADAM TAIT. Secretary: A. K. WRIGHT.
London Office: 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.
WM. WALLACE, Manager.
Glasgow Office: EXCHANGE SQUARE.
A. DENNISTOUN, Agent.

167 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

Banking Business of every description transacted. Accounts opened for Foreign and Colonial Correspondents. Bills, Cheques, and other documents collected. Deposits received at interest repayable at call.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Canada.

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

There is a vast extent of territory in the Province which has yet to be prospected, and many excellent opportunities are presented for the investment of capital in the development of proved mines and undeveloped properties.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1915.

Approximate estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1915, as cabled to the Agent-General, together with the comparative figures for 1914:—

	1915.	1914.
Gold . . .	$5,796,000	$5,674,004
Silver . .	1,621,000	1,876,736
Lead . .	1,918,000	1,771,877
Copper . .	10,008,000	6,121,319
Zinc .	1,555,000	346,125
Coal - .	5,414,000	6,338,385
Coke .	1,490,000	1,407,462
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917
Total	$29,300,000	Total $26,388,825

INCREASE 1915 over 1914 $2,911,175

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 (latter year estimated).

$516,122,745

Full information on application

THE AGENT-GENERAL for B.C.,
British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent St., London.

New Readers of "Canada."

Those seeing "Canada" for the first time, and wishing to secure future copies regularly, should fill in the form on front cover.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office - WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - - - - $5,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits - - $3,600,000
Total Assets Over - - - $90,000,000

The Bank has over 300 Branches in Canada and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

to and from Canada and the United States by LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

for fixed periods at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES:
6, PRINCES ST., E.C., & 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.

London Committee:
J. LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G.; HON. SIDNEY PEEL; F. W. ASHE, Esq.

Scotch Agents—Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches.

CANADA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. **INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £620,000
Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors.

F. R. S. BALFOUR.
J. H. BRODIE.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL.
E. A. HOARE.
E. GEOFFREY HOARE.
F. LUBBOCK.
C. W. TOMKINSON.
G. D. WHATMAN.

Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

Current Accounts opened.
Coupons purchased.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CANADIANS visiting or residing permanently in the United Kingdom can increase and spread knowledge of the Dominion simply and effectively by introducing "Canada" to their British friends. A form will be found on front cover which gives full information in regard to subscriptions for short or long periods.

If the subscription is for the purpose of placing a copy of "Canada" in a local Free Library a special rate will be quoted on application.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

Established 1825 Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. **Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.** **Reserve Fund, £800,000.**

Head Office: EDINBURGH.
John Stirling Cockburn, General Manager; George A. Hunter, Secretary.

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET.
John Ferguson, Manager; Dugald Smith, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, March 1.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., Mar. 8.	Thurs., Mar. 9.	Fri., Mar. 10.
Mon., Mar. 27.	Tues., Mar. 28.	Wed., Mar. 29.

The tone of the Stock Exchange during the past week has been cheerful on the whole, and the volume of business has been quite up to the recent average.

Among Canadian securities there was a somewhat sharp reaction prior to the week-end on the news of the proposed heavy war tax in the Dominion, referred to at length elsewhere. Quotations weakened all round, but have since recovered somewhat, and are now steady. In the gilt-edged group the Old Fours have fallen ½ to 83½, but the 4½ per Cents. are without change at 97¼.

Canadian Pacifics suffered rather severely at one time, but they are over the lowest at 179, showing a net fall of 3¾ at that level. The Grand Trunk market received the dividend announcement, giving a full distribution on the Guaranteed Fours for the year against 3½ per cent. for 1914, with relief, but the declaration failed to stimulate quotations, which on balance show some scattered falls of ½ to 1. The first Preference records the latter loss at 65½. There has been no change in the Guaranteed Fours at 63. Canadian Northern issues have not varied.

Hudson's Bays in the land group have fallen to 6, a net loss of ½. Lower-priced issues have merely marked time.

In the industrial group Canadian Cars at 70 are 8 down, and the Preferred has fallen over 10 points to 88. Steel of Canada at 36 has lost 4½. Dominion Steels have fallen 2½ to 44½.

Among South American traction issues Brazilian Tractions, after some fluctuation, are hardly changed on balance at 52. Mexican descriptions during the last few days have been firm on improved political news from Mexico.

*

Canadian bank clearings show continued increases, the returns for last week aggregating $157,545,907, which is $30,000,000, or 23.8 per cent., in excess of the figures for the same week last year.

*

Canada Cement.—The Board has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Common stock for the past financial year.

Mackay Companies.—The Directors announce a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Common shares, payable April 1.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, February 3, 1916.

As my former letters will have informed you, trading on the Canadian Stock Exchanges was dull throughout January, and, comparing the prices at the end of January with those at the end of December, more losses than gains were registered. Trading throughout the month was characterised by light offerings and timid buying, the conditions from day to day reflecting closely the varying phases of the markets in New York. Canada Cement is noteworthy as closing at the end of January at a higher price than at the close of December, while Dominion Textile and Ames-Holden also rose above their best 1915 prices. Among Mining shares, the same may be said in respect of Hollinger.

Canada Steamships has been active, the Common, on heavy trading, closing at 19, the Preferred 76; Cement has also been active. A steady business in investment securities is reported, the War Loan having been in fair demand in both Toronto and Montreal at 97¾. Among current prices Ames-Holden Common is 22½ and Preferred 73. Canada Car, which has been consistently weak, is at 67; Cement, 46¾; Canadian General Electric, 110; Canada Locomotive, 59; Canada Steamships, 19; Dominion Bridge, 222½; Dominion Steel Corporation, 45; Nova Scotia Steel, 96½; Steel Company of Canada, 39; Montreal Power, 224; Laurentide, 186; Shawinigan, 131¼; Cedars, 72; Dominion Textile, 77¾; Ogilvie, 132; and Lake of the Woods, 133. During the last day or two, although the markets are still marked by hesitation and irregularity, a tendency to improve is apparent, the volume of business having considerably increased.

After a period of pronounced weakness, there seems to be an improvement in mining stocks during the past few days. Both Hollinger and Dome Mines have presented excellent reports; the former is now quoted at $30, and the latter stands at $28.50, after having been about $2 lower during the week. Dome Mines production of bullion for January was the company's largest output in any one month, having been $176,590, which compares with $160,950 in December. McIntyre has recovered from 87 to about 95; Jupiter is 21½. Among Cobalts, Coniagas are $4.50, Nipissing $7.20, Temiskaming 64½, La Rose 47; Crown Reserve have weakened still further to 43.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,479
RESERVE FUND 184,931
TOTAL ASSETS 798,214

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

This new pulp and paper plant is now completed and producing 200 tons of newsprint per day.

The Preferred Stock, carrying a common stock bonus, can still be obtained at a very attractive price.

MURRAY, MATHER & CO.
Investment Bankers,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Mr. G. A. Mead, President of the Mead Pulp and Paper Co., of Dayton, Ohio, has been elected President of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., in succession to Mr. W. E. Stavert, who, although he has resigned the Presidency, will remain a Director of the company.

A report is current that the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. will shortly issue to its shareholders a statement showing the company's position in relation to its Russian war orders, and the profits which should accrue from that source. According to a recent statement by Senator Curry, the company's war orders from the Russian Government, totalling $82,650,000, have been transferred to an agency of the Canadian Car Co., which is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and which is doing the work in trust for the parent company. The financing of these orders is being taken care of by the Imperial Russian Supply Commission, and no further trouble of any kind is now anticipated in connection with these orders. A current rumour suggests that the company will secure a profit of approximately $20,000,000 from its Russian orders.

Belding-Paul-Corticelli, the bonds of which were issued in London several years ago, has now issued its financial statement for last year. The statement shows that the company's net earnings for the year, after providing for interest charges and depreciation, were $58,925, being an increase of $16,642 over those for the previous year. Although these earnings represent slightly over 7 per cent. on the Preferred stock, the Preferred dividend is not immediately to be resumed, the Directors preferring to appropriate the large sum of $40,797 for special writing-off which, it is believed, places the company at last in a thoroughly sound position. Two and a half years' dividends on the company's $860,000 Preferred stock are now in arrears.

Another interesting financial statement for 1915 is that of the Toronto Railway Company. This shows a decrease of $432,960 in the company's gross earnings, but owing to a decrease in operating expenses and in bond interest and payments to the city, the net profit available for dividends was only $75,170 less than that for 1914. The net earnings for the year were at the rate of 9.97 per cent. on the paid up capital stock, as compared with 10.9 per cent. in 1914, and 14.8 in 1913.

The well-known Toronto Bond firm of Wood, Gundy and Co., who have offices in New York and London, have opened a Montreal branch in charge of Mr. H. R. Swenerton.

◆

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Among the additional stocks and shares which the Treasury are prepared to purchase are:—

(209) Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Co. Common and (210) 7 per Cent. Non-cum. Preferred; (119) Canada Southern Ry. Cons. Guar. 5 per Cent., 1962; (148) St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Cons. Mort. 6 per Cent., 1933, and (149) Cons. Mort. 4½ per Cent., 1933; (159) Bell Telephone Co. of Canada First Mort. 5 per Cent., 1925

*

National Bridge Co. of Canada.—On another page particulars will be found of an offer of the Dominion Bridge Co. to purchase all or any portion of the outstanding bonds of the above company at 75 per cent. of the face value.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19 ...	95½
,, C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938 ...	74
4½ %, 1920-25 ...	97
3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	[illegible]
3½ % ,, ,, 1930-50 ...	[illegible]
4 % ,, ,, 1940-60 ...	81½
,, 3 %, 1938 ...	71½
,, 3½ % C. P. R. ...	76
Alberta 4 %, 1922...	91½
,, 4 %, 1938...	83¼
,, 4½ %, 1924...	96½
,, 4½ % Registered	89½
British Columbia 4½ % ...	98½
,, ,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	86
,, ,, 3 % ,, ,,	68½
Manitoba 4%, 1947 ...	76½
4 %, 1928 ...	86
,, 4%, 1949 ...	76½
,, 5%, 1888 ...	97½
,, 4% Registered ...	75
,, 4½% ,, ...	77
New Brunswick 4 % ...	78
Newfoundland 3½ % ...	70
3 % ...	68½
,, 4 % Registered, 1913-38 ...	82½
,, 4 % ,, 1895 ...	96
,, 4 % ,, 1896 ...	94½
,, 3½ % ,, 1905 ...	83½
,, 3½ % ,, 1910 ...	70
,, 3½ % ,, 1912 ...	69½
Nova Scotia 4½ % ...	66½
,, 3½ % Registered ...	67¾
,, 4½ % ,, ...	93½
Ontario 3½ % Registered ...	68½
,, 4 % ,, ...	77½
,, 4½ % ,, ...	86½
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations ...	95½
,, 4 %, 1934...	82
,, 4 %, 1888...	82
,, 4½ % Registered...	87
,, 3 % ,, ...	68½
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919 ...	97½
,, 4 %, 1923 ...	91½
,, 4 %, 1949 ...	74
,, 4 % Registered ...	74½
,, 4½ % ,, ...	86

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42 ...	84¾
,, 4½ %, 1928-37 ...	92
,, 5 % ...	90
,, 5 %, 1934-1944 ...	97½
Edmonton 5 % ...	86½
,, 5 %, 1923-53...	87½
,, 5 %, 1928-33...	90
,, 5 %, 1953 ...	86¾
,, 4½ %, 1932-52...	78
,, 4½ %, 1918-51...	81½
,, 4½ %, 1917-49...	75
Fort William 4½ %...	85
Hamilton 4½ % ...	85
,, 4 %, 1930-40 ...	85
Maisonneuve 5 % ...	88
Medicine Hat 5 %...	82
Moncton 4% ...	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932 ...	84½
,, 4 %, 1948-50 ...	80½
,, 3 % ...	[illegible]
,, 3½ %, 1942 ...	70
,, 4½ %, 1951-53 ...	[illegible]
Moose Jaw 5 % ...	87½
,, 4½ % ...	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1948-63 ...	79
,, 4½ % ...	77½
N. Vancouver 5 %, ...	86½
,, 4½ % 1931...	81
Ottawa 4½ % ...	85½
,, 4 % ...	83½
Point Grey 4½ % ...	80
,, ,, 5 % ...	85
Port Arthur 4½ % ...	85
,, 5 % ...	89½
Prince Albert 5 % ...	81
,, 4½%...	[illegible]
Quebec 3½ % ...	68
,, 4%, 1923 ...	90½
,, 4%, 1961 ...	86
,, 4½%, 1963 ...	83
Regina 5% Stock ...	89
,, 4½ % ...	81
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938 ...	88
,, 5 %, 1941-61 ...	86
,, 4½% 1940 ...	80
,, 4½% 1941-61 ...	78
South Vancouver 5% ...	80
,, ,, 4 % ...	62
St. John 4 %, 1934 ...	86
,, 4 %, 1946-51 ...	75
Sherbrooke 4½ % ...	85
Toronto 3½% ...	80½
,, 4 %, 1944-8 ...	78½
,, 4 %, 1936 ...	86½
,, 4 %, 1922-8 ...	98½
,, 4 %, 1919-21 ...	91½
,, 4½ % ...	86½
,, 5 % ...	[illegible]
Vancouver 4%, 1950-1-2 ...	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1931 ...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1947 9 ...	[illegible]
,, 4%, 1926-47	[illegible]
,, 4½%, 1923-33 ...	[illegible]
,, 4½%, 1953	[illegible]
Vancouver 6 %, 1927 ...	[illegible]
,, and District Joint Sewers	[illegible]

Municipal—continued.

Victoria 4½% ...	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1962 ...	[illegible]
,, 4%, 1920-60 ...	[illegible]
Winnipeg 4%, 1940 ...	[illegible]
,, 4%, 1940-1960 ...	[illegible]
,, 4%, 1916-36 ...	[illegible]
,, 4½%, 1943-63 ...	84½
,, 4½%, 1940 ...	97½

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5% 1st Bonds ...	88
Algoma Central & H. 5% Bonds ...	40
,, Central Term. 5% Bonds ...	49
,, ,, ,, Scrip ...	56
,, Eastern 5% Bonds ...	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5% Bonds ...	99
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 % ...	100½
Calgary and Edmonton 4% Debentures ...	79½
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds ...	69½
Can. N. Alberta 3½% Debentures ...	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4% Debentures ...	60½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961 ...	78½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938 ...	79
,, Quebec 4% ,, ...	61½
Can. N. Pacific 4% ,, ...	86
,, ,, Terminal Debentures ...	82
Can. Northern 4% Perpetual Debentures ...	60
,, ,, 4% Debenture Bonds ...	80½
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds ...	80½
,, ,, 4% Guaranteed Debenture...	88½
,, ,, 3% Debentures...	65
,, ,, 4% Land Grant Bonds...	90
,, ,, 4% Alberta Debentures ...	82
,, ,, 4% Saskatchewan Debentures ...	82
,, ,, 4% Manitoba Debentures ...	89½
,, ,, 4% Ontario Div. Debentures ...	80½
,, ,, 5% Land Mortgage Debentures ...	78½
,, ,, Income Debentures ...	56½
,, ,, 5% Secured Notes, 1919 ...	92
,, ,, 5% ,, ,, 1918 ...	92½
Can. Northern Western 4½% Debentures ...	89½
Can. Pacific Com. ...	179½
,, ,, Preference ...	79
,, ,, 4% Debentures ...	82
,, ,, 5% ,, ...	101½
,, ,, 5% Algoma Bonds ...	99
,, ,, 6% Notes ...	107¾
Central Ontario 5% Bonds ...	90¾
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures...	79
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	77
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4% Debentures ...	64
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4% ,, ...	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds ...	71½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A ...	66
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B ...	67
,, ,, 4 % Debentures ...	63
,, ,, Branch 4% Bonds (Sask.) ...	81
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (Alberta)	81½
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (L. Superior)	78½
,, ,, 5% Notes 1921 ...	91 1/16
Grand Trunk Common ...	12
,, Guaranteed ...	63½
,, 1st Pref. ...	66
,, 2nd Pref. ...	51½
,, 3rd Pref. ...	27½
,, 5 % Debentures ...	92⅝
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures...	71½
,, Junction 5 % Bonds ...	98½
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6% ...	100⅛
,, 5½% 3 Year Notes ...	97½
,, 5½% Notes, 1920...	97
,, 5% Notes, 1918...	96¾
Manitoba S.W. 5% Bonds ...	99½
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage ...	[illegible]
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage ...	88
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line ...	[illegible]
Nakusp and Slocan 4% Bonds ...	95½
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds ...	97
,, 4 % Debentures ...	79
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock ...	111½
,, ,, 5 % Debentures ...	[illegible]
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures ...	94
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures ...	86
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures ...	67½
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds ...	[illegible]
,, Capital Stock ...	[illegible]
Quebec and Lake St. John 4% 1st Mort. ...	96½
St. John and Quebec 4 % Debentures	[illegible]
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 % ...	79½
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures...	100½
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 % ...	79

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A. ...	[illegible]
Can. Bank of Commerce ...	[illegible]
Royal Bank of Canada ...	[illegible]

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common ...	119
,, ,, Preference ...	115½
Cedars Rapids ...	74½
,, 5 % Bonds ...	88
Calgary Power Bonds ...	[illegible]
Cities Service Com. ...	[illegible]
,, Preferred ...	77
,, 7% Notes ...	[illegible]
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds ...	[illegible]
Kaministiquia ...	[illegible]
Kaministiquia Bonds ...	[illegible]
Montreal L., H. and Power ...	[illegible]
,, 4½% 1st Bonds ...	[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds ...	81
Shawinigan Capital Stock ...	[illegible]
,, Bonds ...	[illegible]
,, Mortgage Debentures	[illegible]

Electric Light and Power—continued.

Toronto Debentures, 1918 ...	95½
,, Consolidated Debentures ...	80½
Vancouver Power 4½% Guar. Debentures ...	64½

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common ...	18 -
,, ,, ,, Preference ...	16 6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest....	7/3
Canada Co. ...	[illegible]
Canada Wheat Lands ...	2/3½
Canada N.W. Land ...	50
Can. Northern Prairie ...	[illegible]
Calgary and Edmonton ...	[illegible]
Hudson's Bay ...	6½
,, ,, Preference ...	[illegible]
Investment Corporation of Canada ...	81½
San Antonio Bonds ...	15½
Southern Alberta...	2/10
,, 6% "A" Debentures ...	21
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4% Debentures ...	95
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid ...	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £1 Paid ...	18 9
Western Canada Land Debentures ...	45½
,, Common ...	2/1½
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds ...	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common ...	51½
,, ,, Preference ...	90
B.C. Electric Preference ...	60
,, Deferred ...	35
,, Preferred...	56
,, 1st Debentures ...	85½
,, Perpetual Debentures ...	[illegible]
,, Vancouver Deb. ...	93½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures ...	94½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922 ...	94½
Montreal Trams Common ...	76
Toronto Street Railway Bonds ...	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures ...	78

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord. ...	6/11½
,, ,, Pref. ...	11/-
Canadian Mining ...	10 9
Casey Cobalt ...	3 6
Kirkland Lake Prop. ...	19 6
,, ,, Explor. ...	28 9
,, ,, Goldfields ...	2 6
Le Roi No. 2 ...	12 1½
Mond Nickel ...	60/4½
,, Cum. Preference ...	22/10½
,, Non. Cum. Pref. ...	[illegible]
,, 1st Debentures ...	102
,, 5% Debentures...	[illegible]
,, 6 % Debentures ...	103
Tough Oakes Gold ...	[illegible]

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds ...	60½
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs. ...	60
Canada Steel Bonds ...	92
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds...	97½
Dominion Steel Corp. ...	44½
,, ,, ,, Preference ...	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6% Notes ...	95½
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds ...	71½
Lake Superior ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Bonds ...	60½
,, ,, Income Bonds ...	28
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common ...	105½
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds ...	80½
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds ...	92
,, ,, Pref. ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Common...	[illegible]

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds ...	103
,, ,, ,, Common ...	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures ...	92
,, Pref. ...	100
Marconi of Canada ...	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5% Bonds ...	[illegible]
Canada Cement Bonds ...	91
,, ,, Pref. ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Common ...	[illegible]
Canada Paint 6 % Gold Bonds ...	91
Canadian Car Bonds ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Common ...	[illegible]
Canadian Cottons Bonds ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Preferred ...	72
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse 6 % Preferred ...	[illegible]
Canadian Locomotive Common ...	[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures ...	38
,, Common ...	[illegible]
,, 5% Income Debs. ...	[illegible]
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures ...	[illegible]
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures ...	[illegible]
Cockshutt Plow Preference ...	[illegible]
Dominion Bridge ...	[illegible]
Dominion Canners 6% 1st Bonds ...	90
Dominion Cotton 4½% 1st Mortgage...	98½
Dominion Glass Preference ...	[illegible]
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures ...	70
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred ...	[illegible]
,, ,, Ordinary	[illegible]
Lake Superior Paper Bonds ...	[illegible]
Lake of Woods Milling Preference ...	[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds ...	[illegible]
Montreal Cottons Debentures ...	[illegible]
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common ...	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6% C. Debentures ...	106
,, ,, ,, 7% Pref. ...	101
Penmans' 6% Preferred ...	[illegible]
,, Bonds	93
Price Bros. Bonds ...	[illegible]
Spanish River Pulp Bonds	49½

The report on the Rhodes Scholarships for 1914-15 states that 167 scholars and ex-scholars are known to have taken commissions or enlisted, Canada contributing 42 and Newfoundland 6. Among the winners of the Military Cross was T. M. Papineau, Quebec (Brazenose).

The University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S., is to send a hospital unit to the front, consisting of 12 doctors, 35 nurses, and 125 men. It will be in command of Capt. McLeod, C.A.M.C., of North Sydney.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

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Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delia
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Lke. Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepaw
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Coaticook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC *continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Ford
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Maisonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
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Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St. Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (8 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Timmins
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

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Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St. John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C B.
Truro
Windsor

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San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.

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IN GREAT BRITAIN

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A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $87,475,126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank.
Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.
Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager.*

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Capital Paid Up **$7,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund **7,000,000.00**
Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND,** Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

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John B. Fraser, *Vice-President.*
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E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager.*
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Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. **Reserve Fund, $16,000,000.** **Undivided Profits, $1,252,864.**

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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - - Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.* A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

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FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee :—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Hon. R. Mackay.
Herbert Molson.
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

A. E. Holt, *Manager.*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid .. $1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, $200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.
C. E. NEILL, General Manager,

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

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BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. **BRITISH GUIANA**—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings Princes Street, E.C
T. R. Whitley, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. Jones, J. R. Bruce & C. E. Mackenzie, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. **HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.**

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000 (£1,438,356). **Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, $7,245,140 (£1,488,727).**

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

A Canadian Bombshell. Although in view of the heavy present and prospective commitments of Canada in connection with the war it should have been obvious that the Dominion Government could not allow those companies who have been making enormous profits out of the war to escape the exceptional obligations imposed upon similar concerns in the Mother Country, the announcement of the Finance Minister on the subject last week came somewhat in the nature of a bombshell, and caused consternation in the Anglo-Canadian financial world, accompanied by a very heavy and, we think, on the whole, unjustifiable, fall in prices. The excess profits tax which it is proposed to introduce in the Dominion differs materially from that in force in this country. Here the duty is 50 per cent., based on the pre-war standard, whilst in Canada it is to be 25 per cent. on the net profits in every accounting period since the outbreak of war in excess of 7 per cent. on the paid-up capital of companies with a capital of not less than £10,000, plus the qualification that the tax will be applicable irrespective of capitalisation in the case of those engaged in the manufacture of munitions. Whilst the tax is half that in this country, the fact that it is based on profits in excess of 7 per cent., and that it is retrospective in its incidence, materially lessens the apparent difference in the two rates. As a leading financial authority in commenting on the proposals of the Canadian Government points out, an English company which earned 20 per cent. before the war can earn the same amount now without being liable to the tax, but a Canadian company in the same position will be liable on 25 per cent. of 13 per cent. of its profits. It should be remembered, however, that here all profits are, of course, subject to the existing income tax, whilst this is not the case in the Dominion. The immediate effect on the Canadian market was pronounced. C.P.R.s—whose dividend position has been solidly strengthened by the splendid recovery shown in the past six months—fell to 177¾ on Thursday, and then recovered sharply to over 180, on recognition of the unlikelihood of the tax hurting the present 10 per cent. dividend; but other issues known here, and which may be expected to be immediately affected, had a bad tumble, including Canadian Car and Foundry, Common and Preferred—the latter "marking" at the absurdly low level of 85¾, despite the 1½ years of accrued dividend, Dominion Steel, Steel of Canada, and Nova Scotia Steel. Shawinigan Water and Power also declined, and Canada Cement Preference reacted to under 90.

* * *

Lord Shaughnessy on "Oceans of Water" in Canadian Companies. The reason why the Canadian Government has fixed on 7 per cent. as the limit which escapes the special tax is probably due to the fact that this is the standard rate of interest for Preference issues in the Dominion. Whilst we must await advices by mail for fuller information with regard to the measure, it is fairly obvious that many companies which have been hopelessly water-logged for years, and found their salvation in the war, will have a very distinct advantage over those more solid enterprises differently situated. Lord Shaughnessy promptly recognised this fact, and as promptly called the attention of the Government to this weak spot. In an interesting statement dealing with the new tax when it was announced he pointed out, in approving of the principle of the tax, that some companies possessing very large capitals issued as fully paid up, and making large war profits will have what he appropriately described as "oceans of water" between their net revenue and the proposed excess profits duty. This remark applies, of course, to those concerns which have issued enormous amounts of Common stock in the way of bonuses to applicants for bonds and Preference shares, and which in normal times would never have come within measurable distance of 7 per cent. dividends. Apparently, under the present scheme all this "water" will now enjoy dividends up to 7 per cent., and so to a very large extent defeat the object of the measure. No doubt this and other weak spots are engaging the earnest attention of the Minister of Finance, who may be trusted to use every endeavour to see that no excess profits—particularly where they arise from the manufacture of munitions—escape contribution to the war chest.

* * *

A Big Bite. Whilst, of course, every investor is painfully aware of the serious inroads which the ascending income tax is making on his revenue from investments, it is seldom that a financial institution sets out the exact amounts which it has to provide towards the cost of the war. The annual report of one prominent British bank, however, furnishes us with this information. The sum divided by this bank for the twelve months in question was £180,000, payable in equal proportions. The income tax payable on the first £95,000 was at the rate of 2s. 1d. in the £, and the amount involved was £9,895, reducing the total dividend received by the shareholders to £85,105. In the meanwhile, under the 1915-1916 Budget the tax has taken another leap, and this time it is at the rate of 3s. 3d. in the £. The result is that of the second £95,000 distributed no less than £15,437 passes into the hands of the Inland Revenue authorities, making the net sum received by the proprietors £79,562. Altogether, therefore, of the total dividend of £190,000 paid by this financial institution for the year under review no less than £25,332 has been deducted for income tax. It is early yet to attempt to anticipate the action of the Government in this connection for the new financial year, but the shareholders of the institution will be fortunate—assuming the dividend is maintained at its present level—if they escape for the current year with a deduction of £40,000 from the £190,000 involved.

* * *

Grand Trunk's Encouraging Revenue Statement. Elsewhere we publish the preliminary revenue statement for the past year of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. To *Canada* the results disclosed are exceedingly gratifying, for they justify the view it has consistently entertained as to the recuperative faculty of the vast system. We must await the report for full particulars as to the operations of 1915. For the present it is enough to know that the whole of the gross decrease of £304,050 for the year, and £26,600 besides, has been saved out of working expenditure, a feat upon which the management is to be highly commended. The actual net receipts amounted to £1,781,450, to which has to be added the income from rentals, outside operations, and car mileage balances of £373,200, making the total net revenue £2,154,650. Net revenue charges are £102,250 up on the year, but against this has to be set the favourable changes in connection with the working of the Grand Trunk Western and the Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee subsidiaries, totalling £15,000. The result is the very respectable gain of £85,600 in the available balance, which is £510,700. Deducting the interim dividend paid on the guaranteed—1½ per cent.—amounting to £187,500, and adding the balance forward from last year, there is a net balance of £327,500, which enables the Directors to pay 2½ per cent. on the guaranteed—which is therefore again on its 4 per cent. basis—and carry forward about £15,000 to next year. One of the most satisfactory features of a satisfactory statement is the reference to the results achieved by the Western subsidiary during the first half-year, these showing a surplus of £108,500, which, although—owing to the fact that this company's year ends in June—not benefiting the Grand Trunk Railway so far as 1915 is concerned, will be of material assistance in the current year. Whilst it is early days to talk of the possibility of a resumption of dividends on the First Preference stocks, recent events justify the indulgence of the hope that it is now within reasonable distance of realisation.

* * *

A Banking Innovation. That the British banks are ready to adopt measures which would have been quite foreign to banking practice in normal times is shown by the methods resorted to to cope with the reductions in banking staffs throughout the country. Canadian bankers, who know their habitual conservatism, will be interested in these. We are not aware whether the practice is yet general, but in the case of one old-established Lombard Street institution the use of the adding machine has been invoked to reduce the clerical work in connection with the recording of payments in customers' passbooks. Hitherto, in the case of this particular bank, it has been customary to record each payment by the number of the cheque. It has now been decided to reduce this work by the adoption of the adding machine. Instead of writing the number and amount of each cheque separately in the passbook, a neat little type-written list is prepared, showing the numbers and amounts of the cheques passing through the bank on any particular day, and the total is entered in the passbook under the heading of: Date——"Sundry cheques as per list, £— —s. —d." Although we have no doubt that the particular bank has given the matter its most careful consideration before deciding on such a labour-saving device, in ordinary times we can see distinct objections to such a practice. For instance, if the customer does not keep these lists or should they get mislaid he has no trace whatever in his passbook as to the items in question beyond the date of the total of the different cheques paid, although no doubt the banks that adopt the practice in question will file duplicates of the slips. Bookkeepers and auditors will have their work in checking and balancing accounts increased, for it will be undoubtedly more difficult to check accounts in the absence of the definite numbers of cheques or names of payees and the amounts. Still, in times like these everyone has to put up with and overcome difficulties of this nature.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Kaministiquia Power.—Net earnings for December were $29,819, showing a surplus over interest charges of $21.809. The total net earnings from November 1, 1915, amounted to $61.785, and the surplus over the bond interest for the same period to $45,764.

Cities Service.—Gross earnings for January, $663.543; expenses, $18.215; net earnings, $645,328, against $412,972. The Preferred stockholders are requested to expedite the return of their Debenture stock warrants to New York to facilitate the completion of the recent arrangements.

White Pass and Yukon Railway.—Resolutions embodying acceptance of the scheme proposing the modification and surrender of certain rights of the holders were submitted last week. At the meeting of the 5 per Cent. First Mortgage holders 37 voted in favour of the scheme and 3 against. At the meeting of the 6 per Cent. Debenture holders the scheme was carried unanimously. A poll was demanded by the opponents of the scheme, but on learning the amount of the proxy support given to the Board, the poll was withdrawn.

Toronto General Trusts Corporation.—The net profits for the past year reached a total of $345.456.05. Out of this there were paid, besides other sums, four quarterly dividends amounting to $150,000; a transfer to the reserve fund of $150.000, thereby increasing the reserve to $1,750.000, and subscriptions to the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John amounting to $2,500, and a balance was carried forward to credit of profit and loss of $98.812.60. Assets and liabilities were shown to be $71.869,470.10. A new branch has been opened in Vancouver, the Corporation already having branches in Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Saskatoon. Additional trusts amounting to $4,484,379 were placed in the hands of the Corporation for administration during the past year.

Mexico Tramways Co., the Mexican Light and Power Co., Ltd., the Mexico Electric Light Co., Ltd., Pachuca Light and Power Co.—A notice to the bondholders of these companies, dated February 18, 1916, states that in view of the difficulties which this group of companies has experienced owing to the unsettled conditions in Mexico, Messrs. E. R. Peacock (Chairman), Stanley Carr Boulter, H. F. Chamen, Robert Fleming, Arthur Hill, H. Malcolm Hubbard, and A. F. P. Roger have, at the request of holders of a large amount of bonds of all the companies, agreed to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders. The committee considers it of great urgency that the holders should deposit their bonds at as early a date as possible, and have consequently arranged with the following banks:—Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., and Head Office, Edinburgh; the London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.; the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., 2, Princes Street, London, E.C., to act as depositaries and to accept bonds for account of the committee as from time to time constituted under the deposit agreement. Deposit receipts will be issued against deposited bonds. Copies of a circular explaining the situation more fully and of the deposit agreement and forms of deposit, can be obtained from the depositary banks. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Committee at 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

International Nickel.—A dividend of 5 per cent. on the Common stock has been declared, payable March 1.

Le Roi Mining.—Mr. A. J. McMillan, the liquidator, announces a fourth return of 1s. 3d. per share to the shareholders, now payable.

Dominion Iron and Steel. The Bank of Montreal announces that the coupons falling due on March 1 on the 5 per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage bonds should be presented between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted).

City of Regina.—The coupons falling due on March 1 on the 5 per Cent. Debenture Loan should be presented between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Harrods Stores.—The net profit for the year ended January 31 amounts to £202.883, and it is recommended to transfer £48.000 from reserve for the purpose of equalising dividends. The Directors recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 15 per cent., which, together with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. already paid, will make the total distribution for the year 20 per cent., less tax, carrying forward a sum of £16.769 to the credit of the Ordinary shares, and £12.197 to the credit of the Founders' shares. The sum of £9.488 will be carried to reserve, which will then stand at £1.463.175. On the Founders' shares a dividend of 30 per cent. is recommended, which, together with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid in September last, will make 35 per cent. for the year ended January 31, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 116.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution for the three months ending 29th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st March next, to shareholders of record on 15th February, 1916.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
C. Cambie, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London.
22nd January, 1916.

NATIONAL BRIDGE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED, is PREPARED to PURCHASE all or any portion of the outstanding BONDS of the National Bridge Company of Canada, Limited, issued under the provisions of a Trust Deed between the said company and the Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation (now the Quebec Savings and Trust Company), executed before F. E. McKenna, M.P., on the 17th day of January, 1911, at 75 per cent. of the face value of such bonds.

The coupons due 1st February, 1916, will be paid within the 90 days' grace allowed by the Trust Deed.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this offer will receive payment upon delivery of their bonds with all unmatured coupons attached at the head office branch of the Bank of Montreal in Montreal, or at its Threadneedle Street, London, Branch.

The foregoing offer is open for acceptance until noon on the first day of May next (1916).

Dated this 1st day of February, 1916.
DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY,
LIMITED, by
R. MONTAGUE DAVY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Year's Accounts.

Subject to audit, the accounts for the year to December 31, 1915, show the following results:—

Gross receipts, £8.292.700; working expenses, £6,511.250—net receipts, £1.781.450; income from rentals, outside operations, and car mileage balances, £373.200—total net revenue, £2.154.650; net revenue charges for the year, less credits, £1.519.900—balance, £634.750 Deduct, Grand Trunk Western deficiency for year ended June 30, 1915, £122.200; Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee deficiency for year ended December 31, 1915, £1,850—surplus, £510.700; less interim dividend paid on 4 per Cent. Guaranteed stock, £187.500—balance, £323.200.

This balance of £323.200, added to the amount of £4,300 from December, 1914, makes a total amount of £327,500, which will admit of a further payment for the year of 2½ per cent. on the 4 per Cent. Guaranteed stock, making the full dividend for the year, and leave a balance of about £15.000 to be carried forward.

The accounts of the Grand Trunk Western Company for the half-year ended December 31, 1915, after providing for net revenue charges, show a surplus of £108.500, which amount is carried forward to the current half-year.

*

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY.

Liability of Directors.

In the civil suit against the Dominion Trust Directors, in which the Liquidator sued former Directors for the return of several million dollars, dealing with the liability of the Directors for acts without their knowledge, Mr. Justice Murphy at Vancouver, on January 29, excused certain out-of-town Directors, but decided that W. H. P. Clubb, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, F. R. Stewart, T. R. Pearson, Jas. Ramsay, Dr. G. E. Drew, E. L. Reid, K.C., Wm. Henderson, Dr. H. W. Riggs, James Stark, E. W. Keenleyside and E. P. Miller are liable.

His Lordship relieved from liability John A. Machray, K.C., of Winnipeg; John Pitblado, of Montreal; David W. Bole, Montreal; Edward Bell, Vancouver; and C. W. Twelves, of Antwerp.

The Court decided that the Directors had not been guilty of any intentional fraud—they had merely delegated their powers to the late W. R. Arnold, who misappropriated funds in scores of directions.

Notice of appeal has been lodged.

*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending February 14.

Canadian Northern, $453.100; increase, $72.600.

Canadian Pacific, $1.912.000; increase, $278.000

Grand Trunk, £152.150; increase, £19.091. G.T. Western, £32.055; increase, £5.980. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £12.479; increase, £3.684.—Total, £196.684; increase, £28.755.

G.T.P., Prairie Section, £18.016; increase, £7.195.

*

Le Roi No. 2.—For the year ended September 30, 1915, the accounts show a balance of £12,471 in favour of profit and loss, after writing off £10.717 as depreciation in respect of development, machinery, buildings, etc., which, added to the balance brought forward, £34.716, makes £47.187. From this amount must be deducted the dividend of 1s. per share paid May 1, 1915, leaving a balance of £41.187 to be carried forward. The average value of ore mined was $20.02 per ton, against $20 19; costs, $12 22 per ton, against $13.05.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

F. A. C. (Bramshott) and EXCHANGE.—The suggestions made this week in our "Investment Notes" column may be of use to you.

SHAREHOLDER.—The new taxation proposals are dealt with on page 261 of this issue of *Canada*. No definite statement appears to have been made in regard to the point which you raise, but we incline to the belief that of the two methods which you suggest the former will be found to be correct.

J. R. (Streatham).—There seems now to be some slight indication of an improvement. Gross earnings for December last, although $70,000 behind December, 1914, were $40,000 in excess of those for November, 1915. This seems hopeful, as the gross earnings in December, 1914, were only about $25,000 in excess of those for November, 1914. Meanwhile economies in operating expenses seem to be markedly effective, for it is noteworthy that while the net earnings for December, 1914, were only about $4,000 above those for November, 1914, net earnings for December, 1915, were over $61,000 in excess of those for November, 1915.

READER.—Canada Foundries and Forgings, Ltd., is a combination of the James Smart Manufacturing Co., the Canada Forge Co., and the Canadian Billings and Spencer, Ltd. The first-named of these three companies was organised in 1881 to take over a business which had been established as long ago as 1854. The normal manufactures of these plants cover a wide range of hardware, heavy forgings, as crankshafts, locomotive parts, etc., and forgings of all kinds in copper, bronze, iron, and steel. The works are at Welland and Brockville, Ontario. The outstanding capitalisation of Canada Foundries and Forgings consists of 6 per Cent. bonds, $131,400; 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preferred stock, $960,000; and Common stock, $960,000.

G. B.—We do not know whether the dividend will be paid or not; there has been no recent official statement on the subject, and, lacking that, the situation is too obscure for us to form any definite opinion. From the present quotation of the stock the market does not seem to expect a resumption of the dividend payments in the near future. The stock is not one which we should recommend for investment purposes, though eventually the rights attaching to it may look more valuable than they do at the moment. The question of an exchange depends very much on whether you prefer present income or eventual increment. If the company does well your present stock will probably again be on a dividend basis in course of time, and would then naturally recover part of its decline. On the other hand, you could exchange into another security on which a dividend is being paid, though at a lower rate per cent., and which is redeemable at par at a certain date. For instance, No. 4 in your list is redeemable at par in 1934. By investing in it at its present price of 75 you should secure a yield of 5.3 per cent. per annum, while in 18 years there would be a capital increment of $25 on every $75 now invested. It is to be remembered that such capital increment is not subject to income tax, and therefore the net yield to the investor would be considerably higher than in the case of a higher dividend stock standing at or near par. From this point of view Nos. 3 and 4 in your list are worth looking into. Rather than any of your list we should prefer to recommend to your attention one of the good municipal or provincial securities to which our above remarks apply. No. 9 is not a Canadian, but an American, undertaking. It appears to have paid fair dividends for a number of years, but we do not care to recommend mining shares as investments.

GENERAL.

J. O. S.—Mr. Grahame-White was born at Hound, near Southampton, in 1879.

ENQUIRER.—The address of the Canadian Pay and Record Office is Westminster House, 7, Millbank, S.W.; of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and of the Canadian War Contingent Association, Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.

*

WESTERN CANADA POWER CO.

First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee.

An influential committee, consisting, amongst others, of Messrs. Vesey Boswell, Quebec Bank (Vice-President); W. D. Ross, Director, Bank of Nova Scotia; Fayette Brown, Director, Montreal Trust Co.; Sir W. M. Aitken, Chairman, Equitable Trust of London; and I. W. Killam, President, Royal Securities Corporation, has been formed for the protection of the First Mortgage bondholders.

The time limit for the deposit of bonds and coupons has been extended until March 1, and bondholders are requested to deposit same in exchange for deposit certificates, in London with the Equitable Trust of London, 3, Lombard Street, and in Canada with the Montreal Trust Co.

Under the terms of the agreement between the committee and the bondholders provision is made for an advance, when so desired by bondholders, of the amount of the January 1, 1916, coupon, subject to liability to refund same with interest.

The strong personnel of the committee should give assurance to bondholders that their interests will be fully protected, but it is open to question whether, in view of the inside knowledge accessible to the committee, it would not have been wiser to omit from Clause 11 the right of members of the committee to buy or sell certificates and undeposited bonds, as in the event of any considerable dealings in these securities a misconstruction might be placed thereon.

*

Dominion Bank.—The usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. is declared, payable April 1 next.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

with the return which you get from your Canadian Property and Mortgages? Investors are reminded that careful management is necessary for the best results to be obtained. The Union Trust Co., Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of Properties and Estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Valuations and reports furnished.

THE ASSOCIATION TO PROTEST AGAINST THE DUPLICATION OF INCOME TAX WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Chairman	FREDERICK DUTTON, Esq
Hon Treasurer	HENRY BULL, Esq.
Secretary:	Hon J. G. JENKINS

Offices: 27, CLEMENTS LANE, E.C.

The objects of the Association are to press upon the Imperial and Dominion Governments the need for such co-operation as will remove and prevent the Duplication of Taxation and especially of Income Tax within the Empire.

The London Chamber of Commerce has called a public meeting to consider this question at the Great Hall, Cannon Street Hotel, on February 28th, at 2.30. The Right Honourable Lord Southwark (President of the London Chamber of Commerce) will preside.

All those interested are invited to attend. Further information and tickets can be had on application to the London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, or to the Honourable J. G. Jenkins, 27, Clements Lane, E.C.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON—

P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegler Building. Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—

SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.

McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 529. Feb. 26. 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., during last week

A London firm seek supplies of Canadian honey, and are prepared to correspond either with exporters in the Dominion or with large importers in Great Britain.

An English firm are in the market for milk powder, and would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm make enquiry for names of Canadian manufacturers of woodpulp-making machinery.

An Irish firm wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of asbestos cement slates.

A London correspondent asks for names of Canadian manufacturers of one-sided coated board, 25 in. by 20 in.

A London firm are in the market for brush and broom wood stock, and would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers.

A Canadian firm of wholesale harness manufacturers are prepared to enter into business connections with importers in Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

A Scottish manufacturers' agent with offices at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, and New York is prepared to act as representative for United Kingdom exporters and purchasers of Canadian goods. He also wishes to appoint a representative in London.

A Toronto sales agent wishes to get into touch with commission houses in Great Britain open to undertake the sale of Canadian manufactured goods.

A Canadian manufacturers' agent established at Birmingham is in a position to offer plugs and sockets for 18-pr. shells; also sockets for 12-pr. shells, and sockets for nose-bushes for 1.5 shells, and would like to get into touch with manufacturers needing them.

A correspondent in the Sudbury mining district of Ontario wishes to secure supplies of diamonds for drilling tools, and would like to hear from United Kingdom exporters.

A correspondent at Peterborough, Ontario, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of wire nails, shovels and spades, etc., willing to discuss contracts for the supply of these goods after the war.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following

A Russian merchant, temporarily resident in the United Kingdom, wishes to obtain quotations from Canadian manufacturers of commodities suitable for shipment by parcel post

A London firm who seek supplies of crude asbestos invite offers from Canadian producers who can fill orders.

The partner of a Buluwayo (South Africa) firm, at present in England, wishes to obtain catalogues and prices from Canadian manufacturers of medium-priced pianofortes, for shipment to South Africa

A Canadian manufacturing company wish to purchase large quantities of prepared pencil leads ready for putting into the wooden cases, and invite quotations from United Kingdom firms who can supply same.

An Ottawa firm are in the market for 50,000 poultry rings and leg-bands, either metal or celluloid, and invite quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers.

*

THE LYONS EXHIBITION.

The Canadian Exhibits.

The Industrial Exhibition at Lyons will be open from March 1 to 14. Three separate booths have been taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which will be shown enlarged photographs from all the Provinces of the Dominion and a big map indicating their natural and industrial products. In these booths the Ontario Government will show samples of wine, oil, wood, grain, marble and various minerals; canned fruit and wheat products. The Quebec Government has sent samples of wood, pulpwood paper, in various stages, and minerals, including fine specimens of asbestos.

In the booths taken by the Export Association of Canada the following firms will exhibit samples, photographs, and catalogues in charge of Mr. A. Ramsay, who left for Lyons on Wednesday: Jas. Smart Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ontario; Lamontagne, Ltd., Montreal; Canadian Locomotive Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ontario; Canadian Boomer and Boschert Press Co., Ltd., Montreal; Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.; Page Hersey Iron, Tube and Lead Co., Ltd., Toronto; Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal; National Steel Car Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

Separate booths have been rented by the Dominion Bridge Co., who will be represented by Mr. G. E. Bell, and the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd., on whose behalf Mr. F. L. Summerhayes will visit Lyons.

*

Damage to pulpwood estimated at $100,000 was caused by a fire at the Harmsworth paper mills at Grand Falls, Newfoundland, on February 3.

A big increase was shown last week in the quantity of ore despatched from the Cobalt mines as compared with the figures of the previous week. Ten carloads were forwarded, containing a total of 637,824lb., as compared with six carloads, or 463,576lb., during the week previous

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

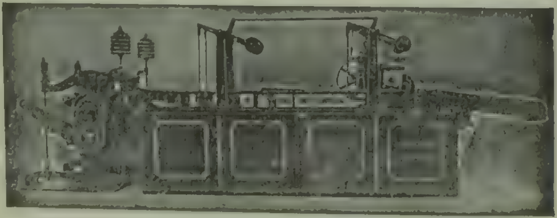
J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

McNAUGHT'S
PATENT WOOL-WASHING MACHINES.



JOHN & Wm. McNAUGHT, ST. GEORGE'S FOUNDRY,
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.
ALSO MAKERS OF
WOOL-DRYING MACHINERY.
Prices and particulars on application.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—MR. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—LT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending February 22 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S. W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Anderson, W. S., Winnipeg—61, Leinster Square, W.
Argyle, A. J. Vancouver—36, Bromley Road, W.
Bennett, C.—226, Belsize Park, N.W.
Biggs, Capt. J. C., Edmonton—Savoy Hotel.
Boulter, Dr. S. E. and Mrs., Niagara Falls—Strand Palace Hotel.
Boyd, Prob. Fl. Sub. Lt. K. Y. (R.N.A.S.), Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Brewer, H. G., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Carrick, Thomas P., Fort Steele, B.C.—15, Basuto Road, Parsons Green, S.W.
Chilvers R. L., Montreal—Seven Kings, Essex.
Coulthard, H. G., Vancouver—Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
Drew, Mrs. J. J. and Miss I., Guelph, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.
Duncan, Mrs. D. H. and Misses, Halifax—35, Leinster Square, W.
Ezard, W. C. (M.T., A.S.C.), Oakville, Ontario—9, Winchester Road, Highgate.
Edgett, Capt. Moncton—50, Weymouth Street, W.
Godson, R. G. Godson, Lt., Vancouver—care of Messrs. Cox and Co.
Harrie, L. M., Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.
Harrison, Lt. Col. W. H., St. John, N.B.—Royal Auto. Club.
Head, Mrs. W. Howard, Vancouver—35, St. John's Wood Road.
Heakes, Capt. S. R.—Carlton Hotel.
Henslley, E. W., Sutherlands River, N.S.—193, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
Hill, E. F., Victoria—Pembridge Lodge, Pembridge Square, W.
Jones, Edward, Winnipeg—4, Furline Gardens, Battersea Park, S.W.
Jones, Mrs. J. R. and Mrs. D., Winnipeg—care of Bank of Montreal.
Kirkpatrick, G. D., Toronto—Langham Hotel.
Lee, F. J., Montreal—21, Broughton Road, West Ealing.
Martin, Mrs. N., Toronto—Langham Hotel.
Mason, Lieut. F. J., Oak Bay, B.C.—Chapelton Barracks, Leeds.
Monckton, P. M., Victoria, B.C. Bedford
Moody, M. E., Toronto care of London Joint Stock Bank, Pall Mall
Moore, C. J., Vancouver 70, Cambridge Street S.W.
Morrison, Mrs. D. A., Amherst Hotel Cecil.
Podley, C. R., Vancouver 73, Upper Berkeley Street W.
Power, Mr. and Mrs. W., Quebec Hotel Cecil
Rowland, D. P., Winnipeg 61, Leinster Square, W.
Sharman, Prob. Fl. Sub. Lt J. E. (R.N.A.S.) Toronto 12, Ulundi Road, Blackheath
Stanley, F., Victoria—City Carlton Club
Strachy, Mrs. G. B., Toronto Langham Hotel
Tate, H. G., Sherbrooke—7th South Saffordshires
Taylor, J., Saskatoon—Walthamstow.
Thomas, Mrs. A. E., St. John—Hotel Cecil
Thomson, Mrs. Gordon M., Winnipeg—care of High Commissioner's Office.
Treleaven Capt. G. W.—167, Hotel Cecil.
Turrell, Mrs. W. A., Victoria—5, Trinity Crescent, Folkestone
Tyrrell, J. B., Toronto St. Ermin's Hotel.
Watson, J. O., Galena, B.C.—3, Warrington Gardens, W.
Withey, Henry C., Hamilton Constitutional Club

*

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—The bondholders committee notify to the holders of the First Mortgage 5 per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds that they have approved of a plan of reorganisation, a copy whereof has been deposited with the Bank of Montreal.

Great West Life.—A striking proof of Canadian opinion on the value of life insurance as an investment is given in figures published by the Great West Life Assurance Company, of Winnipeg, in the January issue of the *News-Letter*, a pamphlet issued for the information of their policyholders. In spite of the large proportion of possible new insurers who have left the field of life insurance canvass for the field of battle, applications for policies for the month of December amounted to $3,278,605, being the largest single month's business ever written by one company in Canada. The total of $27,630,943 for the year 1915 gave the Great West Life the annual record of any company in Canada also.

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Saturday, February 26.—S.s. *Pannonia* (Cunard) London to New York
Wednesday, March 1.—S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York
R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Thursday, March 2.—S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York
Saturday, March 4.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York
S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
S.s. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to St. John
Wednesday, March 8.—R.M.S. *Celtic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York
Friday, March 10.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, March 11.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, March 15.—R.M.S. *Finland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 17.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, March 18.—S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, March 20.—S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Friday, March 24.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (Liverpool to St. John.

*

At the Queen's Theatre to-day there will be produced a Canadian play in three acts, entitled "The Love-Thief," a drama of modern life.

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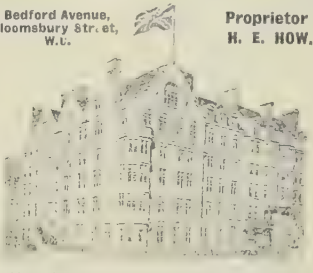

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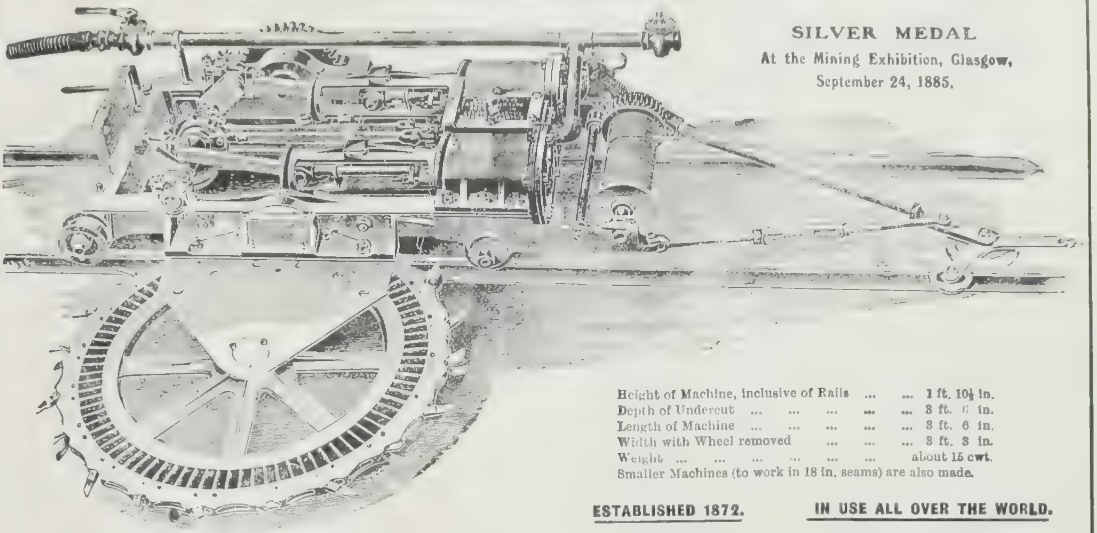

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Copper . .	10,008,000		6,121,319	
Zinc .	1,555,000		346,125	
Coal . .	5,414,000		6,338,385	
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Miscellaneous	1,500,000		2,852,917	INCREASE 1915 over 1914
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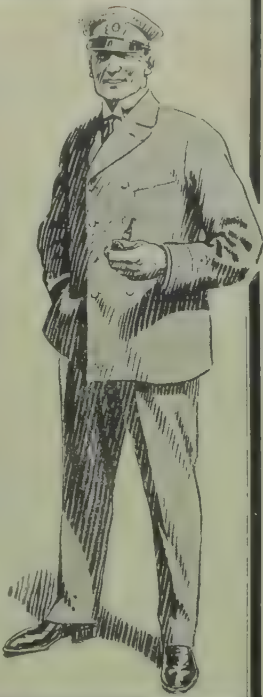

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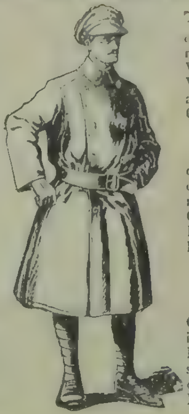

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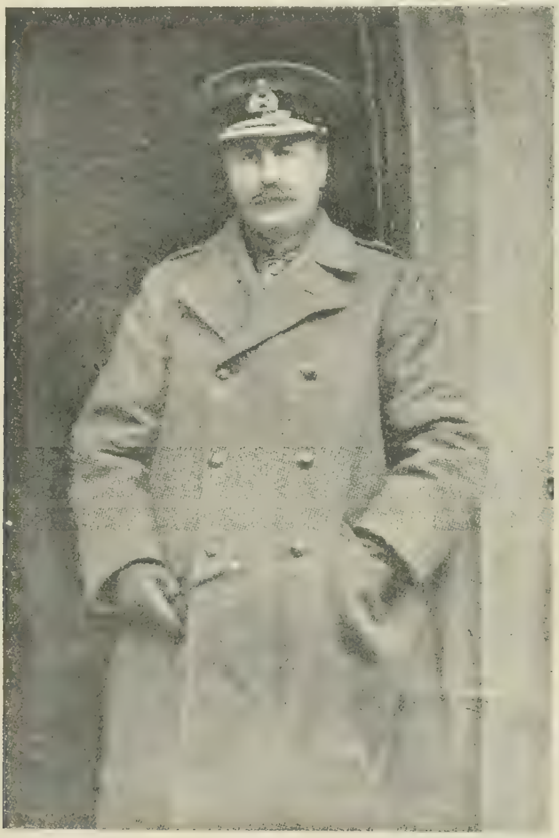
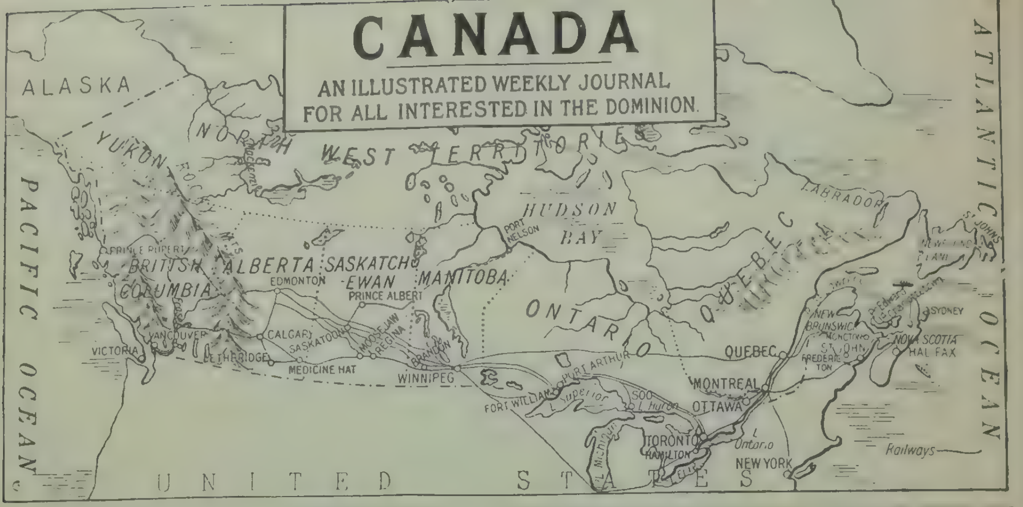
(See page 269.)



"With my greeting & remembrance"
Christmas 1915
E. A. H. Alderson
Lt Genl.
Commanding Canadian Army Corps.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CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

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OFFICES OF "CANADA":—

Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C., LONDON, ENGLAND. | Room 304. Tyrrell Building, 95, King Street East, TORONTO.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

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EMPIRE ORGANISATION.

THE organisation of the Empire has become, after the prosecution of the war itself, the question of the moment. It is the theme in Parliament, in the Press, and on the platform. Politicians and doctrinaires, on the one hand, and practical men in various spheres of business life on the other, have turned their attention to it. No doubt in due time some good result will be the outcome of these discussions and debates. Meantime, it has an immediately pressing side, and upon it more than anything else depends the moment of bringing the Germans to their knees and the dictation of terms of peace. Eighteen months ago the Kaiser thought he had only to overrun his nearest neighbours on the Continent; instead, he found himself face to face with the British Army—"contemptible" as it seemed in his eyes—and to-day he is at grips with the whole of the British Empire, in addition to the French, Belgians, and Russians.

But there are dangers as well as advantages in an alliance like this between powerful nations—the danger of conflicting counsels and want of cohesion. Anyone, realising the conditions, and especially the scattered units and loose cohesion of the British Empire, must be amazed at what has been accomplished. The question is whether closer co-operation and a greater unity of aim and action cannot be achieved in order to drive home a series of smashing blows such as the weight of the Entente Armies should enable them to inflict. Up to this stage each partner, not only in the Alliance, but even within the British Empire itself, has been largely concerned in taking stock of its own potentialities, and in organising its own efforts, and it is only gradually that we have been working towards something like a concentration of effort. It is a sign of growing consciousness of something more being needed that a resolution is being brought forward in the Canadian House of Commons, urging immediate consultation between the Government of the Mother Country, the Dominions, and India, "in order to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with the Allies in a policy directed against that of the enemy."

This aspect of the subject was touched upon by Mr Bonar Law the other day in a speech following a lecture at the London School of Economics. Laying stress on the fact that we had learnt in this war how closely the whole of the Empire was bound together, the Colonial Secretary pointed out that one of the lessons that the war was teaching was that politics did not mean fighting about party issues of this kind or that, but that politics at bottom was the scientific study of the best way in which the uses of nature could be made available for the people of the country in which the politicians resided. Mr. Bonar Law made the further point that it had been shown not only that what was needed was to be found in the Overseas Dominions, but that we could have it when it was required.

Mr. Bonar Law, perhaps more than any other member of the Cabinet, has, during the past few months, shown an increasing capacity for statesmanship, and it is characteristic that he should have pointed out that the Government which has upon its shoulders the reconstruction in every direction of our life after the war will have a task not less difficult than that carried on by the Government to-day. Imperial organisation after the war will be necessary in every department. In particular, the requirements of trade and labour are already being canvassed. In the speech referred to Mr. Bonar Law expressed the ideal that intercourse between the whole of the Empire should be made easier in every possible way, that where there was a surplus of labour in one part it should flow over naturally to another, and by that means the general standard of living in the whole of the Empire should approximate to the best in any portion of it. It is an ideal that must be not only kept in view, but striven for. When the time comes, we have no doubt Mr. Bonar Law will play a large part in settling the problems which have to be faced, and we hope he will be enabled to realise his vision of the Empire organisation.

PURCHASING WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

WE have been at war now for over eighteen months, and still it seems that the capabilities of Canada as a source of supply for Army requirements are not fully recognised. In the early months of the war there was some excuse for this ignorance, although there were many offices in London to which a telephone message would have elicited facts and figures. There is really no excuse to-day for overlooking Canada when orders are placed Overseas by the War Office or the Board of Trade. Such forgetfulness is sheer stupidity, because there are very strong grounds, quite outside of sentimental ones, for giving Canada every preference. Why purchase foodstuffs in the Argentine or the United States so long as Canada has a single sack of wheat or a carcase of beef for export? For one thing, the financing of purchases from foreign countries is far less simple and advantageous than in the case of Canada, and the money goes out of the family. In the case of the Argentine the shortage of ships and high freights is enormously in favour of Canada, as two cargoes could come from Canada while one is brought from the Argentine. In the case of beef it is clearly to the advantage of British stock breeders that the preference should be given to Canada, as they supply far more pedigree stock to Canada than they do to the United States. Canada can supply at least twelve times as much chilled beef from Ontario alone to the Mother Country as was purchased last year. The figures for last year of shipments to Great Britain are approximately:—South America, 370,345 tons; United States, 101,826 tons; Canada, 8,800 tons.

Ontario firms are prepared to contract to supply 120,000 tons a year, which is more than the whole of the shipments from the United States. If the British Board of Trade will persist in pretending that the shortage of ships makes it impossible to make use of the supplies offered by Ontario, it will have the result of forcing Canadian farmers to sell their stock in the United States, thereby losing the valuable by-products, and the cost of 120,000 tons of beef will go into foreign hands. The argument is unanswerable, and we hope that Mr. Runciman may be given the opportunity of justifying if he can the short-sighted policy of his Department in the purchase of transatlantic beef.

Many Canadian merchants and manufacturers have offered goods to British Government Departments since the outbreak of war, and they have been met with strange refusals. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, who offered their plants and 5,000 skilled workmen for shell-making in the early months of the war, were solemnly assured that the Government had arranged for all the shells they could possibly require! This company obtained a first order from Russia for 80 million dollars' worth of shells. Some months later Great Britain mobilised her industries! Another Canadian firm who offered to supply munitions were politely told that Canada should be very satisfied with the orders already placed, because they compared most favourably with the amount placed in the United States *in comparison with the population of the two countries!*

Another reason often given for not allowing a Canadian firm to undertake a contract was that they had not made such goods before. There is a very widespread doubt apparently in the minds of these mandarins as to the ability of Canadians to carry out contracts which they offer to undertake. Some big saddlery firms were asked how they could possibly finance such a contract as they proposed, because "Canada has always been a borrowing country." This particular mandarin was told by one of the party, a huge Westerner: "As to payment, don't you bother about that—just say you'll pay some time—at the end of the war—and we'll give you the goods, and to help you out a bit I will personally buy a million dollars of your War Loan."

A little more knowledge of Canada's resources, agricultural and industrial, would be very useful in these Government offices. Might we suggest that every volume of *Canada* is fully indexed, and in these volumes all the information lies ready to hand, and there are instructive photographs of every phase of Canadian industry. A set of all the bound volumes of *Canada* should be in every Purchasing Department of the Government.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Paying for the Canadian Troops. The most amazing statements are made on the very slenderest foundations. According to the *Daily Telegraph's* Canadian correspondent, Lieut.-Col. Currie, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, told his fellow-members that "he had found the British taxpayers haunted by the idea that they were paying for the Canadian troops, and paying too highly for them." This is really too silly a libel on the good sense and good feeling of the Mother Country to be regarded seriously; but why are such things said by an officer and a member of the Canadian House? Throughout the Mother Country there is every bit as much genuine admiration and pride in the achievements of the Canadians and Australasians as there is for their own local regiments, and the lavish generosity of Canada in its hospitals, its men, and its gifts of money or in kind is most fully acknowledged and recognised. The British taxpayer is haunted by only one ghost, and his name to-day is McKenna.

* * *

Quebec and Recruiting. Happily, before the latest evidences of German designs against the lives and property of Canadians were available, the attitude towards the war of the great bulk of the population of the Province of Quebec had been brought into line with that of the other eight purely English-speaking Provinces. The doctrine preached by Mr. Bourassa and his disciples, that the war was no affair of French-Canadians, received a mortal blow when the leading Catholic dignitary in the Province, Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, lent his eloquent voice in favour of recruiting. The principal leaders of the Liberal party have all along been consistent in declaiming against the attempt of Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Lavergne and their small following to hinder the whole-hearted participation of all Canadians in the war. "Bourassa no more represents French-Canadian feeling than does Bernard Shaw British national feeling," said the eloquent ex-Postmaster-General, Mr. Lemieux. In the light of the events of the past week we doubt if much more will be heard of Mr. Bourassa as a live political force.

Sir Sam. Hughes himself was one of the first to recognise that the recruiting problem is not the same in Quebec as it is in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Mr. James S. Brierley, one of the best known of Montreal journalists, has also been indefatigable in his endeavours to point out that recruiting in the rural districts of the other Provinces was comparatively quite as unsatisfactory as in Quebec until special means were taken to enlighten the farming population as to the vital interest Canada had in the defeat of Germany and her ideals. The great rush to the colours up till recently was from the larger towns in Canada, where public opinion is more alive to its direct interest in world politics. Montreal, which possesses a preponderating French-Canadian population, has done nobly in its contributions of both men and funds. With the words of Archbishop Bruchesi, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his eloquent lieutenants reverberating through the vast rural districts of Quebec, we shall be greatly surprised if there is any further excuse for unfortunate comparisons as to the respective efforts on behalf of the Allies of French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians.

* * *

The Regimental News Sheet.

When a body of men engaged on any adventure are kept together for any length of time they generally establish a news sheet. In the old days of sailing ships and long voyages and in modern days of Arctic or Antarctic exploration a periodical is generally instituted. To-day the B.E.F. is producing numberless regimental publications, and Canadian regiments alone are responsible for a dozen or more. What valued and treasured possessions these little sheets will be to Britishers in the next century! The gay insouciance of our citizen soldiers shows out in every paragraph, though they may be enduring the most nerve-shattering and trying experiences that ever soldiers have had to face. A joke is made of all discomforts—we read of peas being placed in the boots of the sergeant cook as a hint that they are indigestible—the columns of the regimental journal are used to acknowledge prettily and gracefully some welcome refreshments brought by the Mayoress and her friends to a Canadian regiment en route to camp; and the editor does not fail at times to chaff and admonish some of his readers who have been trying unduly to monopolise the attentions of the fair.

These little printed sheets will be invaluable to the historian. The British temperament is so plainly reflected in them. The motive which impelled our legions to don the khaki and put their peaceful past behind them until the task they have undertaken is completed is seen all through their pages, though not set out in words. These regimental journals are very human documents and typical of a race whose light-headed cheeriness in war is a corroding aggravation and offence to the gross-minded Teuton.

* * *

Company Law in Canada.

One of the most formidable arrays of counsel ever brought together by a case from Overseas was engaged in a group of Canadian appeals, in which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has just given judgment. They concerned the relative powers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and more particularly the position of joint stock companies incorporated under Provincial law, but seeking to carry on their business beyond the Provincial boundaries, and they were of far-reaching importance.

Everything, it seems, depends on the terms of the incorporating legislation. Lord Haldane dealt with the larger question in delivering their Lordships' judgment in the Bonanza Creek case, in which the appeal was allowed. The limitations of the legislative powers of a Province, he pointed out, confine the character of the actual powers and rights which the Provincial Government can bestow, either by legislation or through the Executive, to powers and rights exercisable within the Province. "But actual powers and rights are one thing and capacity to accept extra Provincial powers and rights is quite another. In the case of a company created by charter the doctrine of *ultra vires* has no real application in the absence of statutory restriction added to what is written in the charter." Further, in Lord Haldane's words:—

> The words "legislation in relation to the incorporation of companies with Provincial objects" do not preclude the Province from keeping alive the power of the Executive to incorporate by charter in a fashion which confers a general capacity analogous to that of a natural person. Nor do they appear to preclude the Province from legislating so as to create, by or by virtue of statute, a corporation with this general capacity. What the words really do is to preclude the grant to such a corporation, whether by legislation or by Executive act according with the distribution of legislative authority, of powers and rights in respect of objects outside the Province, while leaving untouched the ability of the corporation, if otherwise adequately called into existence, to accept such powers and rights if granted *ab extra*. It is, in their Lordships' opinion, in this narrower sense alone that the restriction to Provincial objects is to be interpreted.

* * *

Insurance Companies and Banks.

In the consolidated appeals relating to the Insurance Act of 1910—which also were allowed—their Lordships expressed the opinion that on past decisions it must now be taken that the authority to legislate for the regulation of trade and commerce did not extend to the regulation by a licensing system of a particular trade in which Canadians would otherwise be free to engage in the Province. No doubt, it was remarked, the business of insurance was a very important one, which had attained to great dimensions in Canada. But that was equally true of other highly important and extensive forms of business in Canada, which were to-day freely transacted under Provincial authority. Where the British North America Act had taken such forms of business out of Provincial jurisdiction, as in the case of banking, it had done so by express words which would have been unnecessary had the argument for the Dominion Government addressed to the Board been well founded.

To the question, in substance, whether the Dominion Parliament had jurisdiction to require a foreign company to take out a licence from the Dominion Minister, even in a case where the company desired to carry on its business only within the limits of a single Province, their Lordships' reply was that in such a case it would be within the power of the Parliament of Canada, by properly framed legislation, to impose such restriction.

* * *

Empire Problems.

It is claimed that double income-tax drives money out of the Empire. It certainly inflicts an undeniable hardship on an Australian or Canadian who may be taxed as a resident in England after being heavily taxed in his own Dominion. According to statements made at the meeting held in London on Monday under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, under the present inequitable and unsatisfactory income-tax regulations an Australian might be paying as much as 16s. 6d. in the £ in duplicated income taxes. The resolution asking that immediate relief should be given was unanimously carried. It is to be hoped that Mr. McKenna will not unduly delay action to remedy this injustice.

Another meeting which has an important bearing on Imperial problems was the conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce on Tuesday. The object of the meeting was to discuss a means for the protection of the Empire's trade, and a resolution, as finally adopted, was worded to embrace the whole Empire, and not merely the Mother Country. It is recognised that British manufacturers must have some measure of protection from the Government if they are to be encouraged to erect factories to compete with German imports. Directly the pressure of the commercial interests in this country is sufficiently organised to make the Government face the question and accept the necessity for a tariff, the question of Imperial preference must come to the fore. It would be well that the Ministers of Trade and Commerce of the self-governing Dominions should watch this movement very closely, and have their own views clearly put before the leaders of the movement, so that the Government can be presented with a scheme properly thought out and acceptable to every part of the Empire. It is most necessary, even while we are at war, to prepare for peace, as the commercial intrigues of the Hun will be no less unscrupulous than his military frightfulness, and we may be sure it will be equally well organised.

FRENCH DECORATIONS FOR CANADIANS.

AMONG the officers and N.C.O.s upon whom the President of the French Republic has bestowed decorations in recognition of distinguished service during the campaign are the following Canadians and Anglo-Canadians:—

Legion of Honour.—*Croix de Commandeur:* Bt. Col. (temp Brig. Gen.) H. C. Lowther, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Scots Guards. *Croix de Chevalier:* Maj. H. R. Poole, D.S.O., R.A.; Capt. S. D. Gardner, 30th Batt.; Capt. W. J. A. Lalor, 1st Batt.; Temp. Capt. F. M. Oliphant, Seaforth Highlanders (Service Batt.); Lieut. (temp. Capt.) E. O. Wheeler, R.E.

Croix de Guerre.—20743 Cpl. W. H. Baker, 9th (Res). Batt. (formerly 10th); 5310 Sergt. C. B. Ferris, Can. Engrs.; 40217 Sergt. W. MacInnes, Can. Art.; Sergt. H. McKenzie, P.P.C.L.I.

Medaille Militaire.—21202 Staff-Sergt. S. O. Smith, Can. Army Corps Hdqrs.; 25540 Regtl. Sergt.-Maj. J. M. Stephenson, 23rd (Res.) Batt. (formerly 14th).

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. (temporary Brig.-General) Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd Life Guards (Governor-General Designate of Canada), has received the Croix Militaire from the King of the Belgians.

* * *

D.S.O. FOR CANADIAN AIRMAN.

Flight Sub-Lieut. Arthur Strachan Ince, R.N., who has been awarded the D.S.O. "for his services as observer and gunner" on December 14, 1915, when, with Flight Sub-Lieut. Graham, he attacked and destroyed a German seaplane off the Belgian coast, was one of the first pupils of the McCurdy Aviation School, Toronto, to receive a commission

* * *

THE COMMANDER OF THE CANADIANS.

Lieut.-General Sir E. A. H. Alderson, K.C.B.

We have much pleasure in reproducing on our front page this week a photograph of Lieut.-General Sir E. A. H. Alderson, K.C.B., commanding the Canadian Army Corps at the front, a copy of which he sent at Christmas to all the units of the Corps, i.e., the commanding officers, presidents of officers' and sergeants' messes, etc., and Lady Alderson is sending to all wounded Canadians.

Ever since his appointment to the command of the First Canadian Division in 1914 General Alderson has been highly popular with the men from the Dominion, who have readily recognised his sterling qualities and his kindly interest in each and every one of them. The honour recently conferred upon him a Knight Commandership of the Bath—in recognition of distinguished service in the field, has been greatly appreciated by all ranks of the Canadian Army Corps.

Before he left Salisbury Plain with the First Division, General Alderson said to his wife, "I love these men. They are always cheerful and willing, in spite of the discomforts they have on the Plain, and I know they will make splendid soldiers." From his experience with the Canadians at the front General Alderson has been able to bear witness that his words have come true. He has found that they *are* splendid soldiers, and they retain the same cheerfulness under the most adverse conditions. As an instance of the latter fact, several have said to him, as he spoke to them in the trenches and asked how they were getting on, "Oh, fine, sir; this is a pie to Salisbury Plain." General Alderson's admiration and respect for their soldierly qualities increase day by day, and he does not hesitate to say that he truly loves them more than ever.

A 5th Battalion Storyette.

General Alderson has the happy faculty of getting around everywhere and seeing things for himself. On one occasion he was looking over some transport, and observing a very well-groomed and well-kept team, he, in his usual pleasant style, complimented the teamster on his fine turn-out. To his great surprise and quiet amusement the driver replied: "Thanks, Cap; a little encouragement once in a while don't do a fellow any harm."—*A Christmas Garland from the Front.*

* * *

2nd KING EDWARD'S HORSE.

General Alderson's Appreciation.

The following Corps order was issued by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edwin A. H. Alderson, K.C.B., Commanding Canadian Corps, on the occasion of the 2nd King Edward's Horse severing their connection with the Canadian forces to resume their duties as cavalry with the Imperial Army in France:

"On the 2nd King Edward's Horse leaving the Canadian Corps, the Corps Commander wishes to place on record his own personal, and also that of the whole Corps, recognition and appreciation of all the excellent work that the regiment has done. It volunteered, at a time of stress for the Canadian Corps, to come, with the other two regiments of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, and act as infantry until such time as the Corps should be up to strength again. During this period, which has been much longer than was expected, the 2nd King Edward's Horse has not only fought and worked excellently, but it has also set an example of good conduct and discipline which has been marked by all who know it. The whole Canadian Corps much regrets the departure of the 2nd King Edward's Horse."

We understand that since the King Edward's Horse in which there are many Canadian officers and men—went to the front about a year ago, there has not been a single case of court-martial. This may not be exactly a record, but it must come very close to it.

* * *

GERMAN BARBARITY.

A Shocking Tale from the Front.

Acknowledging a parcel of comforts sent by the young ladies of the office, a member of the London staff of the Canadian Emigration Office writes:—

"We had some terribly cold weather while we were in the trenches the last time—snow, sleet, rain, and frost—which tries one's endurance to the utmost, but I am now so hardened to the conditions out here that catching a cold is a rarity. We had a fairly quiet time while we were in the last time, except that the Germans exploded a mine and tried to occupy the crater, but which, thanks to our alertness, they were unable to do. We are such old soldiers now that we are up to all their tricks and want a bit of catching, even though we are only Territorials. Nearly all the men of the battalion have had leave now, so I expect it will soon be my turn again. I can assure you I never expected to be alive (after what I have been through) to be able to look forward to a second leave. We are now back at rest some miles from the line, and we are billeted in a mining village, and the billet I am in is the best I have struck since I have been in France. There are four N.C.O.s with me, and Madame makes us very comfortable, and, above all, we have a couple of *beds* to sleep in, one of the advantages of being an N.C.O. (this means, besides non-commissioned officer, *not* conscientious objector).

A CHURCH A MILE OR TWO BEHIND THE CANADIAN TRENCHES, WRECKED BY THE ENEMY ARTILLERY.

A Bomb Among the Children.

"Madame has just been telling me that she lost her husband and son in the first German rush on Paris—the husband shot and the son was playing in the garden with four other children when the Germans threw a bomb amongst them, killing or wounding them all. One little girl of about eight years is still walking about on crutches. Isn't it awful! And yet there are still some people at home who don't want *us* to use gas and various other things against them! Believe me, nothing is too bad to use against them. They get short shrift from me, I can tell you. I caught one the other night creeping up towards us. Although it was very dark I thought I saw something move, so I fired a couple of shots at it, and, sure enough, next morning, when I looked through the periscope, there was Mr. Bomber lying dead in front of our barbed wire. One of our men went out and got his helmet as a souvenir next night, which we sold for 50 francs to an A.S.C. man, who will, no doubt, have a nice tale to tell about the way he killed the owner of the helmet."

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Wounded.

Boyce, Lieut. C. D., 19th Batt
Bull, Lieut. W. E., 4th Field Co. Engineers.
Calvin, Lieut. R. M., 6th Field Co., 2nd Divl. Engineers
Leckie, Brig.-Gen. R. G. E., 3rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
MacDonell, Brig.-Gen. A. C., 7th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
Van den Berg, Lieut. J. W. H. G., Princess Patricia's L.I.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Capt. K. R. Harbershon.

Capt. Kenneth Rees Habershon, 12th Batt., Rifle Brigade (killed in France), came home from Winnipeg to join the Rifle Brigade. He was the second son of the late Dr. Habershon, of Harley Street.

Lieut. G. K. Lloyd.

Lieut. Gilbert Kingsley Lloyd, 2nd King's Shropshire Light Infantry, the younger son of John and Marie Lloyd, The Mount, Chirk, North Wales, whose death is officially announced, died on February 22 from appendicitis, while on duty at Salonika. Born on October 29, 1880, he was educated at Shrewsbury. He served in the South African War with the Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry, and subsequently went out to Saskatchewan. Shortly after the outbreak of war he returned to England, obtained a commission in the Shropshire Light Infantry, and proceeded to France, where he saw a good deal of fighting.

Lieut. K. H. Pegg.

Lieut. Kenneth Hugh Pegg, Leicester Regiment (killed on February 20 in the Persian Gulf), was the younger son of the late Abraham Pegg, of Leicester, and was born in April, 1891. He was educated at Malvern College, and was in Canada on the outbreak of the war. He joined the Canadians at Valcartier early in August, 1914, and came to England with the First Contingent. He received a commission and transferred to the 3rd Leicester Regiment in December, 1914. He went to France in March, 1915, to the 2nd Leicester Regiment, and remained with them there until the battalion was moved to Mesopotamia in November, 1915.

Capt. O. C. Radford.

Capt. Oswald Campbell Radford, 12th King's Royal Rifles, formerly of 31st Punjabis, died of wounds on February 26, aged 28 The second son of Mr. Henry Chinnock Radford, of Rothsay Road, Bedford, he was educated at the Old College, Windermere, at Marlborough College, and at Keble College, Oxford, where he took his degree, Second Class Honours, in June, 1908. He passed out for the Indian Army as a University Military Candidate in October, 1908, was attached to the South Wales Borderers at Quetta, and subsequently posted as Lieutenant to the 31st Punjabis at Nowshera. He resigned and went to Canada in April, 1912 On the outbreak of the war he at once returned to England and was posted to the 12th King's Royal Rifles, and promoted Captain in October, 1914. He had served at the front in France since July, 1915 He was a grandson of the late Rev. J. B. Dykes, Mus.Doc., vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Brig.-General Leckie (gunshot wound both thighs) is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet, and Brig.-General MacDonell at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne—both going on satisfactorily. Lieut. Boyce (51st Soo Rifles, Sault Ste. Marie) and Lieut. Van den Berg are at 47, Roland Gardens, W. Lieut. Wilford E. Bull, who has been seriously wounded in the arm, is at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne. He is the son of Mr. Manlius Bull, of Winnipeg, a Director of the Union Bank of Canada.

Major G. W. Nelson, 18th Batt., and Lieut. O. Hertzberg, 5th Batt., reported wounded last week, are also now in London—the former at 50, Weymouth Street, and the latter at 47, Roland Gardens.

Prob. Flight Sub-Lieut. Melville G. Dover, R.N.A.S., reported slightly injured under date February 18, formerly held a commission in the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers.

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The Canadian Pacific Railway are now exhibiting in their attractive window at Charing Cross, among other war relics, some pieces of the canvas, steering gear, and woodwork of the German aeroplane which was brought down by the British warplane piloted by the actor-airman, Robert Lorraine, on October 26, 1915. Mr. Lorraine, it will be remembered, was awarded the Military Cross for the deed. The Germans fired upwards of 100 shells on their fallen machine and missed it! It was on this aeroplane that a Colt machine-gun, which had been lost by the 14th Batt., C.E.F., was found. The "remains" were brought to England by a member of the Canadian Pacific Montreal staff who is serving as a gunner with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

AN APPOINTMENT IN GRAND LODGE.

Masonic Distinction for Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith.

As we indicated in our last issue, a noteworthy and well-merited distinction had been conferred by the Grand Lodge of England on Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, held on Wednesday last, R.W. Bro J. Obed Smith, who had been appointed on December 15 last a representative of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan in the Grand Lodge of England, was given rank by the Grand Lodge of England of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. The Regalia for that office has been presented to him by some of his Masonic friends in London. The connection of R.W. Bro. Obed Smith with Masonry in Western Canada has extended now for many years, and has brought him many distinctions. He was initiated in Prince Rupert Lodge on April 16, 1889, of which he became W.M. in 1894. Prince Rupert Lodge has an interesting history. In the year 1869 a rebellion against the authority of the Crown in Prince Rupert's Land was quelled by the arrival of Lieut. Garnet Wolseley (afterwards Viscount Wolseley), at Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg. Accompanying the forces as Chaplain was the Rev. R. Stewart Patterson, now retired and living at Sanderstead, in Surrey. A Freemasons' Lodge was formed in the Fort during the occupation of the same by his Majesty's troops, and the Rev. Stewart Patterson became, in 1870, the first Master of the first Lodge, which afterwards became Lodge No. 1 on the register of the newly formed Grand Lodge of Manitoba, which for many years exercised jurisdiction over the whole of the vast territory as far West as the Rocky Mountains, and as far North as the Arctic Circle, until within comparatively recent years the great Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta each formed their own Sovereign Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

R.W. Bro. Obed Smith was appointed Grand Steward in the Grand Lodge of Manitoba on June 12, 1896, and later elected as Right Worshipful Grand Registrar of the same Grand Lodge in the year 1897.

It was largely due to the initiative and energy of the W.M. of No. 1 Lodge in 1894—the subject of this sketch—that a building exclusively for Masonic purposes was built in Winnipeg under a special Act of the Provincial Legislature, and it was at that time the only building in Western Canada devoted exclusively to Masonic purposes. For 12 years Mr. Obed Smith acted as Director and Secretary-Treasurer, afterwards accepting the post of President, and it was mainly due to his able management that the successful financing of the building was carried through. On being transferred from Winnipeg to London by the Canadian Government as Assistant Superintendent of Emigration he still maintained his keen interest in Masonry, and was one of the founders of Canada Lodge in Coronation year, and at its consecration was its immediate Past Master. He is now Almoner of the Lodge, the duties of which office he discharges with much wisdom and benevolence.

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The total number of battalions of infantry authorised in Canada is now 211.

Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital No. 2 (formerly known as the Peak Hydro), Buxton, will shortly be ready to receive patients. Col. H. D. Johnston, C.A.M.C., of Charlottetown, has been appointed O.C., and is superintending the final arrangements. Major Goodchild will temporarily act as Second in Command.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BONN.—At Silver Birch Avenue, Toronto, on February 18, the wife of William Ernest Bonn, C.E.—a son.

RUSSELL.—At Greenwich, London, on February 18, the wife of William Russell, M.M R.D., C.P.R. Coy.—a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARCLAY—POWER.—On February 26, at St. Wilfrid's Church, Ripon, by the Rev. Father Levick, assisted by Rev. Father Leahy, Chaplain of the Forces at Ripon, Lieut. Noel M. Barclay, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Kathleen, elder daughter of William Power, Esq., M P. for Quebec West, Dominion of Canada.

GREEN—JOYCE.—On February 4, at St. Martin's Church, Old Cheriton, Kent, England, Private Charles James Green, 32nd Battn. C.E.F., of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, Canada, eldest son of the late George Green, M.R.C.V.S., of Alton, Hants, to Florence Joyce, fourth daughter of William Joyce, of The Oaks Farm, Cheriton, Kent.

DEATHS.

ARMIT.—On February 22, at 43, Nevern Square, London, S.W., William Armit, for many years Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company. Aged 78

BRUCE. At Allan Hills, Saskatchewan, on January 24, Robert Perry Bruce, eldest son of R P. Bruce, late of Dalmarnock.

MELVILLE. At Vancouver, on February 20, after an operation, Thomas Melville, junior, of Kelowna, B.C., formerly of Glasgow.

MUNRO.—On February 27, at Royal Bath Hotel, Bournemouth, suddenly, William Munro, of 8, Hertford Street, Mayfair, formerly Manager Bank of Montreal, Chicago. Aged 79. (Funeral at Wimborne Cemetery, Bournemouth, Friday, March 3, at 2.30 p.m.)

SMITH On February 2 at his residence at St Leonards-on-Sea, Lyndon Smith, Esq., late of H M. 108th Regt. Aged 70 years.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Appointments for Officers—Notes from the Camps.

LIEUT.-COL. J. E. MILLS (Royal Can. Art., late 1st Divl. Art., C.E.F.) has taken over the command of the Reserve Brigade, Can. Field Art., Shorncliffe, in place of Lieut.-Col. E. W. Rathbun, who has been transferred to the general list of officers for employment under the Director of Supply and Transport (Lieut.-Col A. D. McRae).

Lieut.-Col. T. V. Anderson, R.C.E. (Assistant Director of Military Surveys, Ottawa, 1st Divl. Eng., C.E.F.), has been transferred to the 3rd Divl. Eng., and posted to the Can. Eng. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Major D. S. Inglis (17th Duke of York's Royal Can. Hussars, Montreal), who has for some time past been employed under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone, has been transferred to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Major A. A. S. Law (Royal Can. Regt., attached to the 11th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe) has been temporarily attached for duty on the Headquarters Staff, Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

Dr. C. J. Stewart and Dr. G. Wallace, who have since its inception been in resident charge of the medical and surgical work at the Queen's Canadian Hospital, Beechborough Park, have been given commissions as Hon. Majors in the C.A.M.C.

Major E. Laliberté (R. of O.) has been transferred from the 41st French-Canadian Battalion to the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe. Major Laliberté was originally an artillery officer.

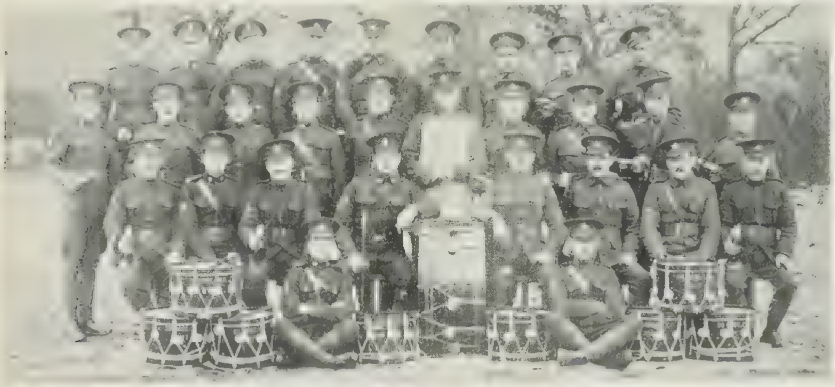
Major Frank Morison, D.S.O. (16th Can. Scottish Batt.), has been appointed Chief Compensation Officer, C.E.F., in the place of Lieut.-Col. F. H. Hopkins (14th Montreal Batt.), who was recently killed in a motor accident. Major Morison joined the C.E.F. from the 91st Highlanders, Hamilton, Ont.

Major Charles K. Fraser (53rd Sherbrooke Regiment, Sherbrooke, P.Q.) has been transferred from the 12th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling. Major Fraser fought through the South African War with the 2nd Royal Canadian Regiment, and was awarded the Queen's Medal with four clasps.

Major Hugh A. Green, of the Quartermaster-General's Staff, Ottawa, has arrived in England to superintend the introduction of fish as part of the rations of the Canadian troops, under the Director of Supply and Transport, Shorncliffe. He will be assisted by Lieut. V. R. Stephenson, C.A.S.C.

Hon. Capt. A. L. Hamilton (12th Res. Batt.), who has been Field Cashier of the Canadian Army Corps since its formation, and prior to that was Field Cashier of the 1st Canadian Division, has been promoted Hon. Major, with effect from March 11, 1915, and posted to the office of the Chief Paymaster, London. In civil life Major Hamilton is the popular Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Quebec, to which he was promoted from the managership of the Portage la Prairie (Man.) branch. He joined the 12th Reserve Battalion, as Paymaster, on the outbreak of war, from the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, having been Paymaster to that regiment since February, 1912.

Capt. Walden B. Prowse (P.E.I. Heavy Artillery Brigade, Charlottetown), 98th Canadian Siege Battery, C.E.F., has been promoted Major and given command of his battery in place of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Peake, who resigned his C.E.F. commission and returned to Canada on February 15.



BUGLE BAND OF THE 36TH CENTRAL ONTARIO RESERVE BATTALION, WEST SANDLING CAMP, SHORNCLIFFE.

CAPTAIN W. F. ORR, (13th York Rangers, Toronto) 7th British Columbia Battalion. Editor of the *Listening Post*.

Photos by Lambert Weston & Son, Ltd., Folkestone.

Capt. V. L. Goodwill, C.A.M.C. (82nd Abegweit Light Infantry, Charlottetown), has been transferred from the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, to the Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital No. 2, Buxton.

Capt. Fred. W. Miller (38th Dufferin Rifles, Brantford, Ont.), Adjutant of the 4th Central Ontario Batt., has been promoted a Staff Captain and posted to the Headquarters Staff of Brig.-General Garnet B. Hughes, G.S.O., commanding the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade. Captain Miller went to the front with the 1st Canadian Division over a year ago, and was wounded in the arm at the Battle of Langemarck last April.

Hon. Capt. and Quartermaster J. H. Diamond has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley.

Capt. R. McMeekin (Truro, N.S.), C.A.D.C., has been appointed Dental Officer of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. A. R. B. Duck, C.A.M.C., has been transferred to the duties of Paymaster at the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Epsom, in place of Lieut. J. Still, transferred elsewhere. Prior to the war Captain Duck was Adjutant of the 82nd Abegweit Light Infantry, Charlottetown.

Hon. Capt. J. H. Wallace, Y.M.C.A., has been attached for duty to the 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Capt. J. A. P. Dunbar, R.C.E. (Assistant to the C.R.C.E., Kingston, Ont.), and Capt. N. R. Robertson (6th Field Co., Can. Engrs., Vancouver), have been transferred from the 1st Divl. Engrs, C.E.F., to the 3rd Divl. Engrs., and posted to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. C. Reed has been transferred from the 13th Inf. Res. Brigade, Shorncliffe, to Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, and Hon. Capt. the Rev. T. A. Patterson from the 11th Res. Batt. to the Shorncliffe Military Hospital.

Capt. H. R. Gunning has been transferred from the 7th B.C. Batt. to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe. Capt. Gunning came to England with the First Contingent as an officer of the 6th (Fort Garry) Batt., and, joining the 7th Infantry Batt., was wounded in the fighting at Festubert last May.

Hon. Capt. and Quartermaster C. E. Arlidge, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital No. 2, Buxton.

Capt. R. C. Lewis (22nd Sask. Light Horse, Battleford), Can. Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, has been appointed Adjutant of the C.C. Depôt in place of Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Mayes, transferred to other duties.

Capt. C. T. Trotter (Corps Reserve, Can. Engrs.) has been transferred from the 2nd Divl. Engrs. to the 3rd Divl. Engineers and posted to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe. Captain Trotter comes from St. John's, P.Q., and is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. A. M. Yeates has been given a commission in the C.A.M.C., with the rank of Captain, and has been posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Hon. Captain the Rev. G. G. Kilpatrick has been appointed Chaplain to the 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe.

Capt. A. S. Wright (Royal Can. Art.) has been promoted from Staff Captain, 1st Div. Art. Headquarters, C.E.F., to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Can. Training Division, Shorncliffe. Prior to the war Capt. Wright was in No. 3 Co. (Heavy Battery), Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Quebec, and has been at the front with the 1st Divl. Artillery for the past year. He was recently awarded the Military Cross.

Capt. Edward R. Vince (1st Brigton Field Co., Can. Engrs., Woodstock, N.B.), who has been at the front during the past twelve months, and was also recently awarded the Military Cross, has been transferred from the 1st. Divl. Engrs, C.E.F., to the 3rd Divl. Engrs., and posted to the Can. Engrs. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. C. K. Whalley has been transferred from Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, to duties as Chaplain to the 55th (N.B. and P.E.I.) Batt. at Westenhanger.

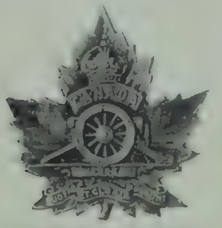
Capt. J. S. Legge (Royal Can. Regt., Halifax, N.S.) has been transferred from the 40th Nova Scotia Res. Batt., East Sandling, to instructional duty at the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe. Prior to the war Captain Legge was Regimental Sergeant-Major of the R.C.R. at Halifax, N.S.

Nursing Sister C. F. Macalister has been promoted a Matron in the C.A.M.C.

Miss D. Lenore McMeans has been appointed to the Canadian Field Comforts Commission, Shorncliffe, with the pay and honorary rank of Lieutenant in the C.E.F.

Lieut. P. B. Gibson, Can. Ord. Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Lieut. W. F. Bradley (30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe), employed under Colonel Sir Max Aitken, M.P., Canadian Record Officer, has been promoted to the rank of a Staff Lieut.



NEW CANADIAN ARTILLERY COLLAR BADGE.

By Courtesy of Geo. F. Hemsley Co., Ltd. (Montreal).

THE CANADIAN CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, BEAR WOOD, WOKINGHAM, BERKS. THE HOME OF THE WALTER FAMILY.

Mr. Melville Allan Jameson has been given a commission as Lieut. in the C.E.F. and posted to the Res. Brigade C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Twenty rank and file from the Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe, are now taking a course of instruction for Army cooks at Colchester.

A draft of about 100 rank and file of Canadian Engineers has been transferred from Bramshott Camp to the Canadian Engineers' Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

An officer and about 30 rank and file, C.A.S.C. (Mechanical Transport) have been transferred from Bramshott Camp to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

An officer and about 25 men of the Mobile Section, C.A.V.C., have been transferred from Bramshott Camp to No. 2 C.V.H., Shorncliffe.

Regtl.-Sergt.-Major J. J. McGale, 9th C.M.R., has been promoted a Warrant Officer (1st Class), and attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Returning to Canada.

The following officers of the C.E.F. returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave by the R.M.S. *Metagama*, which sailed on Friday of last week:—Lieut.-Col. J. B. McPhee (late Paymaster, 20th Central Ontario Batt.), to assume a new command; Major R. H. Read (28th North-West Batt.), on leave; Major G. Moberly (7th B.C. Batt.), on leave; Capt. R. H. Jamieson (13th Royal Highlanders Batt.); Capt. K. McPherson (2nd Divl. Engrs.); Capt. W. H. Draper (14th Montreal Batt.), to assist with munitions work; Capt. R. De Salaberry (2nd Eastern Ontario Batt.), to assume a new command; Capt. F. F. May (26th New Brunswick Batt.), on leave; Lieut. J. C. G. Drolet (41st French Canadian Batt.), permanently unfit for further military service; Lieut. W. S. Atkinson (14th Montreal Batt.), on leave, Lieut. H. B. Baker (20th Batt.), on leave; Lieut. H. G. Davidson (24th Montreal Batt.), on leave; Lieut. J. H. McCoy (16th Canadian Scottish Batt.) on leave; Lieut. M. L. F. Colgrave (2nd Eastern Ontario Batt.), on leave; as well as Nursing Sister E. C. Mercer, C.A.M.C.

The usual weekly party of returned N.C.O.s and men medically unfit for further military service, which sailed by this steamer, totalled 138, and was in charge of Major R. H. Read as Conducting Officer, with Capt. L. G. Holder, C.A.M.C., as Medical Officer in Charge.

The following N.C.O.s and privates also returned home by the *Metagama* to accept commissions in the new battalions now being raised in Canada:—Sergt. W. W. Wilson (9th Res. Batt.); Corp. J. Kavanagh (39th Res. Batt.); Corp. W. Woullard (Divl. Amm. Park); Pte. R. J. Campbell (17th Res. Batt.); Pte. S. G. McConnel (12th Res. Batt.).

Commissions from the Ranks.

During the past few days the following Canadian N.C.O.s and privates have been given commissions in the C.E.F., and promoted from the ranks to be Lieutenants:—Staff Q.M.S. P. Kelly, C.A.P.C. (hon. Lieut.); Sgt.-Major A. Paull, C.A.M.C. (hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster); Sgt. R. D. Hague, C.E.T.D., posted to C.E.T.D.; Sgt. R. W. Birdseye, 3rd Toronto Batt., posted to the 12th Res. Batt.; Sgt. M. H Randall, 1st Div. Amm. Col., posted to the Reserve Brigade C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Pte. H. J. Goode, posted to 2nd Can. Pioneer Batt.; Pte. G. H. Peters, 24th Montreal Batt., posted to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Lce.-Cpl. J. A. Park, C.A.M.C., posted to C.A.M.C.; Pte. H. W. Craig, C.A.V.C., posted to C.A.V.C.; Pte. G. L. Lewis, P.P.C.L.I., posted to 11th Res. Batt.; Sgt.-Major A. J. Brander (11th Res. Batt.), Staff of D. of R. and O., Discharge and Exercise Depôt, Bath; Q.M.S. W. E. Mercer (9th Res. Batt.), Staff of D. of R. and O., Discharge and Exercise Depôt, Bath; Staff-Sgt. D. MacRitchie (23rd Res. Batt.), Staff of D. of R. and O., Casualty Assembly Centre, Folkestone; Sgt. J. Lever (P.P.C.L.I., attached 11th Res. Batt.), Staff of D. of R. and O., Casualty Assembly Centre, Folkestone; Bomb. A. J. Motyer, 5th Battery, 1st Divl. Art., posted to Res. Brig. C.F.A., Shorncliffe; C.Q.M.S. G. F. Skelton, 23rd Res. Batt.; Q.M.S. J. Quinney, 27th Winnipeg Batt., posted to the 32nd Res. Batt.; Q.M.S. C. V. Dacre, 10th Batt. (hon. Lieut.); Corp. E. Legge, Hdqrs. Staff 6th Can. Inf. Brig., posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe; Sergt. S. G. Pepper, C.A.S.C., posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt; Bomb. V. R. Pfrimmer, 25th Baty., C.F.A.; Sergt. H. N. Wootton, C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.; Corp. E. M. Arnaud, P.P.C.L.I., to be Hon. Lieut., and posted to the Can. Record Office, London; Bomb. E. L. O'Leary, Res. Brig., C.F.A., posted to Res. Brig., C.F.A.; Sergt. N. Davison, P.P.C.L.I., posted to C.A.S.C. Training Depôt; Sergt. A. Guest, C.A.S.C., posted to C.A.S.C. Training Depôt; Sergt. M. Vidal, C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, posted to C.A.S.C. Training Depôt; Corp. G. S. Elliott, C.A.S.C., posted to C.A.S.C. Training Depôt; Corp. R. W. Whittome, 1st Divisional Supply Column, posted to C.A.S.C. Training Depôt; Corp. W. C. Owers, C.A.M.C., posted to C.A.S.C., Training Depôt.

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A NEW C.E.F. MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AREA.

To facilitate the administration of the medical work of the C.E.F., a new additional area, to be known as the "London Area," has been authorised under an A.D.M.S., assisted by a D.A.D.M.S. Major J. McCombe, C.A.M.C., has been appointed A.D.M.S. of this new area, which embraces the following Canadian hospitals: (1) The King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, Bushey Park (Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Casgrain, C.A.M.C.); (2) The Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley (Captain A. W. McPherson, C.A.M.C.); (3) Kingwood Convalescent Home, Dulwich (Massey-Harris); (4) Hillingdon House, Uxbridge (Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, C.A.M.C.); (5) The Ontario Government Military Hospital, Orpington (Lieut. Colonel A. E. Ross (C.A.M.C.), C.M.G., M.P.); (6) Woodcote Park Convalescent Hospital, Epsom (Lieut.-Colonel McPherson); (7) Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bear Wood Park Wokingham (Major R. E. Wodehouse, C.A.M.C.); (8) Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital No. 2, Buxton; (9) The Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Cliveden, Taplow (Lieut.-Colonel C. W. F. Gorrell, C.A.M.C.).

CANADIANS AT BRAMSHOTT: THE 47th BATTALION.

OFFICERS.

Front Row (left to right)

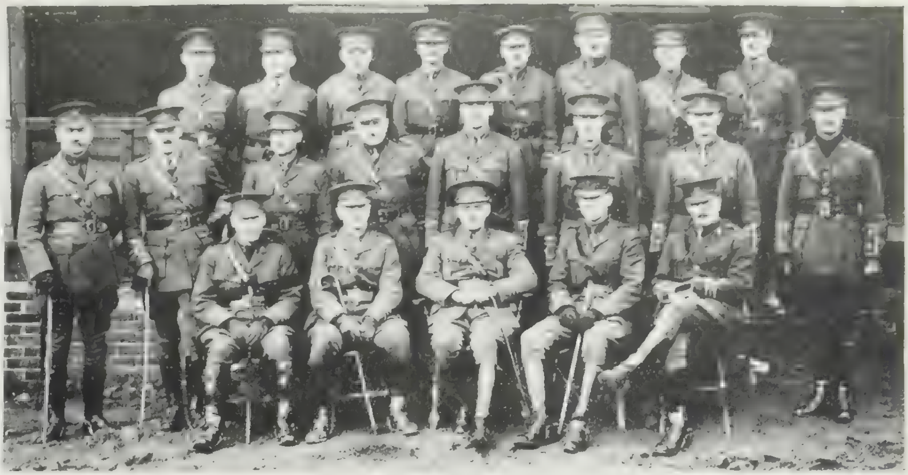
Major F. A. Robertson
Major A. L. Coote
Lieut.-Col. W. N. Winsby (Officer Commanding)
Lieut. C. Carmichael (Adj.)
Major B. A. Rhodes

Middle Row.

Capt. W. H. Lettice (Quartermaster)
Capt. R. G. Montieth
Lieut. G. Sage
Lieut. A. S. Mills.
Lieut. R. Carmichael.
Lieut. S. G. McSpadden
Lieut. D. S. Montgomery
Lieut. W. D'O. Rochfort

Back Row

Lieut. E. R. Purvis.
Lieut. D. B. Martyn
Lieut. R. S. Ross
Lieut. G. T. L. Sharp
Lieut. P. E. Doncaster.
Lieut. J. A. McDonald.
Lieut. J. F. Verner.
Capt. H. B. Logie (M.O.).



THE OFFICERS OF THE 47TH BATTALION.

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SERGEANTS.

Front Row:

Sgt. C. Dawson.
Sgt. J. Wheatley
Sgt. T. P. Fisher
Sgt. P. Bruckshaw.
Sgt. D. A. A. C. D. O'Flynn.
Sgt. J. Baxter

Second Row:

Armourer-Sgt. J. Humphreys.
C.S.M.I. T. S. Church
B.Q.M. Sgt. W. J. Sloan
Lieut. C. Carmichael (Adj.).
Lieut.-Col. W. N. Winsby (O.C.).
Warrant Officer G. Mitten. (Battalion Serg.-Major).
Bandmaster S. Rogers.
Sgt. Drummer F. Boyd
Staff Sgt. M. H. Laurence
Sgt. J. Calder.

Third Row:

C. Q. M. S. J. E. Paton.
C. Q. M. S. E. M. Selkirk
C. Q. M. S. A. M. Shaw.
C. Q. M. S. R. Wilson.
C. S.-M. J. Spence.
C. S. M. F. R. Wells.
C. S. M. E. E. Stanway.
C. S.-M. J. M. Brown

Fourth Row:

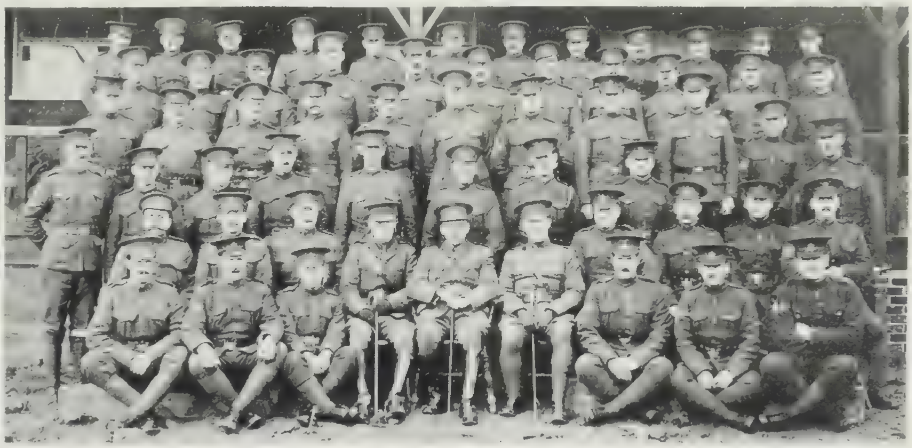
Sgt. Tailor J. A. Calder.
Sgt. A. G. Adams.
Sgt. R. Aitken
Sgt. J. E. Cooke.
Sgt. H. A. Copley.
Sgt. H. C. Cunningham
Sgt. E. L. Laundy
Staff Sgt. E. Burgess.
Sgt. A. G. Yardley
Sgt. W. G. Cooper
Sgt. J. De Graves.

Fifth Row

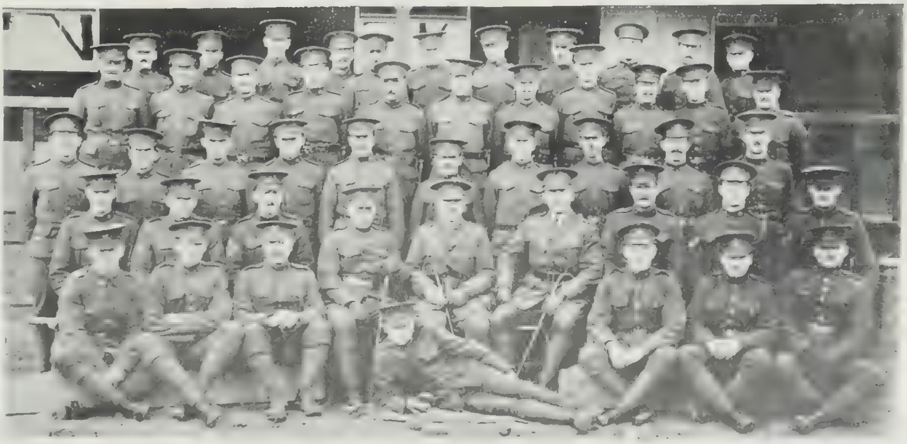
Sgt. R. W. Johnson.
Sgt. A. B. Noble.
Sgt. F. H. Wiggins
Sgt. H. E. Richards.
Sgt. C. Lee
Sgt. F. H. Heybourne
Sgt. R. T. Hall
Sgt. B. E. Tucker
Sgt. R. W. Lindsay
Sgt. T. W. D. Crispin
Sgt. J. Hines

Sixth Row

Sgt. C. Oddy
Sgt. J. Carswell
Sgt. H. Downton
Sgt. H. M. Pashley
Sgt. A. C. Saunders
Sgt. G. Reid
Sgt. G. Washington
Sgt. F. C. Miller
Sgt. J. Roberts.
Sgt. W. V. Freeman.
Sgt. W. R. Simpson.
Sgt. R. H. Duce.



THE SERGEANTS OF THE 47TH BATTALION.



NO. 5 PLATOON, B COY.; MAJOR COOTE, O.C., B COY.; LIEUT. MARTYN, O.C. PLATOON

Photos: Harry Richards, Montreal and Liphook.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Thursday, February 24.

28 Killed and Died; 80 Wounded.

Killed.

1st Mtd. Rifles. McCauley, 106422, N. H.

2nd Mtd. Rifles.—White, 108623, W. P.

4th Mtd. Rifles.—Balmer, 109209, J. F.; Craig, 109283, R. J.; Fulford, 109346, W. I.; Sears, 109591, R.; Tracey, 109648, L.-Cpl. B.

5th Mtd. Rifles.—Conn, 7746, L. L.; Eustace, 110150, L.-Cpl. T.; Morehouse, 110383, S. P.

19th Batt.—Williams, 56088, J. W.

20th Batt. Sanders, 57937, G.

24th Batt.—Smart, 65897, H. W.

25th Batt.—Shaw, 412533, C. D.

26th Batt.—Emery, 69265, A.; Poirier, 69749, P.; Woodworth, 70242, H.

27th Batt.—Blowers, 71573, J. T.; Duffey, 446819, T.

28th Batt.—Armystrong, 73744, Sgt. T.; Conlin, 74095, Cpl. S.; Crowe, 73767, J. M.

Died of Wounds.

4th Mtd. Rifles.—Hodge, 106021, R. S.; Hodge, 109400, L.-Cpl. H. B.

5th Mtd. Rifles.—Grant, 110203, A. R.

18th Batt.—Henson, 54139, J.

24th Batt.—Cook, 65206, Cpl. A.

Died.

5th Mtd. Rifles.—Lewis, 112245, W. H.

Wounded.

R. Can. Dragoons.—Twine, 941, H. A.

2nd Mtd. Rifles.—Caton, 7741, E.; Gibson, 108240, E; Hawkins, 108282, H. G.; Holder, 108289, R.; Matterson, 107414, G. S.; Sedgwick, 115042, J.

4th Mtd. Rifles. Clayton, 111096, J. S.; Elsworth, 109329, W. C.; Hockley, 109399, R.; Lee, 109448, E.; Ramsey, 109559, L.; Ross, 109576, T.; Sherry, 109599, J. R.; Sinclair, 109603, W. D.; Turner, 109652, Cpl. F.; Wood, 109691, J. M.

5th Mtd. Rifles. Baxter, 110030, T. H.; Bradley, 110050, W.; Pretto, 110462, R.; Wood, 110593, J. T.

1st Brig. Fld. Arty.—Harris, 40422, L. G.

6th Batt.—Currie, 111123, G.; Garrison, 111185, L. H.; Gordon, 111199, J.; Moore, 111331, C. G.; Morrison, 111335, Sgt. G. M.

18th Batt.—Atherton, 406465, P.; Begley, 406251, J.

19th Batt.—Carroll, 55177, L. J.; MacKenzie, 55661, N. A.; Rogers, 55120, J.

20th Batt.—Rogers, 67115, Sgt. H.; Sinfield, 57287, W. G.; Wakerman, 58281, F.

21st Batt.-Bishop, 59069, A.; Cummings, 59220, S.; Jamieson, 402776, C.; Jeffrey, 412046, W.; Johnson, 59513, Cpl. A.; Johnson, 59519, S.; Smyth, 59899, J.; Teale, 59961, A.

22nd Batt.—Finel, 61074, E.; Frigon, 61463, T.; Lagace, 448138, P.

24th Batt.—Bradley, 65106, G. L.; Brereton, 65112, Cpl. J. L.; Bryant, 66216, J.; Elliott, 404330, A.; Lane, 65541, L.-Sgt. E. T.; Piche, 416993, A.

25th Batt.—Brooks, 67762, A. E.; Clark, 406283, G. A.; McNeil, 68072, A.; Moulton, 67643, S.; Newell, 68224, H.; Sharp, 67897, G.; Smith, 67142, Sgt. C. A.

26th Batt.—Bell, 412189, T.; Hume, 69435, D.; McLay, 69654, G. R.; Roberts, 69845, J.

27th Batt.—Atkinson, 426128, J.; Brethour, 431053, R. C.; Doughty, 461041, H.; Gray, 71387, R.; Riddle, 72020, G.; Scott, 72104, G. R.; Spracklin, 72065, P.

28th Batt. Picknell, 73690, L.-Cpl. A. E.; Prescott, 446118, Sgt. L.; Sothern, 73699, H.

29th Batt. Mills, 75690, D. L.; Palmer, 76232, Sgt. S.; Patchell, 75178, W. D.; Urquhart, 76121, C. W.

31st Batt. Campbell, 79385, F.; Irvine, 80257, J. A.; Kelter, 79008, J.

Missing.

18th Batt.—Broadwell, 53892, E.; Reeves, 53847, A.

List of Wednesday, March 1.

29 Killed and Died; 81 Wounded.

Killed.

1st Div. Cavalry.—Bishop, 15061 G. A.

1st Batt. (Western Ontario).—Foster, 108227 Lce.-Cpl. G. K.; Mercer, 108579 G. A.; Murphy, 108359 Sergt. W. F.; Pike, 108465 C.

2nd Batt. (Eastern Ontario).—Rivet, 108488 J.

4th Batt. (Central Ontario).—Bull, 111061 Lce.-Sergt. J. A.

5th Batt. (Western Canada).—Crowther, 440960 G. N.; Kittredge, 110501 J. O. Y.

8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).—Arseneau, 81027 J. E.; Braybrook, A22427 A.; Fulcher, 81287 Sergt. J. A.; Iremonger, 81435 H. R.

10th Batt. (Western Canada).—Adamson, 430290 J.; Aplin, 81021 Lce.-Cpl. F. G.; Bryant, A34101 H. S. E.; Huband, 441281 E. L.

22nd Batt. Auger, 448009 H.; Houle, 61030 H.; Laurin, 61497 G.; Levin, 61517 Sergt. M.

24th Batt. Collyer, 412097 F.; Dolphin, 65270, Sergt. J.; McGregor, 65691 S.; McLeod, 65706 A.

26th Batt. McCain, 69655 N.

Died of Wounds.

2nd Batt. Bartlett, 108084 J.

7th Batt. (British Columbia). Cook, 428274 H. P.

20th Batt. Gillam, 57112 Se[illegible] H.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Wounded.

1st Batt.—Cole, 108159 H. G. S.; Plummer, 108448 Sergt. J. W.

2nd Batt. Blakey, 107110 H. A.; Brown, 107095 A. S.; Campbell, 116056 A.; Neill, 107459 D. E.; Warren, 107620 Sergt. W. C.

4th Batt.—Winders, 112162 T. C.

5th Batt. Blythe, A40443 D.; Hogan, A40130 T.; Jennings, 7792 J.; Snowden, A24214 G. W.; Wythe, A24091 A. H. U.; Younie, 13303 J.

7th Batt. Anderson, 429013 R. G.; Grant, 442076 J. M.; Hardy, 77986 R.; MacLean, 428688 A.

8th Batt. Allen, 22025 J. J.; Black, 822 Cpl. J. C.; Johnson, A38581 F. E.; Lindsay, 422576 Cpl. A. J.; McIntyre, 81640 J. V.; Sinclair, A22330 H. E.

10th Batt.—Ardill, A34596 R.; Armstrong, A344227 R. J.; Bearman, 426235 F. C.; Booth, A34937 F.; Earl, 20249 W.; Gray, 426151 C. J. C.; Grey, A34485 E.; Lafferty, 426458 J.; Mackinnon, 430213 P. N.; Madge, 19886 W. T.; Milne, 81597 Sergt. E. R.; Patterson, 434012 A.; Peterson, 22624 S.; Rimmer, 20811 Cpl. L.; Ryder, 22538 Segt. F. H.; Temsett, 81892 Co. S.-M G. T. E.; Uren, 426432 S. J.

18th Batt. Dally, 54016 W. J.; Lee, 53934 J.

19th Batt. Winter, 407010 E.

20th Batt. Collins, 57147 F.

21st Batt.—Main, 90070 G. A.; Vanhatten, 60017 H. A.

22nd Batt.—Antoine, 61636 E.; Bradeau, 62288 J.; Bussiere, 62166 J.; Ethier, 448087 E.; Gallant, 448099 J. P.; Germain, 448103 O.; Hotte, 62037 Z.; Langevin, 62278 A.; Lelievre, 61168 R.; Lippe, 61265 A.; Martin, 448165 G.

24th Batt.—Derry, 65253 T. G.; Fraser, 65342 G.; Neely, 65722 N.

25th Batt.—Bills, 68235 E.; Campbell, 67382 C.; Forbes, 67158 A.; Kelly, 406337 P.; Timmins, 67692 T.; Verrett, 408229 P.

26th Batt. Anning, 69017 W.; Bears, 69041 D. H.; Bochman, 70152 R.; Bradley, 408027 W. J.; Fowlie, 69501 H.; Harding, 453044 G.; McNaughton, 69704 A.; Plummer, 171187 A. N.; Skinner, 69885 H.; Vantassel, 70009 W.

27th Batt.—Kenlay, 71700 A. B.; Vermette, 461028 P.

Can. Army Service Corps.—Ganley, 699 R. E.

Can. Army Dental Corps.—Snape, 25 Sergt. N. W.

Missing.

7th Batt.—Gordon, 17303 S.

* *

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Colonel Willoughby G. Gwatkin, C.B., to be temporary Major-General whilst employed as Chief of the General Staff in Canada.

Personal Staff.—A.D.C., Capt. W. W. Foster, 2nd C.M.R.

General Staff Officers—*1st Grade:* Lt.-Col. R. J. F. Hayter, D.S.O. (Maj. Cheshire Regt.); *2nd Grade:* Lt.-Col. H. J. Lamb, Capt. R. R. Napier; *3rd Grade:* Lt. W. B. Wedd, Capt. P. O. F. Villiers (vice Lt.-Col. H. J. Lamb), Capt. T. S. Morrisey.

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—A.A. and Q.M.G.—Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col. J. H. MacBrien, D.S.O.), R. Can. Dragoons. D.A.A.G.—Capt. A. G. Cameron. D.A. Q.M.G.—Capt. H. E. Boak, R. Can. H.A.

Attached to Hdqrs. Units.—*Staff Capts.*, Capt. H. M. Urquhart, 10th Batt.; Capt. H. E. Knobel, 8th Batt. (vice Capt. R. R. Napier), Capt. F. L. Armstrong. *Assist. Prov. Marshal*, Maj. F. L. Cartwright, D.S.O., L. Strathcona's Horse.

L. Strathcona's H.—S. H. Williams to be temp. lieut.

Fort Garry H.—Temp. capts. to be temp. majs.: R. C. Lewis, G. A. Watson. Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: A. C. Landale, E. L. Middlemast, J. B. Stratford. B. C. Lewis to be temp. lieut.

Can. Art.—To be temp. lieuts.: W. J. Finney, W. A. R. Badger, I. Cunningham, W. J. Jackson, K. R. Green.

17th (Res.) Batt.—R. C. E. Southern to be temp. lieut.

30th (Res.) Batt.—W. H. Bunting to be temp. lieut.

36th (Res.) Batt.—D. O. M. Bates to be temp. lieut.

Can. A.M.C.—Maj. D. S. MacKay, from 27th Batt., and T. H. MacDonald to be temp. majs. R. H. Thomas, M.D., to be temp. capt. A. W. Holmes to be temp. hon. lieut

Can. A.S.C. The initials of Capt. McGillivray (to be temp. maj.) should have been given as P. C.

R. H. MacFarlane to be temp. hon. lieut.

Imperial Forces.

To be Sec. Lieuts.—V. S. Beevor, cadet Can. O.T.C. (Essex); Pte. B. T. Whiter (London R., T.F.); Pte. W. Michelson (Durham L.I.); Pte. E. V. H. Toovey (Highland L.I.); Cpl. E. H. Luno, C.M.R. (Gordon Highs.); Pte. C. E. Willows (London R., T.F.); Pte. D. P. Pyke (London R., T.F.).

* *

CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

During the week before last the Canadian War Contingent Association, in addition to the usual large supply of extra comforts sent by them, despatched to the Canadian troops 49 sacks of papers, 248 parcels of current magazines, while the usual supply of writing paper and envelopes was sent to each of the two Divisions at the front.

Capt. Fingland, of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., attached to the 3rd Brigade, writes as follows in regard to the portable cinema machines supplied to the Divisions at the front by the Association:—"The Pathescope has been going almost every night at different billets (farms). Both men and officers enjoy it. I think it was a splendid investment for the Canadian War Contingent Association. It is just the thing for this sort of life."

* *

The Rev. James Walter Cockerill, vicar of Kettlewell, near Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, has been notified of the death from wounds of his son, Sergeant J. Cockerill, of the Canadian Army Corps. Sergeant Cockerill three years ago took up an appointment in surveying work under the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Canadian Royal Dragoons, and came to this country with the first contingent. About six months ago he became a daughtsman at General Headquarters on the Western front.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE WAR

Interview with Sir Richard McBride.

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE, ex-Premier of British Columbia, who suffered from a severe cold for some time after his arrival in London to take up the duties of Agent-General for the Pacific Province, is now regularly in attendance at the handsome new offices, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, W.

Speaking of the completion of these, Sir Richard McBride said to a representative of *Canada*: "The disorganisation in shipping affects us all more or less, and we are still awaiting the arrival of several cases before I can say that our new headquarters are equipped as thoroughly with samples of the products of British Columbia as I intend them to be."

Continuing, Sir Richard said: "Our Province is in reality feeling very keenly the scarcity of shipping tonnage. Of course, it was to be expected that the war would make very heavy demands, but there are commodities required by the Allies for the prosecution of the war which could not well be supplied elsewhere, such as dimension timber and timber for packing cases, etc. It has been rather trying on our great wood industries, in which British capital is invested, to see supplies going in large quantities from adjoining United States which we could have sent of equal quality and quantity. Thanks to the Imperial Government, especially to the Admiralty, some orders were obtained last summer, but for which many of our coast mills would have been idle. I have no wish to make any complaint, but surely it is for the interest of the Old Country and her Overseas possessions to get together so that their resources can be used to make up for deficiencies without injury to our Allies or to Britain's home industries.

MOUNT ROBSON (13,067 FEET), B.C., SHOWING BERG LAKE AND TUMBLING GLACIER.
Photo: Canadian Northern Railway.

"In regard to utilising our timber, which is so specially suitable for railway construction, and much other war work which is going on, we have in England Mr. J. G. Woods, of Vancouver, an expert in this trade of our Province, who is here at the instigation of our Government, and is competent to handle all details in regard to the supply of what is wanted."

Questioned as to the present mining situation in the Province, Sir Richard replied: "I can say without hesitation that its future never promised so well: the output is steady, and is expanding all the time.

"I was glad to learn a day or two ago," he continued, "that British Columbia's frozen salmon and halibut is finding its way into the market here through the hands of responsible persons. These are excellent foodstuffs which our Province can supply in inexhaustible quantities. Here again shortage of tonnage and high freight is the immediate hindrance which has to be reckoned with."

Speaking of the fruit, for the quality of which British Columbia is now so well known, Sir Richard said the last season was a most successful one: prices were good and sales steady.

Commenting upon the situation created by the war, Sir Richard said: "I think both Governments and peoples have been learning some lessons, and will profit by the experience of the weeks and days that are passing in the days and weeks to come. As to the future of my own native Province, I have the greatest confidence. With the completion of the Kettle Valley line we have practically four transcontinental railways to serve us besides an increasing number of splendid new highways and roads. With these additional facilities for transportation we shall be able to take care of an immense immigration after the war, and can offer solid inducements to the industrious man who makes up his mind to settle where he can own an attractive home. So long as I am in England," added Sir Richard, "my chief efforts will be directed to make the advantages of our Province more widely known, for it is more and more population of the right sort that we want."

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NEW C.E.F. JOURNALS.

One of the best battalion papers we have seen is the *Weekly Chronicle* of the 47th Battalion, of New Westminster, B.C., now at Bramshott. Edited by Pte. Ernest A. Paige, it was first issued at Vernon last July, and is now published weekly.

We have received the first numbers of several new trench journals. *Now and Then*, the official organ of No. 3 Canadian Field Ambulance, is edited by Staff-Sergt. Milborne, and is published "now and then," as circumstances permit. An original feature is the carrying of the spirit of fun into its advertisements. The *R.M.R. Growler*, the organ of the 14th Battalion, is a pleasant mixture of amusement and instruction in stories and news. Its staff is announced as:—Managing Editor, Lieut. Graham L. Dobbin; Official Proof Reader, Capt. J. C. K. Carson; French Editor, Lieut. R. Marion; Official Recorder, Private Lionel M. White.

Another breezy journal that comes from the front is *The Brazier*, the organ of the 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion. The manager is Pte. Percy F. Godenrath, and the "Mechanical Staff" Drummer A. R. McCreadie and Piper Geo. Inglis It tells one story of a charming, auburn-haired nurse who bent over the bed of one badly wounded man, and asked him if he would like anything to read. The soldier fixed a humorous eye on her and said: "Miss, can you get me a nice novel? I would like one about a golden-haired girl and a wounded soldier, with a happy ending." After this the pretty nurse looks down contemptuously on civilian compliments

**

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Those at the front probably know of the good work being done by the Graves Registration Commission in recording the location of the graves of our fallen comrades (says the *Listening Post*, the journal of the 7th Battalion). The chaplain must report to them every burial he conducts, with the location of the grave. But now the Commission are prepared to do more. They will furnish to the wife, mother, or other near relative of a deceased man, a photograph of his grave. The relatives must make application to the chaplain of the unit to which the deceased was attached, giving his name, rank, number, etc., and the date of his death. The writer had occasion recently to apply for one of these photograph on behalf of the father of a man in the 7th who died at a clearing station in November. He found that the photograph had been taken, was on record, and could be sent immediately.

**

A Reuter's telegram from Montreal, received late on Wednesday, says: "The Grand Trunk Railway Station here has been burnt down."

An Overseas battalion is being organised in Canada to handle lumber and building supplies.

The appeal of Lieut. Georges Codère, 41st Batt., against the sentence of death for the murder of Sergt. Ozanne, 9th C.M.R., was disallowed by the Court of Criminal Appeal on Monday. Codère's parents, who had come from Canada, were allowed to see him. In the hope of obtaining a commutation of the sentence, a petition has been prepared, and may be signed at the Quebec Government Office.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

HONOURS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the Hon. P. T. McGrath.

St. John's, N.F

There is much elation in Newfoundland over the fact that some of her men have won honours from the King for gallant conduct in the present war. On Christmas Day the pleasing intelligence was received by his Excellency Sir W. E. Davidson that Lieut. James John Donnelly had been awarded the Military Cross, and Sergt. Walter Green and Pte. Lemuel Hynes the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry in an action on Gallipoli Peninsula on the night of November 4 and 5.

The story of the incident, reconstructed from letters received from officers and men of the regiment, is that the previous day the Brigadier decided that a certain knoll had to be taken as the Turks occupied it nightly, and he left the work to the Newfoundlanders. Their commanding officer, Major Drew, a British "regular," chose Lieut. Donnelly for the work, and he was sent out just after nightfall with a patrol of eight men to occupy the position and hold it, if possible. He contrived to reach the knoll before the Turks and he met their advance party with a vigorous fire which stampeded them back for cover, but they returned later strongly reinforced, and he had to defend himself against repeated attacks during the night. In the course of these his little party was reduced to one-half, but he gallantly held on, even though at the last his ammunition ran short; but by making a specially vigorous effort he deceived the Turks as to the strength of the position and they abandoned further efforts. In the morning he was reinforced, and during the day the position was consolidated into the British lines. One man was fatally wounded, two others seriously, and all of the little band bore back with them marks on their person as a memento of the occasion.

LIEUT. J. J. DONNELLY,
1st Battalion, Newfoundland Regiment.

The official announcement of the exploit which won the Military Cross for Lieut. Donnelly is as follows:—

> For conspicuous gallantry and determination on the night of the 4th-5th November, 1915, on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He occupied, with eight men, a knoll, to which our firing line was extended the next day. By his coolness and skill in handling this small party, which was reduced to five by casualties, he repelled several determined Turkish bomb and rifle attacks on his front and flanks, and held his own during the night.

Brigadier-General's Tribute.

The following Brigade Order by Brig.-General D. E. Cayley, C.M.G., pays tribute to the work of the Newfoundland Battalion at the Dardanelles:–

> The G.O.C. wishes to place on record his appreciation of the excellent work done by the Newfoundland Regiment during the last few days. By their conduct in this, their first important work, they have brought distinction to the Brigade, and have proved themselves to be possessed of self reliance, bravery, and tenacity, the first qualities of a good soldier. C Company has gained honour for its Regiment and for Newfoundland. At the same time, it is a certainty that other companies will do equally well when they get their chance. The whole Battalion has been called upon for special exertions during the past week, and it has responded finely. Thanks to Newfoundland, an appreciable advance has been made against the enemy

Lieut. James John Donnelly is the second son of the late William Donnelly, a native of Waterford, Ireland. He was born at St. John's on October 23, 1882, and educated by the Irish Christian Brothers at St. Patrick's Hall in this city, and subsequently at St. Bonaventure's College, the principal educational institution of the Roman Catholic Church in Newfoundland. After completing his education he entered the employ of the Knowling firm operating departmental stores in St John's, and remained there until he enlisted shortly after the war broke out. He had been for seventeen years a member of the [illegible] the Roman [illegible] Church in St. [illegible] the boys' brigades in England, and rose from the rank of a private therein to be the captain in command of one of its companies. When he enlisted for active service he was given rank as a lieutenant and crossed from St. John's to Liverpool as second in command of the second contingent enlisted in the Colony. After his exploit at Gallipoli Peninsula he was sent to Malta to recuperate, having been temporarily deafened by the bombs thrown at him by the Turks, but left Malta on December 28 to rejoin his regiment.

SECOND NEWFOUNDLAND BATTALION FORMED.

The reserve troops of the Newfoundland Contingent now undergoing training at Ayr are to be designated the 2nd Battalion of the regiment.

Sir William Bowring and his cousin, Sir Edgar Bowring, have each provided a convalescent home for Newfoundlanders in the suburbs of London.

The Queen has presented gifts of tobacco, books, and games to the Newfoundland wounded soldiers at Brooklands Hospital, Weybridge.

Major A. L. Hadow, Norfolk Regt., is gazetted temp. Lieut.-Col. whilst commanding the 1st Newfoundland Battalion, and Lieut. H. S. Windeler temp. capt. whilst serving as Brig. Mach. Gun Officer.

Recently reported casualties are: *Killed*, Norris, 1354 R.; *Died of Wounds*, Holden, 555 P.; *Wounded*, Whitten, 1117 E.

**

MEETING CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The Committee of the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club, 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, and 5, Connaught Place, W., have made arrangements to meet and provide conveyance for Canadian soldiers arriving at the London railway stations; also to provide them with money after banking hours.

Mrs. Everard Cotes (formerly Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan, of Brantford), has offered a play written by her (which has been successfully produced in India and elsewhere) to the committee, the proceeds of the production of which in London will be devoted to the purpose of transporting soldiers to and from the railway stations.

**

Tom Longboat, the famous Indian athlete, has joined the colours.

Capt. Peter Bell-Irving, 29th Battalion, has transferred to the Flying Corps.

Capt. T. A. H. Taylor, 29th Battalion, has been appointed Brigade Machine Gun Officer.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week a motion, introduced by the Opposition, demanding a renewal of the duty on American wheat products was defeated after a long debate.

The Recruiting Officer in South Wales has made an arrangement with the Canadian Government Emigration Department to take over for the period of the war almost the entire remaining accommodation in its offices at Cardiff.

Several officers of the 29th (B.C.) Battalion have received staff appointments. Capt. Sir Chas. Piers is now on the Staff of the Canadian Army Corps, and Capt. J. M. Rolston and Lieut. Athol Stuart have been appointed on the Canadian Corps Engineering Staff.

The Court of Appeal last week dismissed the appeal by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, author of "The Life and Times of Lord Strathcona," for a new trial of his action against the *Daily News*, Ltd., for libel in an article which criticised his book. Mr. Preston appeared in person, and was complimented by the Lord Chief Justice on his conduct of his case.

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PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Nelles, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and Lieut.-Col. Edward Hilliam, 25th Batt., C.E.F., were decorated with the insignia of C.M.G. and D.S.O. respectively by the King at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, February 23.

* *

Lieut. Harry Northover, Canadian Ordnance Corps, received the Military Cross from his Majesty last Saturday.

* *

Major G. W. Andrews, of Winnipeg, 8th Canadian Battalion (whose son, Lieut. Andrews, is a prisoner of war in Germany), received the D.S.O. on Wednesday.

* *

Lord Errington, who is going out to India as principal A.D.C. to the new Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, married Lady Ruby Elliott, a daughter of the late Lord Minto, a Governor-General of Canada and a Viceroy of India.

* *

The Hon Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P., was present at the War Savings meeting at the Guildhall on Wednesday afternoon.

* *

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals, has been taken ill as a result of exposure during his recent visit to the front.

* *

Surgeon-General Carleton Jones was one of the speakers at the luncheon given by the Mayor of Bath, Alderman H. T. Hatt, to Viscount French and visiting officers upon the occasion of the opening of the reconstructed Royal Baths in that city on February 22.

* *

Accompanied by Colonel Hodgetts, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, Surgeon-General Carleton Jones left for France on a tour of inspection on Wednesday.

* *

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Shaughnessy, whose husband went to France last week with the 60th Battalion, is staying at the Carlton Hotel.

* *

Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, General Manager of the Bank of British North America, has arrived in London from Montreal on a short visit.

* *

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., was one of the speakers at the Constitutional Club on Monday on the subject of "How Can the Back Help the Front?"

* *

At the public meeting on Monday night to protest against the duplication of income tax within the Empire, Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, seconded the motion asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive a deputation.

* *

Mr. Wm. Power, M.P. for Quebec City, and Mrs. Power have been staying at the Hotel Cecil, and will spend the winter in England to be near their sons, Lieut. Chas. Power and Lieut. Frank Power, who are on active service. Miss Power was married at Ripon last Saturday to Second Lieut. N. M. Barclay, 3/6 Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Major-General François Louis Lessard, C.B., Inspector-General of the Militia Forces of Canada, is now on a semi-official visit to England. He is announced to take the chair at the annual meeting of the Seamen's Hospital Society on Tuesday, 14th inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. L. LESSARD, C.B.
Photo.: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

Born at Quebec on December 9, 1860, General Lessard was educated at St. Thomas's College and Quebec Commercial Academy, and spent some years in commercial life. He has had a long connection with the Canadian Militia, entering it as a private in the Queen's Own Hussars, Quebec, in 1878, and having at various times been connected with the Quebec Garrison Artillery, 65th Regt., Quebec and Royal Canadian Dragoons. He served in the North West Rebellion (medal), and commanded the Dragoons in the South African War, 1899-1900, and was also attached to the staff of the Officer Commanding the Cavalry Division, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the brevet of colonel, C.B., and Queen's Medal with five clasps. General Lessard, who was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor-General in 1905, had been successively Inspector of Cavalry, Commandant of the Royal School of Cavalry, Adjutant-General, G.O.C. 2nd Divisional Area, and Inspector-General for Eastern Canada before receiving his present appointment.

MISS MARGARET CRAIG,
Of Dawson City, Y. T., who has been singing at London benefit concerts.

* *

Lieut.-Col. Frank Creighton, commanding the 1st Western Ontario Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. J. E. Leckie, commanding the 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion, have been in England on leave from the front.

* *

Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., of Ottawa, who has been Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs for many years, has four sons on active service. The eldest, Major E. W. Pope, R.C.R., was wounded at St. Julien, and is expected shortly to rejoin Major-General Turner's staff; Lieut. Maurice Pope resigned a good position with the C.P.R. to go to the front; the third son is Lieut. Harold Pope, formerly of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; while Lieut. Alfred Pope, the fourth son, is now in the Royal Canadian Regiment.

* *

Among the recent arrivals from Canada have been Mr. H. P. Allison and Mrs. H. Gerald Bate, per *Adriatic*; Mrs. Arthur Guise, Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., C.M.G., and Mrs. Newcombe, and Miss I. Shackleton, per s.s. *New York*; Mrs. R. Bell Irving and Miss Constance Bell Irving, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. G. Crerar, Mr. G. F. Harrower, and Mr. G. D. Kirkpatrick, per R.M.S. *Baltic*.

* *

Among the departures to Canada have been Mr. W. M. Dobell, Mr. John Hampson, and Mr. L. Scheff, per s.s. *New York*; Mr. H. Bell Irving, Mr. C. O. G. Leveson-Gower, and Mr. W. A. Mattinson, per R.M.S. *Lapland*; Mrs. and Miss De Salaberry, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kenmuir, per R.M.S. *Metagama*.

* *

Miss Marjorie Starr, who has been nursing at the Abbé Royaumont Scottish Women's Hospital for six months, has returned to her home, Ranfurly Lodge, Bridge-of-Weir, for a rest. Her brother, Lieut. Starr, C.A.S.C., has completed his training at Quebec.

* *

Mrs. David Fraser, who is in charge of the Parcels Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has two sons serving with the Army. One is in the B.E.F., and the other, who was recently wounded in action with the 24th Battalion, C.E.F., is now in the 3rd Canadian General Hospital (McGill) recovering from wounds.

* *

Second-Lieut. Robin Watt, Yorkshire Regiment, son of the late Mr. Alfred Tennyson Watt, of Victoria, B.C., Medical Superintendant of Quarantines, and of Mrs. Watt ("Madge Robinson"), who is at present in England, is now taking a special course in bombing at Otley. He was educated at University School, Victoria, Brighton College, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from which he passed out at Christmas.

The C.A.M.C. Staff of the Military Hospital, Shorncliffe :

The Military Hospita
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is the regular hospi

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. J. BLANCHARD (OFFICER COMMANDING THE HOSPITAL), WARRANT OFFICERS, SERGEANTS AND CORPORALS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BLANCHAR
AT

Photos]

THE OFFICER COMMANDING AND OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS TRAINING DEPOT.

Sitting, left to right : Capt. M. R. Cahill, Capt. W. H. Munroe, Capt. D. Shephard, Capt. R. Matthews, Capt. E. A. Hudson (Adjutant, now transferred to the D. of R. and O.), Lieut.-Colonel J. Atkinson (Officer Commanding), Major C. M. Ruttan (Chief Instructor), Capt. E. Ross, Capt. W. E. Sinclair (M.O.), Capt. W. A. McAdam, Capt. F. R. Sproul

Second Row : Lieut. A. E. MacHaffie, Lieut. Grear, Lieut. L. Prentice, Lieut. H. Stead, Lieut. D. Bethel, Lieut. H. Nelson, Lieut. W. E. Browne, Lieut. C. H. Graham, Lieut. W. R. B. Humphreys.

Third Row : Capt. H. Taylor, Lieut. C. C. Edridge, Lieut N. J. Breakey, Lieut. J. R. Law, Lieut. R. L. Kerr, Lieut A. H. Mackintosh, Lieut. C. S. S. Watson, Lieut. E Macdonald, Lieut. J. Bissett, Lieut. G. H. Ford.

Back Row : Lieut. H. H. Humphreys, Lieut. H. H. Bonsick Lieut W. A. Allen

Canadian Army Service Corps Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

e, provides 434 beds,
áme - -
Shorncliffe Garrison

TAFF OF MEDICAL OFFICERS
AL

THE MATRON AND NURSING SISTERS AT THE HOSPITAL.

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, CHIEF INSTRUCTOR, WARRANT OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS, CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS TRAINING DEPOT.

Sitting, left to right: C.S.M. Henderson, C.S.M. Curran, C.S.M. Daniels, C.S.M. Balfour, C.S.M. Sharp, Major C. M. Buttan, Lieut.-Colonel J. Atkinson (O.C.), C.S.M. Bradford, C.S.M. Nolan, Wheeler Staff-Sergt. Hendrick, S.Sergt. Eden, C.Q.M.S. Allen.

Second Row: M.O.Sergt. Jones, Sergt. Dunlop, Sergt. Durno, Far. Sergt. Jaycocks, S.Sergt. Leyland, C.Q.M.S. Grant, C.S.M. Hendy, Q.M.S. Griffiths, Far. S.Sergt. Odling, Sergt. Harris, Sergt. Gardner, Sergt. Hart.

Third Row: Sergt. Clifton, Wheeler Sergt. S. W. Smith, Sergt. Hunt, Sergt. Campbell, Sergt. Macfarlane, Sergt. Craddock, Sergt. Mavor, Sergt. Wood, - , Sergt. Anstie, Sergt. Stevenson.

Fourth Row: Sergt. Ferrier, Sergt. Dey, Sergt. G. L. Smith, Sergt. Haines, Sergt. Cook, Sergt. Waddell, Sergt. Griffith, Sergt. Grant, ———, -

Back Row: Sergt. Wilson, Sergt. Lister, Sergt. Davidson, Sergt. Davis, Sergt. McCabe, Sergt. McColm, ———, Sergt. Jones

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Brig.-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., of the 4th Division, announces that the Militia Department has authorised the establishment of an Infantry School of Instruction in every military district for the members of the Canadian Overseas forces of whatever rank or service.

——The steps taken for the improvement of agriculture, under the Agriculture Aid Act, are reviewed at length in a report issued by Dr. C. C. James, C.M.G., Special Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture. In the past four years the Federal Government has made substantial grants to the Provinces, the total aggregating $2,900,000

TORONTO.—The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association has elected the following officers for 1916:—President, Mr. F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. J. Davis, London, and E. K. Purdy, Kingston: Secretary, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

——At the 41st annual convention of the Dominion Grange Mr. J. C. Dixon, of Moosefield, was elected Master, Mr. J. Carswell, of Palmerston, Overseer; Mr. J. J. Morrison, of Arthur, Secretary.

——At the annual meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society the following officers were elected for 1916:—Hon. President, Mr. W. F. King, C.M.G., Ottawa; President, Dr. Albert D Watson, M.D., Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Allan F Miller, Toronto, and Wm. Bruce, J.P., Hamilton; General Secretary, Mr. J. R. Collins, Toronto.

HAMILTON.—The Street Railway receipts for the last quarter of 1915 totalled $158,730, an increase of $23,442 over the corresponding quarter of 1914. There was a decrease during 1915 in the total receipts, the city's share being $1,616 less.

In the 173rd Battalion, to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Bruce, Major James Chisholm will be Paymaster, and Mr. A. R. Bell Assistant Adjutant

WINDSOR.—It is understood that a branch factory of the Chalmers Motor Co., of Detroit, is to be established either here or in Walkerville. Recently the Chalmers Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., capital $1,000,000, received a Dominion Charter.

CHATHAM.—At a special meeting of the City Council a deal was confirmed whereby a shoe factory will take over the plant of the Wolverine Brass Works. The indebtedness of the former owners to the city is assumed by the new owners.

BRAMPTON.—At the Provincial by-election in Peel County, necessitated by the resignation of Mr. J. R. Fallis (Conservative), who offered himself for re-election, the Liberal candidate was returned by 305: at the Ontario General Election, February, 1915, Mr. Fallis had a majority of 627.

FOREST.—Ex-Mayor R. G. Bailey has been elected Mayor in a by-election necessitated by the failure of all the previous nominees to qualify. His opponents were Mr. Wm. Gray and Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, ex-M.P.P.

COLLINGWOOD.—The following have been appointed to the Canadian branch of the Mercantile Marine Service Guild: President, Capt. W. C Jordan; Secretary, Capt. W. Inkster, both of this port.

QUEBEC PROVINCE

QUEBEC. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction presented by the Hon. Jérémie Décarie refers to efforts being made to check the flow of population from the country to city centres. It has been found that the teaching of the elements of industry in primary schools has a good deal to do with encouraging the young people to remain on the farms. One of the most popular courses adopted has been verbal instruction, with practical experiments in small gardens, last year 18,020 pupils taking that course. The number of pupils attending schools of all kinds in the year 1914 1915 was 459,636, which is 25,523 ahead of any other year There are 7 016 schools in 6,601 school municipalities. Roman Catholic children in school numbered 400,728, others 58,908. Male pupils numbered 232,192, girls 227,444.

MONTREAL.—At the fourth annual meeting of the Provincial Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, Mr. W. F. Angus was elected President; Lieut.-Col. W. Molson Macpherson, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, and Mr. G. E. Drummond, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. S. A. Gidlow, Secretary.

Up to January McGill University had contributed 1,294 past and present graduates and undergraduates to the Army, of whom 31 have been killed in action or died; two, Lance-Corporal F. Fisher and Captain F. A. C. Scrimger, have won the V.C., five the D.S.O., three the Military Cross, and one the D.C.M.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, speaking at the first annual meeting of the Canadian Fisheries Association here, announced that the Department of Militia had contracted for enormous quantities of Canadian fish, to be shipped for the use of the troops at the front. Mr. Hazen predicted that a good market would be thus created abroad for the product of Canada's immense coast fisheries.

The Montreal Art Association has elected Mr. H. V. Meredith President, Dr. F. J. Shepherd Vice-President, and Mr. W. R. Miller Treasurer. Mr. F. Howard Wilson and Mr R. B. Van Horne were elected to fill the seats left vacant on the Council by the deaths of Capt. Guy M. Drummond and Sir William Van Horne.

——Mr. Hector Garneau, a well known Canadian writer, has been unanimously elected City Librarian, at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

—Mr. Thomas Williamson has been elected President of the Montreal Corn Exchange

The Chambre de Commerce elected as President Mr. Ludger Gravel; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. E. C. Daoust and Jos. Quintal; Treasurer, Mr. Jos. Filiatrault; Secretary, Mr. Rodolphe Bedard.

SHERBROOKE.—Lieut.-Col. R. de la Bruere Girouard has been deputed by the Minister of Militia to organise the first exclusively French-Canadian regiment in the Eastern Townships for active service. The headquarters will be at Victoriaville, and the regiment will be known as the 178th. Col. Girouard has been some time at the front; he belongs to one of the oldest French-Canadian families. His great-uncle distinguished himself at the battle of Chateauguay in 1813 under de Salaberry.

MAGOG.—Mayor L'Archeveque has been re-elected by a majority of 67 over Mr. J. L. Tetreault.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The value of the smelt industry in the Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island) amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. It is proposed to extend the season, which now legally closes on February 15.

CAMPBELLTON.—The new officers of the Board of Trade are Mr. F. E. Blacknall, President; Mr. John Harquart, Vice-President; and Mr. H. R. Smith, Secretary. The county of Restigouche contributes $833 per month towards the Patriotic Fund, and 15 per cent. of its population have enlisted.

ST. STEPHEN.—Mr. Parker Grimmer has been re-elected Mayor by acclamation.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. At the meeting of the P.E. Island Presbytery a resolution approving of the basis of union was carried by 27 to 4. The vote on union in the Presbyterian congregations throughout the Province was 5,192 for and 1,238 against

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following is a list of Mayors recently elected in cities and towns of this Province:—*Amherst*, Mr. A. W. Moffat; *Bridgetown*, Captain W. R. Longmire; *Canso*, Mr. H. A. Rice; *Dominion*, Mr. Mitchell; *Hantsport*, Mr. W. K. Sterling; *Kentville*, Mr. A. L. Pelton; *Lunenburg*, Mr. William Duff; *Middleton*, Mr. F. E. Bentley (re-elected); *North Sydney*, Mr. F. W. Kelley; *New Waterford*, Mr. R. S. Ripley; *Oxford*, Mr. A. Ross; *Pictou*, Mr. J. W. Smith; *Parrsboro'*, Mr. P. M. Spicer; *Springhill*, Mr. A. W. Wilson; *Wolfville*, Mr. C. S. Fitch; *Windsor*, Mr. W. H. Roach; *Yarmouth*, Mr. Peter Le Blanc.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—In the first division in the Provincial Legislature this session, the motion of Mr. F. J. Dixon (Centre Winnipeg) to refuse the renewal of the charter of the Churchill and Nelson Railway Co. was defeated by 38 to 3.

— The Cabinet has drawn up a superannuation scheme for Provincial civil servants to replace the custom of paying retiring officers a lump sum.

——Increased interest in bee-keeping in this Province is being taken; the honey produced in 1915 was over twice that of 1914. The 1915 crop is stated in the latest report as being 104,655 lbs.

——The returns on Church union, officially given out by Rev. Dr. Baird at a meeting of the Winnipeg Presbytery, show a majority of 4,418 in favour of union among the congregations in the Presbytery of Winnipeg, 5,724 votes in favour and 856 against.

BRANDON.—The Canadian Red Polled Cattle Association, at its annual meeting here, appointed Mr. W. J. McConal, of Beresford, President; Mr. G. H. Greig, Winnipeg, Secretary. An animal of this breed, from a herd shown at the Winnipeg Exhibition in 1914, has just completed a marvellous record, showing a gross earning capacity of $1.000 for a year's milk, producing 20,280 lbs. of milk, containing 891 lbs. of butter fat.

At a citizens' meeting it was decided to organise a Citizens' Recruiting League, and to raise locally a new battalion—the 181st. Col. G. W. Bruce, who is an old soldier, has been given the command, while his senior law partner, Mr. G. R. Coldwell, formerly Minister of Education, will be Paymaster.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The construction of the big tanks for the Imperial Oil Company's new $1,000,000 plant here has commenced.

——The Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, in his annual report for 1914-15 shows that to the 71 towns in the Province has been added only one—Shaunavon—since February 28, 1914. Eleven villages have been incorporated as follows:—Admiral, Pontiex, Silton, Cadillac, Dollard, Ettington, Krydor, Major, Turtleford, Robsart, and Central-Butte. The Province now contains seven cities, 72 towns, 297 villages, 97 rural municipalities; also 3,612 school districts, as compared with 896 such districts in 1910.

A report prepared by the Game Branch of the Department of Agriculture dealing with the fur trade of this Province shows 131 dealers in the fur trade, who, in the fur year, which ended on June 1 last, brought a total of 961,849 pelts. This total is divided as follows: Mink, 9,517; fisher, 275; musquash, 1,936; otter, 453; skunk, 4,723; muskrat, 892,960; beaver, 1,578; silver foxes, 148; cross foxes, 1,745; red foxes, 7,609; white foxes, 6; lynx, 5,138; coyote, 12,705; timber wolves, 34; wolverine, 86; badger, 416; weasels, 20,988; bears, 1,124. For the year previous the total was 716,182, or an increase for last year of 245,667 pelts. The figures give an idea of the extent of the fur trade of Saskatchewan. In money the value for last year would work out at about $596,876, as compared with $330,750.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. The new officers of the Board of Trade for 1916 are:—President, Mr. H. M. E. Evans; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. E. Brown, A. M. Frith, and M. R. Jennings.

——It is indicative of the growing importance of this city that the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co. and the Canada Trust Co., which have their head offices in London, Ont., are opening a Northern Alberta branch in the McLeod block here, in charge of Mr. F. A. Beddard, a well-known resident.

Last year this Province produced nearly 3,500,000 tons of coal, of which about 1,000,000 tons came from mines in this district.

——The mineral output of this Province in 1915 was worth over $15,000,000, according to carefully prepared estimates furnished by mining authorities. This figure has been beaten only once in the history of Alberta, when, in 1913, the actual value of coal and other minerals produced in the Province was $15,054,046. The increase in mineral value over 1914 was nearly 15 per cent., the figures for the previous year being $12,773,669.

——The new Hotel Macdonald, operated by the Grand Trunk system, received 5,057 visitors between July 5, when it opened, and December 31. Of this number, 4,435 registered as from places in Canada, 561 from the U.S., 42 from the U.K.

EDSON.—The Commercial Hotel and the stores of Jeffs and Co. and Goldstein and Co. were burnt recently.

LETHBRIDGE.—The fiscal revenue and the Customs returns here in the last three months of 1915 showed large increases over the earlier months, and evidence of the business revival continues.

Last year the Provincial prison farm here raised agricultural products valued at $21,506, while the expenses were only $6.000. Oats and potatoes were the two largest and most profitable crops.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Mr. F. W. Jones has been appointed Chairman of the district branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, which had collected $62,500 up to December 31.

— A return issued by the Department of Agriculture places the honey production of the Province last year at 200,000 lbs. The Province produces a great wealth of flowers, and as the climate appears to be very suitable for bees, a great honey industry is predicted.

VANCOUVER.—Last year the births here totalled 4,150, compared with 4,143 in 1914; marriages, 1,494, compared with 1,962; and deaths, 1,476, compared with 1,494.

The tourist trade to Alaska developed rapidly last year, and the C.P.R. proposes to increase its steamer sailings during the coming summer between here and the Far North. Good business is being done by the G.T.P. steamers between here and Prince Rupert.

Crime and drunkenness in this city fell off considerably last year; raids on opium dens resulted in 465 arrests, an increase of 174 over 1914.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—At the Provincial Dairy Convention held here, Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Member of Agriculture, stated that since 1913 the home production of butter and milk in the Province had increased by $1,347,000, and the importations decreased by $1,590,000. Last year the production of the Province in butter and milk was valued at $3,432,000.

EDMONDS.—A memorial portrait of the late Captain A. V. C. Macpherson was unveiled recently by Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, M.P., in the Council Chamber, where the late officer had sat as a councillor for Burnaby. Captain Macpherson was shot down while carrying a wounded officer to safety at the Dardanelles. Reeve Fraser presided, and Mrs. Macpherson was present. Accompanying Lieut.-Colonel Taylor were Captain Ramsay, Captain B. G. Walker, Mayor Gray, of New Westminster, and Lieut. Tuck.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.

The Report of the Board of Directors, Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for Year Ending December 31st, 1915.

To the Shareholders of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited:

The Directors' Report.

The directors herewith submit the fifteenth annual report and statement of assets and liabilities, with abstract of profit and loss for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915:—

The net profits for the year after providing for appreciation, etc., bad and doubtful accounts, etc., were	$2,094,169.85
The balance carried forward to credit of profit and loss account, January 1, 1915, was	57,466.41
Which with the net profits for the year makes a total of	$2,151,636.36

And has been dealt with as shown in the statement following:—

To the trustees for the bondholders has been paid on account of sinking fund and used by them in retirement of the 5 per cent. bonds of the company	36,309.53
After making the foregoing transfer and payment of interest on bonds and debentures stock and the payment of one year's accumulated preference dividends to Dec. 31, 1915, there remained at the credit of profit and loss account the sum of	$1,510,609.18

Features of Year's Operations.

During the latter part of the year your directors disposed of $1,000,000 six per cent. debenture stock, and 15,000 shares of the ordinary stock of the company. The cash received for these securities enabled the company to handle the increased business offered, and placed the company in an easy financial position

The curtailment of ore and coal sales caused by the war and consequent diminution in profits from these sources was fully made up by the earnings of the transportation department. The outlook is for further increased earnings from this source during the coming year.

In view of the fact that British and Continental furnaces will for some time be unable at the best to supply even their own iron and steel requirements, the balance of the world's demands must be met by American and Canadian furnaces.

It is, therefore, evident that these Iron and Steel Corporations who own and produce their coal and iron ores, will be in a specially advantageous position for some years to come. Your company, with its vast resources of these materials, occupies an exceedingly strong position.

Eastern Car Company, Limited.

The Eastern Car Company Limited—all the common stock of which is held by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited—had a profitable year. Their statement of 30th November, 1915, shows a profit after writing off depreciation, betterments, etc., of $359,746.14, out of which they paid their bond interest and all accrued dividends on the preferred stock, and carried forward a balance from the year's operation of $222,546.14. Since the end of the Car Company's fiscal year dealt with above, that company have completed the balance of a large foreign order, with a profit of $230,000, and have on their books at the present date further orders for three thousand cars.

Enlistments.

Of the staff and other employees of the company there have volunteered for military service in various units 721 men, while a considerable further number are enrolled in the Permanent Canadian Militia. These figures are equivalent to about 40 per cent. of those in the employ of the company of military age, and it is doubtful if any Corporation in Canada has provided a larger number of recruits in proportion to its staff.

The company has made considerable sacrifice in this loss of officers and men, but the policy of the Board has been that, although the management is being hampered, and the operations of the company greatly handicapped, no restrictions should be placed in the way of enlistments. On the contrary, soon after the outbreak of the war, it was, by a formal resolution of the Board, decided that all employees of the company volunteering for service in the armies of the Empire or the Allies should, on their return from active service, be again given employment by the company, even should it necessitate the retirement of others who had entered the company's service subsequent to that date.

On July 16th last, Mr. Justice Harris, on his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench of Nova Scotia, resigned as a director and president of the company, then completing fourteen years' service as a director, and more than ten years as president of the Corporation. In the opinion of the Board, the position which the company occupies to-day is in a large measure due to his courage, energy, and financial ability.

Colonel Thomas Cantley was appointed to succeed Judge Harris as president of the company. Mr. W. D. Ross was made vice-president, in Colonel Cantley's place, and Mr. T. S. Rogers was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board of Directors.

THOS. CANTLEY,
President and General Manager.

New Glasgow, N.S., Feb. 10, 1916.

GENERAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

ASSETS.

Property and mines		$18,533,723.64
Deferred charges to future operation		389,365.96
Investments in other Companies		144,740.00
CURRENT ASSETS.		
Inventories	$2,358,688.11	
Bills and accounts receivable	2,091,012.92	
Cash	566,189.27	
		5,015,890.30
		$24,083,719.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock—Ordinary	$7,500,000.00	
Preferred	1,000,000.00	
		$8,500,000.00
Mortgage Bonds issued	$6,000,000.00	
Called and cancelled	166,690.69	
		5,833,309.31
Debenture Stock		4,000,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Bills payable	$490,000.00	
Payrolls and accounts not yet due	1,108,938.04	
Bond coupons due January 1, 1916	145,832.73	
Bond coupons not presented	1,607.42	
Interest on Debenture Stock due January 1, 1916	120,000.00	
		1.866,378.19
General Reserve		600,000.00
Special Reserve Accounts		1,773,423.22
Profit and Loss Surplus		1,510,609.18
		$24,083,719.90

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

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1914	Dec 31.	By Balance	$57,455.41
1915	Dec. 31.	By net profits for the year after providing for Depreciation, etc., Bad and Doubtful Accounts, etc.	2,094,169.85
			$2,151,636.26

DR.

1915.	Dec. 30.	Sinking Fund	$36,309.53
		Interest on Bonds	291,655.45
		Interest on Debenture Stock	189,452.10
		Dividend on Preferred Stock (1½ years)	123,600.00
1915.	Dec. 31.	Balance	1,510,609.18
			$2,151,636.26
1915.	Dec. 31.	By balance	$1,510,609.18

ONTARIO AND THE WAR.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Ontario Legislature on Tuesday, his Honour Sir J. S. Hendrie said he was glad to observe that the efforts being made to recruit additional forces in the Province were meeting with satisfactory results, aided by the inspiring example and heroic conduct of their soldiers who had gone to the front, many of whom had given their lives for the great cause. The Speech indicated that additional taxation would be imposed for war purposes and forecasted a referendum on liquor prohibition and the organisation of a system of labour bureaux.

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The Daughters of the Empire Canadian Red Cross Hospital for Officers, No. 1, Hyde Park Place, which will provide for 25 patients at one time, will have on its honorary staff a number of eminent London physicians and surgeons. Captain Malloch, C.A.M.C., of Hamilton, has been appointed O.C. The provision of this hospital is mainly due to the efforts of Mrs. Albert Gooderham, of Toronto, who is President of the Daughters of the Empire.

HONOURED IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

In Kirkwall Town Hall last week Lance-Corporal Alfred Hourston, son of Mr. Robert Hourston, farmer, Quoberstone, Kirkwall, who has six sons serving in the Army, was presented with a gold watch and chain and purse of sovereigns in recognition of the bravery shown by him in bringing into the trenches on October 4 a wounded comrade, who afterwards died of wounds. Hourston, who is a member of the 29th Batt., C.E.F., received the D.C.M. for his gallant act.

**

Lieut.-Col. Robert Mills Simpson, C.A.M.C., was further remanded last week on bail until March 8 on a charge of stealing and receiving £20,000 belonging to the King in the Province of Manitoba.

Sir Robert Borden stated in the House of Commons last week that after the first rush of the war the British Government had promised to give Canada preference for all orders she was able to carry out. That promise, he declared, had been kept, and he asked anyone to name a single case in the last six months in which orders had been given out anywhere else.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

As the domestic commercial situation in Canada has such very direct bearing upon investment matters, no apology is needed for reference to this subject in this column. It is satisfactory to note that the monthly commercial letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for February mentions that the usual falling off in business, following the December season, is this year not very evident. The letter states that " for staple commodities there has been a steady demand which taxed existing domestic stocks, and resulted in very much larger imports. Prices all round have remained firm, and changes are in an upward direction. All classes of labour are fully employed, and wages are being increased."

* * *

Dealing with conditions in various industries, the letter mentions that " the larger steel plants have orders on hand for large shells that will keep them fully employed until February, 1917. Other forms of ammunition at present on order will sustain steel working plants in very general activity until autumn." An increasing domestic demand for the output of the textile companies is reported, but the difficulty of securing raw materials and labour is increasing. It seems that the present high state of activity of the textile plants must continue for some time, as it is stated that while some important war orders are almost completed, the plants concerned will be kept in full time operation by orders for spring delivery. The cold weather in January was responsible for an increased demand being made upon the Western coal mines, whose deliveries were only limited by the available supply of cars, in which connection it is mentioned that considerable rolling stock was diverted from grain to coal carrying.

* * *

In regard to Western coal companies, it is noteworthy, by the way, that the President of the Crows' Nest Pass Coal Co reports that during the past three years the company has paid off all its bills and accounts payable, which in 1912 amounted to a total of $1,081,690. The company has now paid off all its indebtedness, and has a substantial balance in the bank. The President states that as far as can be judged the prospects of the present year are quite as good, if not better, than the past year.

* * *

The declaration of a bonus of 1 per cent. on the Common stock of Penmans, Ltd., is not only satisfactory in itself to shareholders, but, in view of the conservative attitude the company has always maintained towards dividend disbursements, may be taken to indicate that the company's forthcoming annual report will reveal a very marked increase in earnings as compared with previous years. The company has continued to pay its Common stock dividends regularly at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum without authorising any increase even when, as in 1912 and 1913, the earnings applicable to the stock were from two and a-half to three times the amount of the dividend. Rumours as to increases have cropped up from time to time, but on the other hand it has been pretty generally believed that the directors were pursuing a steady policy of building up capital assets behind the Common stock in preference to disbursing profits as fully as they might otherwise have done. Net earnings for 1914 were $260,315, which left, after payment of Preferred dividends, a surplus equal to 9.10 per cent. on the Common. This, although highly satisfactory, was slightly less that the previous year. The declaration of a bonus now seems, therefore, to point to unusual prosperity at present.

* * *

In his annual address to the shareholders of the Standard Trusts Co., the President, Mr. J. T. Gordon, interestingly contrasted the commercial strength of the Prairie Provinces three years ago with that to-day. " Three years ago," he said, " the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were importing their horses, a great deal of their fresh meat, and, I should say, 75 per cent. of the hog product, their poultry, their eggs, their cheese, butter, and everything that was wanted in large centres for the maintenance and support of the masses. What do we find to-day? Instead of these Provinces importing and sending money into a foreign country, where we never got any benefit, as it never came back and circulated, they are exporting every one of the items which I have mentioned, with the exception of cheese and mutton. Within two years we will be exporters of those products." This alone, it may be remarked, provides sound justification for the confidence which is so unanimously expressed by important Western business men.

* * *

The recently published figures of the earnings of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for November, 1915, are noteworthy as showing an increase as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. For many months previously steady comparative decreases had been recorded. Probably this increase is another reflection of the improving conditions in the West, in which case there are grounds for hoping that the improvement may be continued.

A VISITOR IN LONDON.

I.– Around Westminster.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian forces visiting London.

Victoria Street, with its gaunt, pretentious façade, gives no indication of the beauties that are hidden away on either side of it. Many people never find them, for in Victoria Street they are irresistibly attracted eastwards to where the Abbey, shrouded in its mystery, is waiting to be read and understood. Who can blame them, or deny that to know London one must first know the Abbey, or that to know the Abbey is to be liberally educated?

Westminster Abbey has been called "an epitome of English history." The phrase may stand, though, like all such loose epigrams, it says more than it means. Epitome or no, the place has an overwhelming charm and fascination which has been felt by every Briton since the devout Edward " destined " the place " to God." It is the place where our kings are crowned, and we associate the place with a thousand names glorious in the history of our country and our Empire.

No " Guide to London " is without its complete description of the Abbey; and so there is little necessity for me to enlarge upon it here. Rather would I suggest a quiet walk round the precincts of the Abbey, where we might find plenty to interest us besides St. Margaret's, where an Overseas service is now being held every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Westminster Hall.

On any day that you may pass from the Lobby of the House of Commons you may walk through Westminster Hall into Palace Yard. Here, if you care, is an " epitome of English History." The present building, finished by Richard II., took the place of an older one that William Rufus had built, and here that self-same Richard abdicated his crown, as every good reader of Shakespeare knows. Besides being the meeting-place of the early English Parliaments, the Hall has witnessed many grim dramas. Its walls have heard the sentence of death passed on such illustrious prisoners as Charles I., Sir Thomas More, that terrible Protector Somerset, who turned odd material scrapped from other people's churches into Somerset House, the Earl of Essex, hero of a certain ring incident which every schoolboy remembers, the thoroughly conscientious and sombre-minded Guy Fawkes, and a hundred others. After a seven years' trial Warren Hastings was acquitted here of malpractices in India.

It was the scene of the great Coronation banquets which always followed the ceremony in the Abbey. There are some peculiar prints of the banquet—the last one held—at the Coronation of George IV., from which it might appear that very few people got a good meal with the exception of the Royal party. An interesting incident of the feast was the entrance of the King's Champion, who rode into the Hall throwing down his gauntlet and challenging to mortal combat any one who might dispute the title of the Sovereign.

Westminster School.

Westminster School is but a little distant in Dean's Yard. It is a charmingly retired spot, full of personal and historical interest, and may be seen any day by applying to the school sergeant at the lodge inside the school gateway. One of the most human of the monuments is the old doorway on which are cut the names of successions of schoolboys. One family, the Phillimores, are represented for generations. The tables in the dining hall are said to have been made from the wood of Spanish ships, captured in the Armada.

The few Georgian streets which cluster at the back of Dean's Yard are best reached through the precincts themselves. Then one gains the pleasant old thoroughfares of Barton Street, Great College Street, and Cowley Street. Sir Walter Besant in his book on Westminster says:—" There is not anywhere in and about the cities of London and Westminster a more secluded, peaceful retreat than can be found in these three streets." Dean's Yard, the quietest of squares, leads under ancient gates into ancient cloisters and covered ways, and the relics and fragments of the Benedictine Abbey. Barton Street and Cowley Street bear a resemblance to each other, the first deriving its name from a certain Booth Barton, an actor who took to building with his savings; and Cowley Street from the birthplace of the builder. The interiors of the old houses in these streets are as charming as their exteriors imply, having oak panelled rooms and carved marble mantelpieces.

J. B. S. B.

USEFUL ADDRESSES.

Canadian Pay and Record Office -Westminster House, 7, Millbank, S.W.

Canadian Red Cross Society—14, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Canadian War Contingent Association—Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.

King George and Queen Mary Club of the Maple Leaf—11, Charles Street, S.W.

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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, March 1.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., Mar. 8.	Thurs., Mar. 9.	Fri., Mar. 10.
Mon., Mar. 27.	Tues., Mar. 28	Wed., Mar. 29

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has suffered some contraction, partly owing to the blizzard, which interfered with telephonic and telegraphic communication all over the country, and partly because of a disposition to await the outcome of the intense fighting in France. The undertone has not been bad, but there has been an absence of robustness. Home gilt-edged issues, the French Loan and Russian bonds have been significantly steady, while Japanese securities have displayed renewed strength. This cheerfulness of Allied issues has in the circumstances created an excellent impression. New York remains in an unsettled condition, distrusting the political outlook in consequence of the revived German threat of ruthless submarine warfare. Base metal mining shares are developing renewed buoyancy, reflecting the fresh strength of tin and copper.

Canadian securities have not been much to the front, and their tone has been irregular. The taxation outlook in the Dominion continues to react adversely upon this part of the House to some extent. Among Canadian gilt-edged issues the Old Fours have drooped ¼ to 83¼ and the 4½ per cents. at 97 are lower by the same fraction.

In the railroad group efforts to rally Canadian Pacifics have met with little success, and the stock at 176¼ is another 3 down, adjustments to a lower Wall Street parity being largely responsible for the decline. The company's January statement shows an increase of $950,000 in net earnings. Grand Trunk stocks have remained extremely sluggish, one or two declines of ⅛ to ¼ being the extent of the week's net movements. The Third Preference and the Four per Cent. Debentures have lost the latter fraction. Current earnings remained good. Canadian Northern 5 per Cent. Income Debentures have fallen 3 to 55.

As regards land shares, Hudson's Bays are unchanged at 6, after being under that figure. Southern Albertas have gained the turn at 3s.

The industrial group has been spotty and inclined to heaviness. Canadian Cars are unchanged at 70, but are very nominal at that level. The Preferred has improved slightly to 89, but there is little support. Dominion Steels at 45 and Steel Company of Canada at 41 are both rather better. Nova Scotia Steels at 98 and Canada Cements at 47¾, however, are off colour.

Brazilian Tractions have fallen back a point to 52.

*

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, February 10, 1916.

The past week has been marked by the publication of eminently satisfactory financial statements by several big industrial concerns, whose stocks have, of late, been prominent features of business on the stock exchanges. The strong statement of the Nova Scotia Steel Company has naturally been received with much satisfaction, and the fact that the company earned, during last year, approximately 25 per cent. on its Common stock is felt fully to justify the present price of the stock. The report of Foundries and Forgings also, as was expected, shows huge profits; indeed, the report indicates that the company's net profits must have been well over $1,000,000. Another satisfactory statement is that of Carriage Factories, Ltd., whose net profits amounted to $267,230, as compared with $87,783 for the previous year. As, after allowing for Preference dividends, the surplus would equal over 18 per cent. on Common stock, certain surprise is felt that the Directors have preferred to delay still further any action in connection with the Preferred dividend. The declaration of the 1 per cent. bonus on Penmans Common stock makes it evident that the domestic market for knitted goods is in as healthy a condition as that for textiles. In connection with the latter, I mentioned the Dominion Textile Co. last week. There is now a rumour that a dividend may soon be forthcoming on the Common stock of Canadian Cottons, Ltd., and as a result the stock has been in some small demand this week, selling at 40 on a fair volume of business.

Another industrial company, the Eastern Car Co., a subsidiary of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., is about to clear off its arrears of Preference dividends. The company has declared a distribution of 9 per cent. on the 6 per cent. Preferred stock, the dividend on which became cumulative about eighteen months ago.

In view of these encouraging factors in the situation it is not surprising that, although there are no very outstanding movements to record, the general tone of the Stock Markets appears to be firm, and in some instances improvements in price have been recorded.

Among current prices: Ames-Holden Common is 23, with Preferred at 73¼; Canadian Car at 74½ is 7½ points better than when I last wrote you; and Canada Cement at 48¾ is up 2 points; Canadian General Electric is 110; Canadian Locomotive, 59; Canada Steamships, 18; Dominion Bridge, 223⅞; Dominion Steel Corporation, 44; Nova Scotia Steel, 99; Montreal Power, 223½; Shawinigan, 133: Textile, 78½; Ogilvie, 133½; Lake of the Woods, 133; Penmans, 63; A. McDonald, 12.

The improvement in the tone of the mining markets, which, as I mentioned when I last wrote, was then just becoming noticeable, has been maintained. Dome Mines, at $29, are 50 cents higher than last week, and McIntyre also shows considerable improvement, being now again quoted at $1. Among other quotations Hollinger is firm at $30; Jupiter is 23. Among Cobalts Nipissing is quoted at $7; Coniagas, $4.25; Temiskaming, 66½; La Rose, 65; Crown Reserve, 40.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada have, by acquiring the $2,000,000 Common stock of the West Kootenay Power and Light Co., acquired control of that company, which is one of the largest power enterprises in British Columbia.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (Incorporated [illegible])

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL [illegible]
PAID UP .. . [illegible]
RESERVE FUND .. .. [illegible]
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) [illegible]

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CANADA'S TRADE.

A Remarkable Increase.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram, under date February 25, from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:

The returns issued on February 23 by the Department of Customs as to Canada's trade for the first ten months of the current fiscal year show a remarkable increase in exports compared with the corresponding period of 1914-15, as well as a small gain in imports. The exports of domestic products for the ten months totalled $595,265,000, an increase of $260,847,000, or nearly 80 per cent. more compared with the ten months ended January 31, 1915. The imports reached a total value of $394,093,000, an increase of $15,046,000. The excess of exports over imports for the period in question is more than $200,000,000, and the total external trade has been nearly $990,000,000, a gain of $275,000,000 over the trade for April, 1914, to January, 1915.

Industrial Items.

A Dominion Government expert estimates that about 1,500,000 lbs. of wool will be graded in Alberta this year.

There are in Canada 31 mills for the production of Portland cement, and they extend over the Dominion from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Tod Inlet, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

The prospects of the mining industry in British Columbia are to-day much brighter than they have been for the past few years.

Three large new cold storage plants are to be erected at Prince Rupert, B.C., this year, to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing fishing industry. This port, where already more than $5,000,000 are invested in the fisheries, is in the centre of very rich fishing grounds, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway provides a fast railway service to Eastern markets.

During the year 1915 a total of 25,866,000 lbs. of halibut, valued at $1,551,960, were landed at five British Columbia ports. It was 42 per cent. of the catch made on the North Pacific coast.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. will next month extend its steamship service in North Pacific Coast waters to Alaska. Its oil-burning vessels will go as far north as Skagway, providing a fine route into the Yukon Territory, with its great undeveloped riches.

Development in British Columbia.

Steady settlement is taking place in the valleys of British Columbia opened up by the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. A large party of Dutch dairy farmers has just gone into the Nechako Valley.

The first freight train for Spirit River, in the Peace River district, at present the terminus of the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway, left Edmonton on February 17 with 32 carloads of freight.

In the Province of Ontario practically all the counties along the Lake Erie shore are in the area where natural gas is found, and extensive use has been made of the product of the wells. In 1914 the production was more than 12,220,000,000 cubic feet, of a value of $2,347,000.

Lord Shaughnessy states that plans are in preparation for a very considerable development of the ocean services of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

*

The total gold output of the Yukon from April 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916, was $4,250,000, according to Mr. George Williams, Administrator of the Territory.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	95½
,, C P R 3½ %, 1938	75½
,, 4½ ,, 1920 25	97
,, 3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	77½
,, 3½ % ,, ,, 1930-56	71
,, 4 % ,, ,, 1940-60	83½
,, 3 %, 1938	70
,, 3½ % C P R.	76½
Alberta 4 %, 1922	91½
,, 4 %, 1938	88½
,, 4½ %, 1924	96½
,, 4½ % Registered	82½
Brit. Columbia 4½ %	95½
,, ,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	83½
,, ,, 3 % ,, ,,	68½
Manitoba 4 %, 1947	76
,, 4 %, 1928	86
,, 4 %, 1949	71½
,, 5 %, 1888	97½
,, 4 % Registered	75
,, 4½ % ,,	77
New Brunswick 4 %	74
Newfoundland 3½ %	69½
,, 3 %	62½
,, 4 % Registered, 1913-38	82½
,, 4 % ,, 1895	96
,, 4 % ,, 1896	94½
,, 3½ % ,, 1905	83½
,, 3½ % ,, 1910	70½
,, 3½ % ,, 1912	69½
Nova Scotia 4½ %	66½
,, 3½ % Registered	67½
,, 4½ % ,,	83½
,, 3 % ,,	59½
Ontario 3½ % Registered	68½
,, 4 % ,,	77½
,, 4½ % ,,	86
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	95½
,, 4 %, 1934	81
,, 4 %, 1888	84½
,, 4½ % Registered	87
,, 3 % ,,	67½
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	97½
,, 4 %, 1923	91½
,, 4 %, 1949	75½
,, 4 % Registered	78½
,, 4½ % ,,	84

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	84
,, 4½ %, 1928-37	92
,, 5 %	90
,, 5 %, 1934-1944	97½
Edmonton 5 %	90½
,, 5 %, 1923-53	85½
,, 5 %, 1928-38	90½
,, 5 %, 1958	81½
,, 4½ %, 1932-52	83
,, 4½ %, 1918-51	83
,, 4½ %, 1917-49	75
Fort William 4½ %	85
Hamilton 4½ %	85
,, 4 %, 1930-40	79½
Maisonneuve 5 %	89½
Medicine Hat 5 %	82
Moncton 4 %	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	84
,, 4 %, 1948-50	80
,, 3 %	60½
,, 3½ %, 1942	71½
,, 4½ %, 1951-53	89
Moose Jaw 5 %	87½
,, 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943-63	79
,, 4½ %	77½
N. Vancouver 5 %	86½
,, 4½ % 1951	81
Ottawa 4½ %	85½
,, 4 %	88½
Point Grey 4½ %	80
,, ,, 5 %	73½
Port Arthur 4½ %	86
,, 5 %	89
Prince Albert 5 %	81
,, 4½ %	67½
Quebec 3½ %	66
,, 4 %, 1923	90½
,, 4 %, 1961	86
,, 4½ %, 1963	83½
Regina 5 % Stock	88½
,, 4½ %	81
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	88
,, 5 %, 1941-61	87½
,, 4 %, 1940	80
,, 4½ %, 1941-61	78
South Vancouver 5 %	71½
,, 4 %	62
St. John 4 %, 1934	86
,, 4 %, 1946-51	75
Sherbrooke 4½ %	85
Toronto 3½	80½
,, 4 %, 1944-8	79½
,, 4 %, 1936	81½
,, 4 %, 1922-8	98½
,, 4 %, 1919-21	91½
,, 4½ %	87½
,, 5 %	98½
Vancouver 4 %, 1950-1-2	72½
,, 4 %, 1931	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1932	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1947-9	79½
,, 4 %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1923-33	91
,, 4½ %, 1953	[illegible]
Vancouver 6 %, 1927	100
,, and District Joint Sewers	78½
Victoria 4½ %	70½

Municipal continued.

Victoria 4 %, 1962	66½
,, 4 %, 1920-60	91
Winnipeg 4 %, 1940	77½
,, 4 %, 1940-1960	75½
,, 4 %, 1916-36	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1943-63	84½
,, 4½ %, 1940	97½
Gtr. Winnipeg Water 4½ %	78½

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5 % 1st Bonds	86
Algoma Central & H. 5 % Bonds	40
,, Central Term. 5 % Bonds	19
,, ,, ,, Script	55
,, Eastern 5 % Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5 % Bonds	99½
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	109½
Calgary and Edmonton 4 % Debentures	79½
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	69½
Can. N. Alberta 3½ % Debentures	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4 % Debentures	59½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961	78½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938	79
,, Quebec 4 % ,,	61½
Can. N. Pacific 4 % ,,	85
,, ,, Terminal Debentures	82
Can. Northern 4 % Perpetual Debentures	59½
,, ,, 4 % Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 4 % Guaranteed Debenture	88½
,, ,, 3 % Debentures	65
,, ,, 4 % Land Grant Bonds	90
,, ,, 4 % Alberta Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Saskatchewan Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Manitoba Debentures	89½
,, ,, 4 % Ontario Div. Debentures	80
,, ,, 5 % Land Mortgage Debentures	[illegible]
,, ,, Income Debentures	54½
,, ,, 5 % Secured Notes, 1919	92
,, ,, 5 % ,, ,, 1918	92½
Can. Northern Western 4½ % Debentures	89½
Can. Pacific Com.	176½
,, ,, Preference	78
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	80
,, ,, 5 % ,,	101½
,, ,, 5 % Algoma Bonds	99
,, ,, 6 % Notes	107½
Central Ontario 5 % Bonds	90½
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	79
,, ,, 2nd ,,	77
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4 % Debentures	62
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4 % ,,	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	71½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A	66½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B	67
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	63½
,, ,, Branch 4 % Bonds (Sask.)	81
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (Alberta)	81½
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (L. Superior)	78½
,, ,, 5 % Notes 1921	92
Grand Trunk Common	11 13/16
,, Guaranteed	63
,, 1st Pref.	65
,, 2nd Pref.	51½
,, 3rd Pref.	27
,, 5 % Debentures	92
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures	71½
,, Junction 5 % Bonds	98½
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6 %	101 1/16
,, 5½ % 3 Year Notes	98
,, 5½ % Notes, 1920	97½
,, 5 % Notes, 1918	96½
,, West. 1st Mort. Bonds	68½
,, ,, Dollar Bonds	72
Manitoba S.W. 5 % Bonds	99½
M. St. P & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	98
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage	88½
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line	78½
Nakusp and Slocan 4 % Bonds	95½
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	97
,, 4 % Debentures	80½
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	111½
,, ,, 5 % Debentures	100
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	94
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	78
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures	67½
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds	97½
,, Capital Stock	95½
Quebec and Lake St. John 4 % 1st Mort.	58
St. John and Quebec 4 % Debentures	75
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	77½
Shuswap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures	100½
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	89½

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	62½
Can. Bank of Commerce	39½
Royal Bank of Canada	[illegible]

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	119
,, ,, Preference	113½
Cedars Rapids	[illegible]
,, 5 % Bonds	88½
Calgary Power Bonds	75½
Cities Service Com.	122
,, Preferred	75
,, 7 % Notes	105½
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	89½
Kaministiquia	[illegible]
Kaministiquia Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal L., H. and Power	[illegible]
,, 4½ % 1st Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	[illegible]
Ontario Power 5 % 1st, 1943	98
Shawinigan Capital Stock	135½
,, Bonds	104½
,, Mortgage Debentures	83½

Electric Light and Power continued.

Toronto Debentures, 1918	97½
,, Consolidated Debentures	76
Vancouver Power 4½ % Guar. Debentures	64½

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	18/-
,, ,, ,, Preference	16/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	7/2
Canada Co.	16 1/16
Canada Wheat Lands	2/[illegible]
Canada N.W. Land	50
Can. Northern Prairie	30/-
Calgary and Edmonton	12/6
Hudson's Bay	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	91/3
Investment Corporation of Canada	84½
San Antonio Bonds	14½
Southern Alberta	[illegible]
,, 6 % "A" Debentures	21
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4 % Debentures	95
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £1 Paid	18/9
Western Canada Land Debentures	46/-
,, Common	[illegible]
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	51½
,, ,, Preference	89
B.C. Electric Preference	66
,, Deferred	35
,, Preferred	[illegible]
,, 1st Debentures	[illegible]
,, Perpetual Debentures	[illegible]
,, Vancouver Deb.	93½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	94½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922	94½
Montreal Trams Common	36
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	[illegible]

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	7/3
,, ,, Pref.	11/3
Canadian Mining	[illegible]
Casey Cobalt	[illegible]
Kirkland Lake Prop.	19/6
,, ,, Explor.	28/9
,, ,, Goldfields	2/6
Le Roi No. 2	[illegible]
Mond Nickel	[illegible]
,, Cum. Preference	[illegible]
,, Non. Cum. Pref.	22
,, 1st Debentures	102
,, 5 % Debentures	98
,, 6 % Debentures	102½
Tough Oakes Gold	[illegible]

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	60½
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs.	50
Canada Steel Bonds	92
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds	97½
Dominion Steel Corp.	44½
,, ,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6 % Notes	[illegible]
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	72
Lake Superior	[illegible]
,, ,, Bonds	60½
,, ,, Income Bonds	25
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	106½
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	82
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Pref.	89
,, ,, Common	59½

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
,, Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Canada Cement Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Pref.	[illegible]
,, ,, Common	[illegible]
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
,, ,, Common	[illegible]
Canadian Cottons Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Preferred	72
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse 6 % Preferred	[illegible]
Canadian Locomotive Common	[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	[illegible]
,, Common	[illegible]
,, 5 % Income Debs.	[illegible]
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	61
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	[illegible]
Cockshutt Plow Preference	[illegible]
Dominion Bridge	[illegible]
Dominion Canners 6 % 1st Bonds	90
Dominion Cotton 4½ % 1st Mortgage	[illegible]
Dominion Glass Preference	[illegible]
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	20
Furness-Withy	[illegible]
,, Pref.	[illegible]
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Ordinary	[illegible]
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	[illegible]
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal Cottons Debentures	[illegible]
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	134½
,, ,, ,, 6 % C. Debentures	10
,, ,, ,, 7 % Pref.	101
Penmans' 6 % Preferred	[illegible]
,, Bonds	93
Price Bros. Bonds	81
Spanish River Pulp Bonds	[illegible]

To Canadian hospitals in Great Britain and France for recreation rooms, etc., for Canadian wounded, £25,000 has been voted from the *Times* Red Cross Fund.

In a statement regarding blinded soldiers, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson mentions that one Canadian officer has been blinded at the front.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). **RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).**

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.
Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delia
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Lke. Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepaw
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr, Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Costicook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville
East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Ford
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowiton

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—*continued*

Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
Montreal (7 offices)
Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St Hyacinthe
St Johns
St Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Timmins
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St. John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C.B.
Truro
Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { **C. CAMBIE. Manager,**
A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $87,475,126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank.
Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.
Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND**, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Bryson, *President.*
Sir Henry N. Bate.
Russell Blackburn.
Sir Henry K. Egan.
John B. Fraser, *Vice-President.*
David Maclaren.
Denis Murphy.
Hon. Sir George H. Perley.
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager.*
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,293,952.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Hon. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
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C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
Sir WILLIAM MACDONALD
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - - { SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.* A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9. WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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HON. R. MACKAY.
HERBERT MOLSON.
LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.

A. E. HOLT, *Manager*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid . $1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised. $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, $200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT. E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.
C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER,

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES Antigua: ST. JOHN'S. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica: ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETERRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN: SAN FERNANDO. BRITISH HONDURAS BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE)

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings Princes Street, E.C
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, $7,245,140 (£1,488,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *General Manager*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and village of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Another Defensive Regulation. In pursuance of the commendable policy of preventing enemy interests from purchasing British investments, transferees are now compelled to sign a declaration in the following terms:—

I, the undersigned transferee, declare that I am not a subject of a State at war with His Majesty, and have not acquired the within-mentioned shares for the benefit of such a subject, within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

This is, of course, an addition to the declaration which was designed to prevent the realisation of enemy holdings in this market. Some doubt seems to have arisen in financial circles as to the actual knowledge of a transfer with regard to the transaction or transactions in which he may be engaged. Whilst, as the *Financial News* points out, "he may be quite sure that the stock is not passing into the hands of an enemy subject . . . . he has no means of knowing with equal certainty that the transfer has not been made for the benefit of an enemy subject." Our contemporary devotes some attention to any possible liability that may attach to the transferee, and comforts its readers with the assurance that "transferees, brokers, and others who are asked to sign the . . . . declarations must consider themselves protected by the accepted principle that a man only 'knows' facts within the so-called 'universe of discourse.' That is, his 'knowledge' is limited by his range of possible information." Those who may have been dubious as to the nature of the liability they shouldered by signing this declaration will derive consolation from this definition of their responsibility.

* * *

Present High Yields on Canadian and Provincial Government Securities. We were glad to see the *Daily Mail* recently devoting attention to the position of Colonial Government securities, minus their minimum prices. At the quotations to which they were forced on the abolition of the minima would-be buyers endeavoured, in many cases unsuccessfully, to satisfy their requirements. Although prices are still more or less in a state of flux, they are settling down to levels approximating to the new investment standard. These are gravitating to a basis of about 5½ to 6 per cent., which, bearing in mind the nature of the security, can only be regarded as a handsome return. In view of the very great interest evinced as to developments in this very important group, we reproduce the table we recently published, with the latest markings and the yields thereat, and also allowing for profit on redemption. It is well to remind our readers that the rule of thumb method of dividing the latter sum by the number of years between the present date and the period of maturity, whilst near enough for all practical purposes, does not show the actual net yield, as the holder does not, of course, enjoy the use of this increment each year, but only receives it in a lump sum at the date of redemption. To effect this, however, there is the very important consideration that the profit in question, as it is in the nature of a return of capital, is not subject to income-tax.

	Late minima.	Last marking.	Profit p.c. on redemption. £ s. d.	Yield p.c. at last marking. £ s. d.	Yield p c. allowing for profit on redemption. £ s. d.
Canada 3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34 ...	88½	78½	21 10 0	4 9 2	5 13 2
Newfoundland 4 p c. Ins., 1913-38	94	82¼	17 15 0	4 17 3	5 14 3
Canadian Pacific 3½ p.c. Land Grant Stock, 1930-50	82¼	71¾	28 5 0	4 17 7	5 13 11
Manitoba 4 p.c. Stg. Debs., 1928 ...	87	86	14 0 0	4 13 0	5 16 6
British Columbia 4½ p.c., 1941 ...	94½	85½	14 10 0	5 5 3	5 16 10
Ontario 4 p c. Reg., 1947	89	77⅛	22 10 0	5 3 3	5 17 10
Quebec 3 p.c. Inscribed, 1937 ...	77	67⅞	32 2 6	4 8 5	5 19 0
Quebec 4½ p.c Reg, 1954	93¾	87¼	12 15 0	5 3 2	5 9 10
Nova Scotia 3½ p.c., 1954*	78¼	67¾	32 5 0	5 3 4	6 0 4
New Brunswick 4 p.c., 1949 ...	87	74	26 0 0	5 8 1	6 3 10
Saskatchewan 4 p.c. Bonds, 1949	84	75½	24 10 0	5 6 0	6 1 0

In each case the ultimate year has been used in arriving at yields per cent. allowing for profit on redemption.

* Subject to earlier redemption.

By way of comparison, it is of interest to note that the average price of a group of Colonial Government 4½ per cent. investments—*ex* Canadian—is 94¾, the periods of redemption being between 1919 and 1935, at which the average yield is £4 15s. per cent., and the average profit on redemption £5 13s. per cent. The comparative figures of a similar group of 4½ per cent. Canadian Provincial Government securities maturing between 1919 to 1941 are £4 15s. 9d. per cent. and £6 1s. per cent. The analysis proves conclusively that the downward movement in both groups is remarkably regular in its incidence, the difference in yields between the Canadian and the general Colonial groups being no more than 9d. per cent.

On receipt of 25/-, "CANADA" will be posted to you immediately on the day of publication for one year. Make cheques payable CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

The Algoma Terminals Scheme. The lengthy report issued by the Bondholders' Committee of the Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd., outlines the scheme of settlement with the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Co., which will be submitted to the bondholders at a meeting convened for the 24th inst. The whole history of the group has been unfortunate in the extreme, and it is satisfactory to find that the efforts to bring the conflicting interests involved into line and save the Lake Superior Corporation itself from the penalty of its heavy obligations have been successful. Under the scheme the Terminal bondholders are to obtain a 3 per cent. first charge on the combined net earnings of the two companies, and will then rank with the railway company's bondholders *pari passu* for the balance of 2 per cent., the holders of the railway bonds having to look to the balance of net earnings for the remaining 3 per cent. to which they are entitled. The interest on both classes up to 5 per cent. is to be cumulative. In the event of there being any surplus, this is to be set apart for the payment of arrears of interest in both classes of bonds. When this desirable result is achieved, the agreement provides for an increase of interest on the Terminals Bonds to 5½ per cent. and the Railway Bonds to 6 per cent. As soon as practicable after the scheme becomes effective payment is to be made to the Terminals bondholders of 3 per cent. interest for the period from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, on account of interest due in respect of the said period, and provision is also made for the operation of the sinking fund of the Terminals Bonds. The Preference shareholders suffer very severely under the scheme [illegible] surrender 60 per cent. of their holdings [illegible] bondholders releasing the £200,000 [illegible] Terminals bond issue, which proportion is divided am[illegible] two classes of bondholders chiefly interested. The [illegible] must be read in its entirety to be properly appreciated.

* * *

How the War has Affected Canadian Traction Companies. Those conversant with Canadian conditions during 1915 will agree with the Directors of the Toronto Railway Co., that when allowance is made for the effect of the abnormal traffic conditions upon the earnings of the system, the shareholders are to be congratulated upon the results achieved. The report just to hand sets out clearly the malevolent influence of the war upon the earning powers of the company, passenger earnings showing a decrease of $432,215 when compared with 1914, representing a decrease of 10,904,895 in the number of passengers carried. How large is the proportion of earnings paid to the city by the company under its franchise and in pavement charges and taxes may be gauged from the fact that this amounted to $1,064,072, or $106,120 in excess of the sum distributed in dividends—$957,952—equal to 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The operating charges were $3,250,611 of the gross income, comparing with $3,259,546 and $6,127,136 in 1914. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of charges, etc., to passenger earnings at 57.9 per cent. was .5 per cent. less than in the previous year. It is also satisfactory to see that in spite of the abnormal conditions prevailing, careful attention has been paid to the maintenance of the plant, rolling stock equipment, and other properties of what is one of Canada's most important traction companies. The company's 4½ per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds are quoted in London, and last marked at 94, at which the yield is £4 15s. 9d. per cent. This low yield, in view of present investment conditions, is, of course, due to the fact that under the terms of the mortgage deed the company draws annually during the last 10 years of its franchise—which ends in 1921—5 per cent. of the amount of bonds issued, thus reducing the outstanding bonds within the said period to 50 per cent. of the original issue. The fifth drawing took place on June 23 last, and there has been drawn to date a total of $1,137,653, leaving a total at the date of the balance-sheet of $3,412,066.

**

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Finley McNaughton Young, a Liberal member of the Dominion Senate from Manitoba since January, 1900, died last month in his 64th year. A native of Chateauguay, Quebec, Mr. Young settled in Manitoba in 1879, and sat for some time in the Provincial Legislature, being the Speaker from 1895 to 1899.

Mr. William Munro, who was manager of the Bank of Montreal in Chicago for 24 years, died suddenly at the Royal Bath Hotel, Bournemouth, last Sunday in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Munro, who retired a number of years ago, was born near Perth, Ontario, and was unmarried.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Gordon Macdonald, a well-known member of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

H. S. T.—We are informed that the mine is at present closed down. It is believed that the stoppage of work is temporary, as it is stated that a company has been formed to operate the property.

C. J. M. (Belfast).—Allusion has been made, in recent issues of *Canada*, to various unofficial estimates. It is hardly probable that official information will be available until the annual report is published, which should be very soon now.

R. G. (Dover).—(1) The amount of your taxes would point to an assessed value of about $5.000. (2) In this case, as in so many others, the best course would seem to be to make up your mind to pay the taxes for several years, in the hope that in course of time a favourable opportunity for selling the property will occur. It does not seem improbable that that may happen as, from what you say, the property seems to be very favourably situated.

F. A. C. (Birkenhead).—The bonds we should regard as a sound investment, and the stock as a speculative investment which perhaps possesses prospects in view of the growth of the company's business. You will note that, at their present respective prices, the annual yield from the bonds is slightly greater than from the Common stock. It seems unlikely that there will be any considerable rise in the Common stock until there is some definite prospect of an increase in the dividend rate. On the basis of the company's earnings, as shown by the latest annual report, there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of a dividend increase. The company is under very strong and careful management, and its business appears to be steadily increasing.

CREDIT. — Commercial failures in Canada during 1915 showed a considerable decrease in number, according to *Dun's Review*, though the liabilities of defaulting concerns were in excess of even the exceptionally heavy amount in 1914. There were 2.661 insolvencies, involving $41.162.331, as against 2,898 for $35.045.095 in the previous year, 1.719 in 1913 for $16.979.406, and 1,357 for $12.316.936 in 1912. In comparison with 1914, the manufacturing division made an adverse showing in both respects, there being 655 such insolvencies for $13,877,414, against 614 for $11.063.191, whereas trading suspensions numbered 1.888, as compared with 2,164, although the indebtedness was larger than in the year immediately preceding—$21.696.890 contrasting with $18.677.935 in the earlier period. Among agents, brokers, etc., there were 118 reverses, and the amount involved by these was $5.588.017, these figures comparing closely with the 120 similar failures for $5,303,968 in 1914.

GENERAL.

Tr [illegible] Apply to Col. Frank A. Reid, Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Earl's Avenue, Folkestone.

C. O. D. Canada's total fishery production in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915 was valued at about $31.000 000, a decrease of $2,000.000, in round numbers. The salmon pack on the Fraser decreased heavily, accounting for the decline of over $2,000.000 in the British Columbia output. Nova Scotia also showed a decrease, which, however, was more than offset by New Brunswick's substantial gain. The salmon, lobster, herring, halibut, and mackerel were the principal commercial species to decline in yield, as compared with the previous year; the catches of haddock, cod, and sardines were well above those of 1913-14.

*

Algoma Eastern Railway.—The coupons falling due on March 1 on the 5 per Cent. First Mortgage 50-Year Gold Bonds may be presented between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Bank of British North America.—The profits for the year, including £34,331 brought forward, amount to £101,851, of which £40.000 was appropriated to a dividend last October, leaving a balance of £61,851 8s. 10d. The Directors propose to declare a dividend of 30s. per share, payable, less income-tax, on April 7, leaving £10,721 to be carried forward. The above dividend will make a distribution of 7 per cent. for the year. The following appropriations from the profit and loss account have been made for the benefit of the staff:—To officers' widows and orphans' fund, £1,793 7s.; officers' pension fund, £9.786 14s. 1d.; officers' life insurance fund, £1.600.

*

Payments for the recent Canadian War Loan have been so satisfactory (says the *Times*) that during March $25,000,000 will be placed to the credit of the Imperial Treasury, which will be sufficient to cover the month's requirements of the Munitions Board, and will leave $10.000.000 for April. The Minister will shortly arrange a further credit to continue the manufacture of shells in Canada.

The s.s. *Empress of Fort William*, which was blown up and also foundered while endeavouring to reach the sinking P. and O. liner *Maloja*, was one of the fleet which the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., of Montreal, have placed in the oversea trade since the war began. She was of 2,181 tons, and was built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., in 1908. She was on her way from South Shields to Dunkirk with coal.

The annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals shows that for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, there was spent on railways and canals $50.063.988. The revenue derived from the Government Railways and Canals for that year amounted to $12.577.120. There has been spent on railways in Canada prior to and since Confederation the sum of $648.075.427; on canals Canada has expended $150.205.770, making the total expenditure $798 281,197

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with the return which you get from your Canadian Property and Mortgages? Investors are reminded that careful management is necessary for the best results to be obtained. The Union Trust Co., Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of Properties and Estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Valuations and reports furnished.

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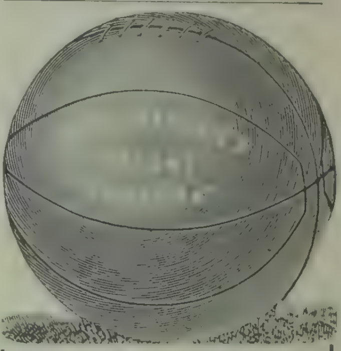

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A large sheet in colours of "Crests and Badges of the Imperial Forces" has been issued by Gale and Polden, 2, Amen Corner, E.C., at 1s. It embraces 108 crests, including those of a number of the Canadian Overseas Battalions. Owing to an oversight, the Newfoundland Regiment has been included under "Canada."

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No 530. March 4, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION.

Mr. Mark Workman as President.

As already announced in *Canada*, Mr. J. H. Plummer has resigned the Presidency of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., after having held that position since its formation in 1909, and also that of President of its chief constituent companies—the Dominion Coal Co. and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co.—for a longer time, having found that the duties devolving upon the chief executive were overtaxing his health, which has lately been less vigorous than usual.

At the same meeting Mr. Mark Workman, a well-known Canadian capitalist and manufacturer, was elected President, in succession to Mr. Plummer. Mr. Workman is largely interested in the Corporation, and has been a Director from the outset. He was one of the staunch supporters of the President of the Steel Company during all its troublous days, and has always been a consistent and energetic promoter of the interests of the great Corporation of which he has now become the head.

MR. MARK WORKMAN,
President of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

Mr. Plummer remains upon the Board, and will enjoy the distinction of being its first Chairman. He is now in England, and will spend some time here and in France, where several members of his family are serving with the Forces.

*

MINERAL DISCOVERIES AND ADVANCES.

A report issued by the Commission of Conservation points out that in mineral production Canada has made numerous advances recently.

Copper and zinc refining plants have been established at Trail, B.C., and are treating native ores. Improvements have been made in certain steels to enable them to be used for shell purposes. Improvements have also been made in the concentration of molybdenum ores, the molybdenum being used in the manufacture of big gun linings and high-speed lathe tools. The recovery of benzol from by-product coke ovens has been developed. Benzol is used in the manufacture of explosives In Western Canada the discovery of phosphate of lime in Rocky Mountains Park should prove of great value to the agricultural interests.

THE PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN.

The Hon. Lorne Campbell on the Railway's Prospects.

The Hon. Lorne Campbell, Minister of Mines, the Chairman of the sub-committee of the Executive Council of British Columbia, appointed to report upon the best means of securing the completion of those railway projects which are in progress as a result of Government aid, has made the following statement to the *Colonist* regarding the Pacific Great Eastern:—

Cost of Completion.

"The Pacific Great Eastern is now operating as far as Clinton, a distance of 180 miles from Squamish, the tide-water port on Howe Sound," said Mr. Campbell. "All the remainder of the line to Prince George has been graded with the exception of 30 miles at Horse Lake in Northern Cariboo Virtually what still remains to be done to make a completed railway is to build bridges and lay steel from Clinton to the junction with the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince George. Approximately $22,500,000 has already been expended on the line, and the company, owing to its inability to market its bonds, is now out of construction funds. It has been estimated that it will take $6,500,000 to finish the work and secure the completion of a real link of communication with the rich interior of the Province.

"The Pacific Great Eastern, in the first instance, was assisted by the Government, by way of a guarantee of bonds to the extent of $35,000 per mile. Early sales of bonds were very successfully made, and the company had every expectation of being able to finance the undertaking without difficulty. But the war intervened and calculations were upset. Issues of all kinds were barred from London by order of the British Government. The only place where money can be obtained is New York, and there is now no market for such securities there, except at such a ruinous discount as would sacrifice alike the credit and interests of the company and the Government which endorsed the bonds.

The Peace River Country.

"The authorised extension of the Pacific Great Eastern into the Peace River country is on a slightly different basis from the portion of the line from Prince George to Squamish. The line was surveyed to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, but no market could be found for the securities, even though guaranteed by the Government. That part of the line is, therefore, untouched, and the situation precisely the same as if no contract had even been entered into. Construction work by the company is altogether contingent on the marketing of the bonds at reasonable figures.

"If the Government," said Mr. Campbell, "should at present desire to proceed with the Peace River connection it would have to implement its original guarantee by an interim loan, or otherwise assist the company with funds that would for the time being take the place of the proceeds expected from the sale of the bonds. Thus so long as conditions continue as they are, the rapidly growing traffic of the Peace River country will be diverted to Edmonton and the East instead of following the easier, shorter, and more natural route to tidewater on the British Columbia coast."

Mr. Campbell further stated that the enquiries of the Committee showed that the Pacific Great Eastern Company had made every legitimate and bona-fide effort to continue construction on the basis of the original understanding with the Government, and that the present financial difficulties were due entirely to the dislocation of the money markets of the world.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Statement by Mr. H. B. Walker.

The statement of the Montreal Clearing House shows that the bank clearings for 1915 were $2,628,122,428, against $2,631,354,533 in 1914, $2,879,118,859 in 1913, $2,845,468,033 in 1912, and $2,368,491,239 in 1911.

Mr. H. B. Walker, the Chairman, points out that the clearings for the first seven months of 1915 showed a considerable decrease as compared with the figures for the same period of 1914, but in August a marked improvement set in and continued each month until the close of the year, the December clearings being the highest monthly figures on record. The large increase during the past few months was not sufficient, however, to fully offset the low figures of the earlier months, and the total for the year was slightly under that of 1914. "The remarkable recovery in the volume of bank clearings," adds Mr. Walker, "reflects the improved conditions in trade generally, the result of which will doubtless continue to be shown in the clearings for 1916. The bountiful grain crops, the enormous transactions in connection with the manufacture of munitions of war and the renewal of activity on the Stock Exchange have all been contributing factors in the improvement in bank clearings."

MR. H. B. WALKER,
Chairman of Montreal Clearing House and President of Montreal Board of Trade.

Mr. Walker, who has been re-elected Chairman of the Clearing House, was also recently elected President of the Montreal Board of Trade. He is Manager in Montreal of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of which institution his brother, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D., is President.

*

The total external trade of Canada for the current fiscal year will probably amount to $1,200,000,000.

In consequence of the La Follette Seamen's Bill, the Robert Dollar Steamship Co. has transferred its headquarters from San Francisco to Vancouver.

Sir Daniel Morris will read a paper on "The Timber Resources of Newfoundland" at the Royal Society of Arts (Colonial Section) on Tuesday, April 11 at 4.30.

Mr. James Mackinnon is retiring from the post of Manager-in-Chief of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the Eastern Townships, and will be succeeded by Mr. E. L. Stewart Patterson with the title of Superintendent of the Eastern Townships Division.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Canada North-West Land.—The company sold 1,283 acres in January for $16,405, as compared with 2,460 acres in January, 1915, for $32,206. The average price obtained in this January was $12.78, as compared with $13.09 in January, 1915.

City of Saskatoon.—The Bank of Montreal notifies that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due April 1 on the 4½ per Cent. Consolidated Stock and 5 per Cent. Consolidated Stock, 1941-61, the balances will be struck on the evening of March 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

Imperial Oil.—This is the principal subsidiary company of the Standard Oil group, which has declared a dividend of 100 per cent., payable in stock, which will bring the issued capital up from $11,000,000 to $22,000,000. This is presumed to be with the object of concealing the large profits made by the company.

Le Roi No. 2.—The following report has been received from the company's managers at Rossland:—"Josie Mine Report for January: Shipped, 1,188 tons of ore and 50 tons of concentrates. Shipments were low owing to inability, through snow and bad weather conditions, of railway to provide transportation facilities. The receipts from smelter are £2,491, being payment for 970 tons ore shipped, and £453, being payment for 54 tons concentrates shipped. Sundries, £170. Total, £3,114.

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light Heat and Power.—The British Empire Trust has received the following cable:—"The Directors have decided to postpone the dividend on the share capital, as a measure of precaution, in view of the decrease in the earnings during the first quarter of the financial year (September-December), which was due to abnormal war conditions and warm weather. The cold weather during the current quarter is, however, increasing the earnings and making up largely the above loss. Should this continue during March the financial result for the year will be similar to last year, permitting the payment of the same dividend later."

Ames-Holden-McCready.—The Canadian Press gives prominence to reports in the market that there is some likelihood of this company allying itself with certain big American interests which are anxious to have their specialities made in Canada in order to avoid import duties. This rumour was current some time ago when the company was in a far less satisfactory financial position and was not in the position to obtain as satisfactory terms as it could do to-day. We recommended the purchase of Ames-Holden Preferred when they could be obtained at 55, and since then they have touched 77. There is 10 per cent. of preference interest in arrears, and at the present price these shares seem to be undervalued.

Toronto Railway.—The gross earnings amounted to $5,694,136, charges for operating, maintenance, etc., to $3,250,611, and the net earnings to $2,443,524. From these were deducted the sum of $2,189,380, distributed as follows: Dividends, $957,952, and bond interest, etc., $167,356. Payments to City: Percentage on earnings $868,254, pavement charges $96,576, and general taxes $99,240. Passenger earnings amounted to $5,611,296, a decrease of $432,215 when compared with the previous year. The various charges against the earnings for operation, maintenance, etc., amounted to $3,250,611. Payments made to the City of Toronto during the year amounted to the sum of $1,064,072.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—The company's gross profits for the year ended December 31, 1915, was $386,377, which compares with $343,236 for the previous year. Of this amount renewals and betterments to the property absorbed $142,782, and interest on bonds $150,000, leaving net surplus profits for the year of $93,594, as compared with $68,183 for the previous year. This is an improvement of $25,411, but it will be noted that even so net profits only equal a little over 2¼ per cent. on the $4,000,000 of Preferred stock. The President's report states that the English and French demand has increased, owing to the elimination of the German and Austrian manufactured goods, and the demand from the United States has improved since the beginning of the year, when it was dull. The manager's report gives details of the improvements to the company's properties during the year, and of development work in the pits, which has been carried out during the year.

Standard Trusts.—The thirteenth annual statement of this company, presented at the annual meeting held on January 27 at the head office of the company in Winnipeg, shows that the company's net profits for 1915, after deducting all expenses, were $98,265, or about 12.4 per cent. on the paid-up capital of $750,000. This result, although the profits were nearly $20,000 less than in 1914, can only be considered eminently satisfactory, in view of the difficult situation which existed in the first half of the year reviewed. The company was able to continue payment of its regular dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, to transfer $30,000 to reserve, bringing that item up to $425,000, in addition to the special reserve of $25,000 for contingencies, and to carry forward $4,448. During the year the company's assets shown under capital account increased by over $30,000, to $1,268,198. Assets shown under clients' accounts total $13,995,209. It is interesting to note that in connection with the item farm properties foreclosed it is stated that the latest cash valuations of these properties show an ample margin of security.

*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending February 21.

Canadian Northern, $559,000; inc., $140,800.

Canadian Pacific, $2,093,000; inc., $479,000.

Grand Trunk, £149,333; inc., £17,778. G. T. Western, £35,959; inc., £8,034. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £12,684; inc., £2,965. Total, £197,976; inc., £28,777.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, £21,474; inc., £8,988.

*

The "Review of the Bond Market in Canada for 1915," by Mr. E. R. Wood, President of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd. — summarised in *Canada* of February 19 has been issued as a brochure.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.

THE Algoma Eastern Railway Company announces that the COUPONS falling due 1st March, 1916, on the above-mentioned Bonds may be PRESENTED between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. Three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO.

How It Has Improved Its Position.

The report of the Board of Directors, the general statement of assets, liabilities, and abstract of profit and loss account of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. appear on another page. These full reports are of particular interest, as they permit of figuring out just how the company has improved its position during the past year.

The current assets of the company as at December 31, 1915, amounted to $5,015,890, as compared with $2,777,606 at the end of 1914, an increase of $2,238,284.

On the other hand, current liabilities at December 31, 1915, had been reduced to $1,866,378, as against $2,622,723 at the end of the previous year, a decrease of $756,345. These two accounts show a total improvement in the liquid position of $2,994,629. The special reserve account now stands at $1,773,423, being an increase of $633,874 over the previous year, the difference evidently accounting for the appropriations to sinking fund and write-offs allowed for depreciation, as well as the improvements carried out during the course of the year.

The Eastern Car Co., the subsidiary, at the end of its fiscal year had an undivided balance of $250,455. The profits of this company since the end of its fiscal year have amounted to $230,000, which gives it up to the present time an undivided surplus of close to $500,000. The Car Co. has recently closed an additional contract for three thousand cars, these to be completed in about five months' time.

*

ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

The main features of the reorganisation scheme approved by the Bondholders' Committee are that in return for £200,000 of cash, which will enable the railway company to avoid the issue of a prior lien security, the terminal bondholders are to receive a cumulative 3 per cent. per annum, after which the net earnings of the two companies in each year are to be applied in paying interest *pari passu* until the terminal bondholders have had their full 5 per cent. Thereafter the net earnings are to be applied in paying the full 5 per cent. interest to the railway bondholders. Any surplus is to be used, first, in payment of arrears of interest on both the railway and terminal bonds, and then in payment of an extra ½ per cent. on the terminal bonds and an extra 1 per cent. on the railway bonds. The existing Preference shares of the railway company are to be reduced from $5,000,000 to $2,000,000, and the Bondholders' Committee are to receive for the benefit of the bondholders $3,000,000 new Preference shares of the railway company, so that should the company eventually prove a success the bondholders may participate in it. Of these new shares one-fourth is to be held for the account of the terminal bondholders and three-fourths on account of the railway bondholders, or about $75 of Preference shares for each £100 bond of the terminal company, and about $110 of Preference shares for each £100 bond of the railway company.

Any depositing bondholder who does not assent to the said plan may withdraw his bonds and coupons from deposit at any time prior to Wednesday, March 15, 1916, on surrendering his deposit receipt to the said bank and on payment of 7s. per £100 or $500 of bonds, being his pro rata share of the expenses of the committee to date. Any depositing bondholder who does not withdraw his bonds from deposit will be deemed to have assented to the said plan

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Canadian Deputation to Europe.

It has been decided by the Dominion Government to send a trade deputation to France and England, probably next June, to study the prospects of increasing trade with Canada at the conclusion of the war.

This was decided by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, last week (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), when he was waited upon by a delegation representing the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, and other leading cities in the Dominion. This delegation had been called by the Minister to discuss the invitation recently extended to delegates from France that Canada should send a deputation there to study the prospects of trade at the end of the war, so that, as far as possible, the trade lost by Germany might be secured, with the object of preventing, to the greatest possible extent, Germany regaining her foreign trade.

The idea was unanimously approved by the delegates, who asked the Minister of Trade and Commerce to appoint a small deputation of either three or five members to visit France this summer, officially representing the Dominion Government, and make a thorough enquiry into trade possibilities. It was considered that such a deputation should visit England as well as France, with the same object in view. It was felt inevitable that when peace was declared there would be an immense demand for goods in Great Britain, and that it was extremely desirable that the trade should be kept within the Empire and away from Germany for all time. This proposition was approved by the Minister, who agreed to recommend the matter to the Government. It was decided that when this deputation leaves Canada other business firms in the Dominion shall be allowed to send representatives at their own expense to take advantage of this opportunity to investigate trade possibilities.

*

CAPTURING GERMAN TRADE.

Canadian Manufacturers in Outside Markets.

Ample proof that Canadian manufacturers in general and Toronto manufacturers in particular are benefiting to a marked extent through the increased volume of trade resulting from enemy manufacturers being barred, through exigencies of war, from the world's markets, is furnished by enquiries made among local manufacturers and producers by a *Toronto Star* reporter.

About a year ago the organisation known as the Export Association of Canada, with headquarters at 179, St. James' Street, Montreal, was formed, and to this body is credited much of the success attained.

Manufacturers say that the chief benefit from German and Austrian products being kept at home is not so much that they are barred from Canadian markets as that Canadian manufacturers are now supplying the increased demand in other parts of the world.

As an instance, the A. R. Clarke Co., manufacturers of patent leather, report that since the outbreak of war they are selling their goods in Australia, New Zealand, and England, having recently established an office in London. Formerly this business was practically all handled by German manufacturers.

The manufacturers of drugs and chemicals are also enjoying a business boom by reason of the increased market for their products.

Manufacturers of tapestries are replacing Austrian-made goods with Canadian products. Geo. H. Hees, Son and Company is among the firms to engage in this industry to a greater extent than ever.

Incandescent light bulbs, practically all of which were formerly imported from Austria, are now manufactured in Toronto. The Jefferson Glass Company started last April in the manufacture of bulbs, and are now supplying practically all the bulbs used in Canada. Electric shades, opal lamp shades, etc., are now being made to supply Canadian demands.

*

INDO-CANADIAN TRADE.

Mr. H. R. McMillan, Chief of the Forests Department in British Columbia, who has been despatched on a journey round the world by the Canadian Government as a Special Trade Commissioner, is now in Calcutta. One item in his commission (says the *Morning Post*) is to investigate the possibility of trade reciprocity between Canada and India. India's trade with Canada is now carried on mainly through the United States with the help of American capitalists and merchants. The Dominion Government hopes to deflect this trade direct to Canadian ports, in which case an important entrepôt trade would be developed, and to ensure its carriage in British ships. It also seems to be Mr. McMillan's object to ascertain the nature of the markets in India for Canadian produce.

*

CANADIAN FIRM SECURES LARGE FRENCH CONTRACT.

The National Steel Car Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, has secured a contract for four thousand freight cars for the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway.

*

HYDRO-ELECTRIC RATES.

Sir Adam Beck again announces a "distribution of profits" to consumers of the Ontario Hydro-Electric power. The Commission has recommended reductions for nearly sixty municipalities in the Niagara zone. The recommendations governing domestic and commercial consumption mean an average reduction to the consumer of about 10 per cent. These vary considerably, in some places the cut running as low as 3 per cent., and in others running as high as 20 per cent. Power rates are also generally reduced.

In all of the municipalities whose rates were under review by the Commission's experts the service charge was left unchanged at 3 cents per 100 feet of floor area. The prompt payment discounts were not changed in any case, all standing at 10 per cent.

*

The arrival last week of 11,042 cwts. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. The demand is principally for best white which continues firm.

Mr. Charles Mair, at present and for some years past an officer of the Department of the Interior at Fort Steele, B.C., is the subject of an article in the "Canadian Poets" series, in a recent number of the *Public Health Journal* (Toronto). An account of his life is supplemented by a number of extracts from his drama, "Tecumseh."

Mr. W. G. Miller, Geologist to the Province of Ontario, has arrived in London to attend the forthcoming meetings of the Nickel Commission. Mr. T. W. Gibson, the Deputy Provincial Minister of Mines, is also on his way from Toronto, accompanied by Dr. McGregor Young, to attend the Commission.

The calendar of the Canadian Emigration Office (11, 12, and 13, Charing Cross, S.W.) is a particularly attractive one. A harvesting scene, with a pretty farmhouse in the background, admirably presents Canada's claim to be "The Land of Opportunity." Each month's sheet bears either one or two pithy sayings. Those for February were "No one in Canada is ever too poor to become rich" and "Early to Canada's sunshiny skies Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise"; and one for March is "Throw in your lot with Canada and assure a brilliant future."

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Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

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Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending February 29 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Anthony, J. L., Victoria—Canadian Hospital, Ramsgate.
Bacque, Mrs. L. and Miss M., Toronto—Salisbury Hotel, Folkestone.
Blend, Lt. A. G., Toronto—77, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Cassidy, Lt. D. S., R.A.M.C., Winnipeg—care of Holt and Co.
Crepault, E., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Dangerfield, H. G., Winnipeg—care of Admiralty.
Durie, Mrs., Toronto—15, Montague Street, W.C.
Eberts, H. P. H., Victoria—Hotel Cecil.
Finch, H. G., Kamloops—Holmwood, Tunbridge Wells.
Grant, J. C., Westmount—Dover Castle.
Green, Major Hugh A., Prince Albert—Hotel Cecil.
Herridge, Mrs., Ottawa—22, The Lees, Folkestone.
Jones, E. S., Victoria—63, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.
Larke, Aubrey, Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Loader, F. B., Vancouver—40, Marler Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
Mallory, Mrs. F. R., Toronto—Dysart Hotel.
Marwick, W. H., Montreal—Dover Castle.
McIvor, W. G., Victoria—34, Dover Street, W.
McKinley, Capt. J. F., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
McLachlin, Mrs. Eric, Ottawa—22, The Lees, Folkestone.
McPhee, Mrs. J. E., Vancouver—Rose Bank, Proatwick, Man.
Messenger, H., Toronto—9, Holmby Street, Camberwell.
Miller, W. G., Toronto—care of Ontario Government Office.
Montague, Mrs. W. H., Winnipeg—12, Mount View Road, Chingford.
Morden, H., Victoria—Strand Palace Hotel.
Murphy, Col. G. P., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
Onate, F. S., Vancouver—111, Fentiman Road, Clapham.
Raphael, F. M., Vancouver—Hythe.
Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J., Toronto—20, Basil Mans., S.W.
Scott, Major and Mrs. C. M., Winnipeg—38, Artillery Mans.
Singer, F. W., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Slater, Mr., Vancouver—162, Deepdale Terrace, Preston.
Smith, F., Hamilton—506, New Cheshire Road, Birkenhead.
Sparling, E. C., Granby, Quebec—15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Stephenson, Lt. V. R., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
Thomson, Mrs. G., Winnipeg—The Lees Hotel, Folkestone.
Tovey, L. B., Saskatoon—Willesden.
Wakeford, W. E., Winnipeg—Fern Lodge, Lower Fore Street, Edmonton, N.
Ward, Robert, Victoria—Oak Lawn, Leatherhead.
Warwick, W. H., Montreal—Dover Castle.
Watson, Mrs. G., Winnipeg—care of High Commissioner of Canada.
[illegible] H., Toronto—Hanwell, W.
White, M. M. Duncan, Vancouver—Thackeray Hotel.
Wilmot, L. A., Vancouver—50, Weymouth Street, W.
Wilson, Mrs. F. K. W., Winnipeg—7, Beechcroft Avenue, Golders Green.
Wood, Mr. and Mrs. M. C., Winnipeg—37, Warren Road, Chingford.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Saturday, March 4.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, March 8.—R.M.S. *Celtic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to St. John.
Friday, March 10.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, March 11.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, March 15.—R.M.S. *Finland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 17.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, March 18.—S.s. *Kroonland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, March 20.—S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Friday, March 24.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, March 25.—S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, March 29.—S.s. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 31.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, April 1.—R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

*

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES

Canadian Magazine (25 cents).—"Royal Castles in France," E. M. Kerr; "Winston Spencer Churchill," H. S. Eayrs; "Light and Life," Prof. D. Fraser Harris; "Our Great Revival in Trade," W. L. Edmonds; "Fragments from a Modern Pompeii," Britton B. Cooke; "The Real Strathcona: A Prince of Benefactors," Rev. Dr. G. Bryce.

Munsey (6d.).—"The Balkan States," J. W. MacConaughy; "The New Secret Service of the United States," J. C. Welliver; "Military Orders and Decorations," H. C. Felton; "New York's Memorials of Washington," F. O. Payne; "The Legacy of Tears" (complete novel), Robert Simpson.

Rod and Gun in Canada (15 cents).—"Observations on Wild Animals of British Columbia," Bonnycastle Dale; "Roughing It De Luxe," J. Gaylord; "The Ascent of Mount Cook," Conrad Kain; "The Story of Two Moose Hunts" (H. G. Kidd).

*

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The February number of the *Gazette* of the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, again attains to a high standard of excellence in both its pictures and its letterpress.

In an interview published in the Ottawa Press Colonel Carnegie, a member of the Munitions Board, who has returned from England, says that satisfaction is expressed there with the Canadian munition work.

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McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

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EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY

No. 531. Vol. XLI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.
Price 6d.
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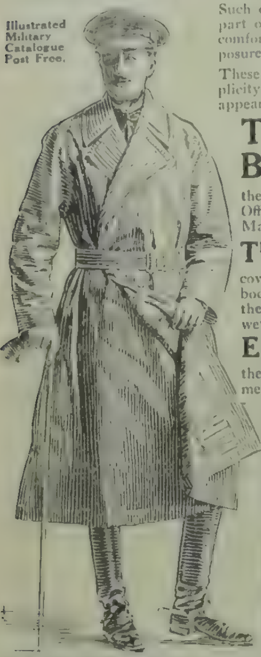

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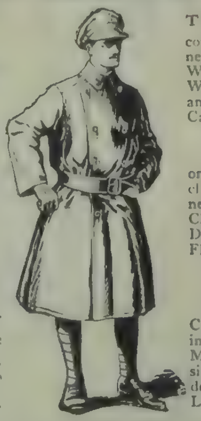

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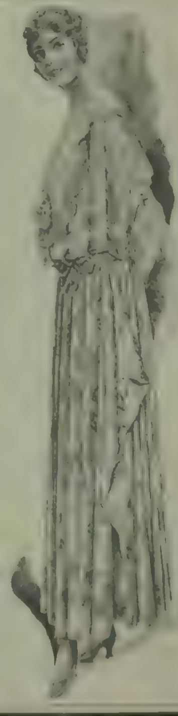
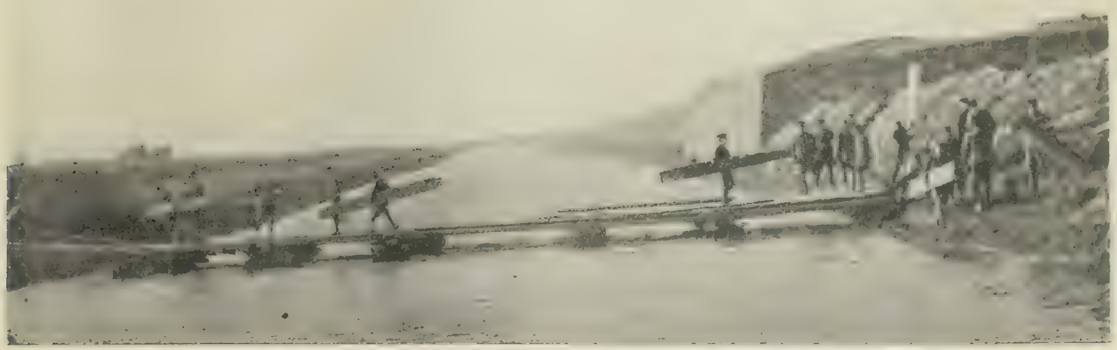


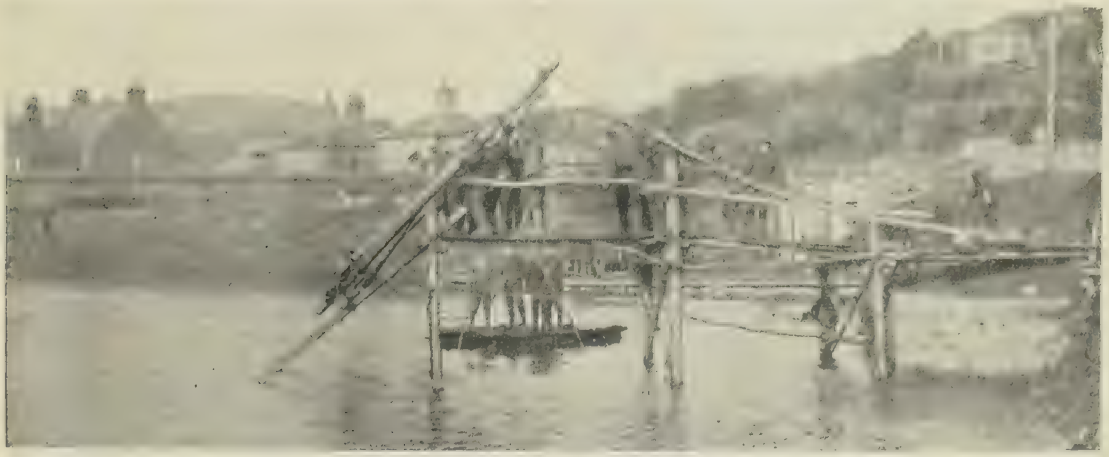
CANADA

No. 531. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916. Vol. XLI. 6D. WEEKLY.

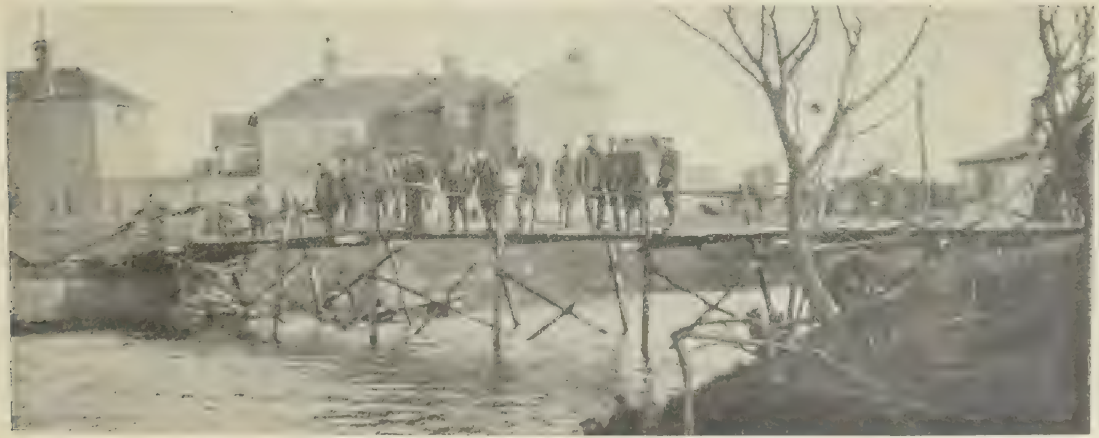
BRIDGE-BUILDING AT SHORNCLIFFE.



CASK PIER PONTOON BRIDGE BUILT BY NO. 1 COY., 3RD PIONEER BATTALION (48TH CANADIANS)



NO. 2 COY., 3RD PIONEER BATTALION, LAUNCHING TRESTLE OF MILITARY BRIDGE.



Photos TRESTLE BRIDGE BUILT BY NO. 2 COY., 3RD PIONEER BATTALION. [C.H.B.A

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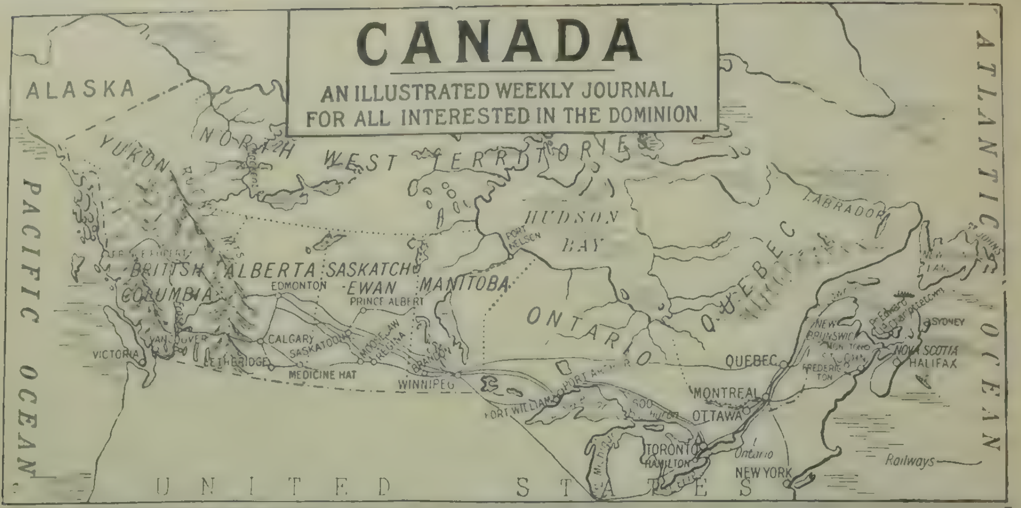
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.



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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

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Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C., LONDON, ENGLAND. | Room 304, Tyrrell Building, 95, King Street East, TORONTO.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

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EMPIRE TRADE AND MIGRATION.

EVERY week sees fresh developments in regard to the solution of great Imperial problems which must arise after the war. The series of meetings held in London by the Associated Chambers of Commerce have been full of interest and importance not only to the Mother Country, but to the whole Empire. They were made the occasion of two significant statements by members of the Imperial Cabinet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said at one meeting that the British Government was prepared to give their assistance to foreign trade in order to ensure that those rivals who were now our bitter enemies should not have the control of foreign trade which they had enjoyed in the past; and Mr. McKenna added that the Government had already shown their readiness to do [illegible] than they did [illegible]. At a [illegible] luncheon Mr. Bonar Law announced that arrangements were being made for an economic conference between the Allies, to be held probably in Paris, to consider whether it was possible in any greater degree to utilise the resources of all the Allies in the prosecution of the war. The [illegible] Germany, which shall regulate in the closest degree our future relationship with that country, may be looked for at an early moment. The sooner the better, in order that the Germans may understand the fulness of the determination of the nations with which they are at war. As the Colonial Secretary pointed out in his speech, our trade is part of the war, and one of the chief weapons by which we wage the war. Nothing he said was more loudly cheered than his declaration: "Whether it pays us or not, we shall not forget these things, and whatever else happens, the resources of the British Empire will never again be exploited as in the past by our German enemies."

Not only in Mr. Bonar Law's speech, but at other meetings of the conference, the part which the Overseas Dominions have played, and are playing, was pointed to with pride and a full sense of its significance for the future. Mr. Bonar Law not only pointed out that the war has welded the whole British Empire together in a way in which nothing but war could have done, but he went so far as to assert that "we could not have won this war—we could not win it now—but for the strength which we have got from the great Dominions." In face of this acknowledged debt the official representatives of the Daughter Dominions were fully justified in claiming that if they were prepared to take their share of responsibilities their voice should be heard in the deliberations of the Empire. In trade and in other spheres there is a growing determination that after the war the prior claims of the Empire should be recognised in a way in which they have not been in the past. We look forward to a further step being taken when the Imperial Conference on trade, attended by representatives of the Mother Country and from all parts of the Empire, takes place at Toronto next September.

During the past week, too, evidence has been forthcoming of the attention that is being paid Overseas to a better organisation of immigration—or, rather, migration—after the war. The Australian Government has approved a comprehensive scheme for settling on the land soldiers returned from the war. There is reason to believe that so far as the Canadian Government is concerned similar steps will be taken in due course. Mr. Bonar Law has now announced that he is approaching the Premiers of the Dominions on the subject. This aspect of the question is also touched upon in a report issued by a Commission appointed by the Ontario Government to consider unemployment in the Province, and to recommend permanent measures of reform, which is summarised by the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*. Like others who have been considering the subject, the Commissioners lay stress on the necessity for close co-operation between the Mother Country and the Dominion in this matter, in order that the domestic interests of the United Kingdom may not be forgotten. The Commissioners are also of the opinion that provision should be made for closer supervision of immigrants, particularly with the object of obviating the drift of agricultural settlers to the towns. Their recommendation for the organisation in London of an Imperial Migration Board, representing the British Government, the Governments of the Dominions and such Provinces and States in the Dominions as desire to be represented, has attracted a good deal of attention. The idea, however, has its disadvantages both from the national and practical points of view. On the one hand, Canadians know enough about the days of Government from Downing Street to be shy of such a centralisation of powers as this would involve. On the other hand, it is not at all certain either that would-be emigrants would be willing to be guided by the instructions of the Board as to their destinations, or that the Dominions and their Provinces would be better served under such a system than by individual enterprise and their own merits. At the present time impartial and up-to-date information regarding opportunities throughout the Empire is provided by the Emigrants' Information Office, and returns are furnished regularly to the Board of Trade. Probably improvement is rather to be sought on the lines of further development of existing agencies than a far-reaching central scheme.

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Monroe Doctrine for Peace. Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, had some interesting and striking things to say in an interview with Mr. Arthur Benington, the Editor of the *New York World*, which appears in that journal. Sir Edward—who is described as being "looked upon in London as one of the really big men of the British Empire"—pointed out to his American interviewer that on the two great branches of the English-speaking races, the British Empire and the United States of America, rests primarily the responsibility for the future keeping of the peace of the world; and he urged that what is wanted is a Monroe Doctrine (which, he recalled, was adopted by Monroe from the suggestion of the British statesman, Canning), for peace as well as territories.—

> Let us serve notice on those who want war in the future—those who are responsible for the most awful war recorded in the history of the human race—that they must be prepared in the future, if they want war, to fight the English-speaking peoples of both hemispheres.

As far as the British Empire is concerned, Sir Edward Morris is convinced that whatever the future may evolve as to closer Imperial unity, there must be a common Army, a common Navy, and a common defence for the whole Empire, one efficient and effective to meet all possible combinations and assaults from without. But in his view even this may not be sufficient to keep the peace of the world, and it is because of this that he urges that in self-protection the United States and the British Empire should combine the peoples who alone are fitted to keep the peace of the world "by temperament, tradition, and education, by the spirit of justice and fair play, and by the cult of democracy and equality."

* * *

Immigration from the States. Immigration from Europe being practically at a standstill, the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are adopting active measures to attract more settlers from the United States. Recently a conference of the Dominion immigration agents resident across the border was held in Chicago, at which the Premiers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Hon. Dr. Roche, the Dominion Minister of the Interior, were present. This conference was all the more necessary, inasmuch as all sorts of alarming canards have been circulating in the Western States, tending to check the migration of American farmers.

The great crop harvested in Canada last year had so stimulated enquiry for Canadian farms and land that interested parties and land companies across the border have been energetically endeavouring to check any movement now, or immediately after the war, by circulating utterly false and harrowing tales of enormous war taxes having been levied on all land in the West, of conscription being enforced, of immense portions of the crop not being harvested, and generally painting a gloomy picture of conditions and prospects in the Canadian West. Years ago, when the Hon. Clifford Sifton was Minister of the Interior, a similar campaign was waged in the interest of American land companies, but it failed to prevent a considerable influx of practical farmers from Minnesota, Dakota, etc., with capital, and their success has been so phenomenal that it only needs to be well advertised to counteract the renewed interested efforts now being made to decry Canada's advantages in having millions of acres of virgin soil available.

* * *

Shortage of Agricultural Labour. The latest news from Canada indicates that there will be a greater shortage of agricultural labour this year than last, for, apart from the large volume of enlistment, the men who in normal years go to the city and live on their summer earnings and casual jobs have this winter been mostly absorbed into permanent remunerative industrial work—munition making, etc. With high grain prices certain to continue, still more acreage will, naturally, be under plough this spring. The scarcity of labour, however, while handicapping the farmer, is helping the Canadian manufacturer by increasing his sales of mechanical labour-saving devices.

However much we may regret the circumstances which are delaying the increase of British settlers in the Dominion, there is consolation in the fact that the migration from the States will be of a class of men who are not only friendly to British institutions and the Allied cause, but, being accustomed to similar conditions, are bound by their success to advertise the merits of Canadian farm lands and thus promote the interest of those land and transportation companies in which so much British capital is invested.

* * *

Extending Manufactures. Not only is there a promise of considerable American immigration of practical agriculturists with capital, but additional United States manufacturers are erecting new, or preparing to extend existing, plants in many of the manufacturing centres. In some cases no doubt this activity is due to fear that the necessary readjustment of tariffs after the war may operate unfavourably against the American exporters, especially against those who manufacture goods which Canadians are showing increasing ability to turn out.

The extent to which munitions and other mechanical devices can be produced in the workshops of the Dominion has been somewhat of a surprise to their American rivals, as well as to Britain. The war has not only caused the Canadian manufacturer to extend plants and erect machinery which will be available to cater to the additional demands which the re-opening of the world's markets will produce, but it has been the means of greatly increasing the experience and the number of skilled Canadian artisans.

Elections in Nova Scotia— Though the Dominion general election has been postponed, two Provincial Legislatures—Nova Scotia and British Columbia—are about to hold their last session prior to an appeal to the electorate within the next few months. In Nova Scotia the last election was held in June, 1911, and the present Premier, the Hon. G. H. Murray (Liberal), has now held that position for nearly twenty years. His immediate predecessor, the Hon W. S. Fielding, had been Premier for twelve years when, in 1896, he resigned to join Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first Cabinet as Minister of Finance.

The Legislature contains thirty-nine members, of whom only twelve are followers of Mr. C. E. Tanner, of Pictou, the Conservative leader. No definite election appeal has yet been issued by either party, but the contest seems likely to be fought on personal and Provincial questions. As it will be the first general election held in the Province since Sir Robert Borden, its distinguished son, became Premier of the Dominion, it is probable that his personal popularity may increase the Conservative poll; while another handicap for the Liberals lies in the fact that they have been in office for considerably over a quarter of a century.

* * *

—and British Columbia. The present British Columbia Legislature was elected on March 28, 1913, and resulted in an overwhelming majority for Sir Richard McBride, the Conservatives winning forty of the forty-two seats. Sir Richard had been Premier for over twelve years when, in January last, he resigned that position to come to London as Agent-General. The result of one of the three by-elections just held, in consequence of the Cabinet reconstruction, has been an Opposition victory. The new Premier, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, will, however, shortly make his first appeal to the entire electorate.

The present situation is curious, inasmuch as the Liberal leader, Mr. H. C. Brewster, lost his seat in the Legislature at the last election, and since February, 1912, the Opposition has consisted of two Socialists only. In British Columbia, as in Nova Scotia, the contest will turn upon personal and Provincial issues, for as regards the conduct of the war and external affairs generally, the world now knows—even the Kaiser himself—that the people of the Dominion of Canada speak with one voice when the Empire is threatened.

* * *

On Changing Names. So soon as the horror caused by the deliberately organised atrocities in Belgium made the very name of German to be abhorrent, Teutonic surnames commenced to be sloughed. The city of Berlin, in Ontario, is even reported to be desirous of a re-christening. This impulse is symptomatic of the strong drift of public feeling. To change one's name causes much trouble and annoyance at the beginning, and may even be regarded with suspicion, but the reasons for cutting loose from a Hun patronymic are so insistent and compelling that for the sake of their children, if not for themselves, many parents are making the change. To remove all suggestion of the Teuton from a name is a wise and proper concession to public feeling, which has been so grossly outraged by German atrocities. Naturalised Germans in any part of the Empire can at least indicate their abhorrence of German crimes by anglicising their names if they happen to be aggressively Teuton.

* * *

Education by the "Movies." There is no better organ of education than the eye. That is the justification of the "movies," apart from a recreative point of view, and much more use might be made of them to this end. We can well believe that in Canada the set of cinematograph films showing the Canadian soldiers in England and at the front is being received with enthusiasm. Nothing can bring more vividly home to the people of the Dominion the real conditions under which their sons and brothers are living.

Col. Steacey, the Director of the Canadian Chaplain Service, has been urging to the representative of a cinematograph contemporary the desirability of using the picture palace to a greater extent as an educative agency, especially from an Imperial standpoint. His ideal is a chain of British picture houses in Canada from East to West, which should "popularise and bring home to our scattered peoples the greatness and the glory of the race from which we have all sprung." "Britain is full of historic monasteries, castles, cathedrals, and public buildings, immense industrial concerns with world-wide business connections," he says. "She has the greatest Navy and the finest mercantile marine that ever sailed the seas. Why should not all these things be filmed and shown, not merely in Canada, but throughout the British Empire?"

* * *

Canada's Fur Industry. The most recently published analysis of the very detailed information which the Dominion Government wisely takes the opportunity of recording at each decennial census deals with the value of furs and the skins of wild animals. For the whole of Canada, going back to 1880, the value of the skins of wild animals taken in each census year is given as $987,000 in 1880, $768,000 in 1899, $899,000 in 1900, and $1,927,000 in 1910. By Provinces, in the latter year, the values are given as follows:—Alberta, $115,000; British Columbia, $174,000; Manitoba, $14,000; New Brunswick, $21,000; Nova Scotia, $22,000; Ontario, $297,000; Prince Edward Island, $2,500; Quebec, $407,000; Saskatchewan, $211,000; Yukon and Territories, $659,000. The high record of Quebec is, of course, due to the fact that a large section of Arctic territory is included in that Province.

By species in 1910 the mink and otter lead with $611,545 from 153,361 skins; then come musk rats to the number of 915,754, and value of $256,213; foxes are third on the list with 17,589, valued at $222,144; then follow beaver, 24,895 skins, value $131,833, and lynx 8,159 skins, value $114,758. Bears, deer, seals, wolves, and raccoon rank next in order as to value. Black fox skins in 1910 are credited with an average value of $271, and silver fox of $205, none of the other varieties exceeding $11 per skin. Details of the fox-ranching enterprises are brought down to 1914, in which year there were in Canada 321 companies formed to breed foxes, their combined nominal capital being $41,882,800. Of this number Prince Edward Island is credited with 201 companies, with authorised capital of $26,115,800, the value of the ranching property in the Island being put at $15,186,150, almost entirely in breeding foxes. In a recent address as President of the Board of Trade at Charlottetown, Mr. J. O. Hyndman expressed confidence in the future of the silver fox industry in the Island, which originated the fur farming industry, though the war has naturally had a serious effect upon present prices and conditions.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

KERFOOT.—On February 26, at Grand Valley, Cochrane, Alberta, the wife of Duncan Kerfoot, of a son.

LAFLEUR.—On January 26, at 67, Ontario Avenue, Montreal, to Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Lafleur—a son.

POPE.—On March 5, at Folkestone, Kent, the wife of Major E. W. Pope, Royal Canadian Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HATHEWAY—SMITH.—On March 4, at St. John's, Putney, by the Rev. Canon Rivington, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. Percy Hart, M.A., F. Harold Hatheway, Sgt., C.A.P.C., 1st Canadian Contingent, to Constance Emily, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Smith, of Wynslade, Putney Park, Surrey.

STRANDE—DEVONSHIRE.—On December 24, 1915, at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Svend P. Strande, third son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Strande, of Myre, Norway, to Nancy, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Devonshire, of Romford, Essex.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN.—On March 6, at the King George Hospital, London, Arthur Gordon Buchanan, 2nd Reserve Battery, C.F.A., only son of James and Charlotte Buchanan, of 27, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

COPPOCK.—On February 27, in Vancouver, B.C., Marjorie, wife of Fred S. Coppock, and fourth daughter of E. Marsh, of 3, Sinclair Gardens, W. Aged 28.

EMERSON.—On March 5, at St. John's, George Henry Emerson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland. Aged 63 years.

McEWAN.—On March 6, at 46, Hereford Road, Bayswater, London, Mary Catherine Dimsford, wife of J. T. H. McEwan, formerly of Glasgow and Winnipeg. Aged 71.

SEYMOUR.—On February 29, at 9, Ovington Square, Hilda Mary, wife of Walter Seymour, and sister of the 9th Baron de Longueuil, of Longueuil, Quebec.

ON SERVICE.

HEBDEN.—On February 25, in France, Capt. Robert Coke Hebden, R.E., of Dacre House, Scarborough, and Keatings, Vancouver Island, in his 39th year.

CANADA'S WAR TAXES: AMENDMENTS AFFECTING COMPANIES.

IN the Dominion House of Commons on March 2 the Minister of Finance (Sir Thomas White) announced several amendments to the new War Tax Bill whereunder incorporated companies with a capital of $50,000 or more are taxed 25 per cent. of their profits in excess of 7 per cent. upon their paid capital, and members of a firm not incorporated 25 per cent. of the profits over 10 per cent. upon the paid capital.

The amendments provide adequate taxation of profits on watered stock and also the inclusion of reserve funds as capital amount. War taxes paid by companies in Great Britain and Allied countries are to be deducted from the tax payable in Canada. In taxing mining profits allowance will be made for the exhaustion of the mines. The measure (says Reuter) becomes operative from January 1, 1915.

275,000 Enrolled for Overseas.

Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, presenting the War Estimates, declared that several millions had been saved the Canadian as well as the British War Office in the purchase of munitions by careful supervision in purchase. He deprecated the accusations of grafting in connection with the war contracts. He announced that 275,000 men had enrolled for Overseas service.

A CANADIAN REST BILLET.

In the Dominion House of Commons on March 1 it was stated that the half-million men who had been authorised for Overseas service represented 38 per cent. of the male population of Canada between the ages of 19 and 40, inclusive.

**

FROM PRISONERS OF WAR.

Gratitude to the Canadian Red Cross.

The following are some of the postcards recently received by the ladies of the Prisoners of War Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W., from prisoners of war in Germany :—

"FRIEDRICHSFELD BEI WESEL.—I thank you very much for all your kindness. If you would continue I would be very much obliged. I am very well, thank you. I have also received three parcels of food and a parcel containing a blanket, a sweater, two socks, and a pair of mits. Please accept many thanks and best wishes from one who does not forget and is very obliged."

"FRIEDRICHSFELD BEI WESEL.—I am sure I do not know how to express my thanks in terms strong enough for all the kind attention that I have received from you since being made a prisoner in Germany. I have been receiving your parcels of food quite regularly with the exception of three or four times, when I suppose they must have gone astray, as it would be very easy for them to do in these troublous times."

"OBERHAUSEN.—The undersigned comrades and myself desire to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in sending us parcels of bread, which were received in the best of condition."

"LIMBURG LAHN.—Your very nice card to hand dated November 30, 1915. I must thank you for all your kindness in thinking of a way out of my financial difficulties. I also thank you very much for very nice parcels received intact."

"LIMBURG LAHN.—Just a card to let you know I am receiving a Red Cross parcel from your society every two weeks. I also received a pair of boots, for which I thank you. ——— has asked me to mention that he is receiving parcels from you."

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

"GOTTINGEN.—I have received clothes and blanket in good condition, also the food, and it's all so very acceptable. Thanking you all for your kindness."

"GILSSEN.—I received your parcel all right containing blanket and other things, and I thank you very much for your kindness, and they come in useful for me here, and I thank all kind friends I know."

"GOTTINGEN.—Kindly accept my sincere thanks for your fine parcel of bread, which came to hand in grand condition."

**

LOOKING AFTER THE WOUNDED.

Canadian Officer's Tribute.

A Canadian officer who, after having been wounded, was a patient in a London hospital says :—

"I think when the history of the war comes to be written it will be found that though the British have blundered in many things, and seriously, at any rate their medical service and organisation is a marvel. Nothing whatsoever is omitted which could make for the comfort and wellbeing of the wounded. This not only includes necessaries and comforts, but all luxuries imaginable and furnished. I did not come in contact with the Canadians after leaving the Field Ambulance station, so had no opportunity of seeing any of my friends. The English, however, treated me as one of their own, and nurses, doctors, everybody seemed to think that their greatest pleasure in life was to put themselves out in order to please the patients."

BEHIND THE CANADIAN LINES.

**

A Scandinavian battalion, to be known as "The Vikings of Canada," is being formed by leading Scandinavians in Winnipeg and the Western Provinces.

In Toronto, on March 1, there was a parade of 18,700 troops before Sir Sam Hughes. Many of the battalions are soon going Oversea, and the rest to the summer camp at Niagara.

Great interest prevails in Canada in the official cinematograph film, entitled "Canada's Fighting Forces," showing the life and surroundings of the lads in khaki Overseas.

A Canadian corporal asked the latest news from Verdun the other day. "We heard the Boches had taken it two days ago," he added, "but they're such liars that if they put up a board saying they had special information from Kaiser Bill that the sun was going to shine, we'd get out our rubber boots."

Pte. John Clement Ash (33), Lord Strathcona's Horse, who was home suffering from shrapnel wounds in the ankle, was found dead in bed last week from the effects of gas poisoning in his mother's house in Hampstead.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Previously Unofficially Reported Killed, now Officially Reported Died.

Field, Lieut. C. V. G., 4th Batt., attd. R.F.C

Killed.

Matthews, Capt. A. J., 27th Batt

Died of Wounds

Eadie, Lieut. S., 8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).

Wounded

Campbell, Lieut. A. H. C., Royal Canadian Regt
Dillon, Lieut. A. M., 18th Batt.
Cole, Capt. C. E. C., A.M.C., attd. P.P.L.I.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. Charles Valentine Geary Field was the only son of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Field, Indian Army. He was 20 years of age.

Capt. A. J. Matthews belonged to the 90th Winnipeg Rifles.

Capt. R. C. Hebden.

Capt. Robert Coke Hebden, Royal Engineers, of Dacre House, Scarborough, and Keatings, Vancouver Island, was killed in France on February 25, aged 39 years.

Second Lieut. F. O. Lloyd.

Second Lieut. Francis Oswald Lloyd, 9th Shropshire Light Infantry, attached 6th Battalion, previously reported missing, now stated to have fallen in action, was the son of Col. R. O. Lloyd, formerly of the Royal Engineers, Treffgarne Hall, Pembrokeshire. Educated at Marlborough, he proceeded to Woolwich in 1900, but was unable to pass the test for eyesight. Enlisting in the Cape Mounted Infantry, he served through the South African War, and subsequently with the British South African Police in Rhodesia, while later he was in the Canadian Royal North-West Mounted Police. Taking up civil engineering, he was employed in railway construction in the Dominion, and when war broke out he enlisted in the First Canadian Contingent. He was present as sergeant with the 10th Battalion in the Canadian charge near Ypres, being wounded when bringing in wounded under heavy shell fire. He was given his commission in August last, and returned to France in November.

Capt. George Taylor Richardson.

Capt. George Taylor Richardson, 2nd Batt., C.E.F., was born in Kingston, Ontario, in 1886. He was educated there and graduated as a mining engineer from the Mining School of Queen's University. During his school and University days he was widely known in Canada as an athlete, and especially as a player of ice hockey. Afterwards his interests were divided between mining and the family business of grain exporting. He came to England with the First Contingent in October, 1914, and went to the front in France in February last year. He was with the Contingent in all its severe engagements, and was wounded in the second battle of Ypres. A brother officer writes of him :—"His skill and daring in reconnaissance and patrol work were known throughout the whole Division. No officer was ever more beloved by his men, who were ready to follow him anywhere. On his grave they put a wreath inscribed 'To one who played the game.' Could any officer ask a higher tribute?" Capt. Richardson bequeathed $30,000 for the education of the children of men of his company who have been killed or disabled.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Capt. Cole is at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne (gunshot wound in chest); Lieut. Dillon at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet.

Of the officers reported wounded last week, Brig.-General Leckie and Brig.-General Macdonell are progressing satisfactorily in hospitals in France; Lieut. W. E. Bull is at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne (fractured femur; removed from serious list); and Lieut. R. M. Calvin at the same hospital (serious gunshot wound in chest).

* *

FARM WORK FOR WOMEN.

The Duchess of Marlborough presided at a meeting held at Sunderland House on Friday of last week on behalf of the Country and Colonial Training School for Ladies. This institution, which has for ten years given practical training in work on the land, particularly in fitting women for life in our Oversea Dominions, and of which Miss Turner is Principal, has been moved to a roomy farmhouse at Huntsmoor Park, Buckinghamshire. The training is on the lines of an old-fashioned farm, in which the daughters took their part in the dairy, garden, and fields. The other speakers at the meeting were Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Waller, Miss Turner, and Mrs. Roy-Batty.

* *

Mr. Alphonse Verville, Labour member for Maisonneuve, P.Q., advocated in the Dominion House of Commons a war tax on bachelors, and also that members of Parliament should give up sessional duties during the war.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

Tuesday's List.

38 Dead; 118 Wounded; 1 Missing.

Killed.

4TH CAN. MOUNTED RIFLES.—Shaw, 109596 J. P.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGT.—Davison, 477228 Cpl. G.; Fisher, 477305 A.; Penney, 477714 H. S.

10TH BATT. (WESTERN CANADA REGT.).—Kennedy, 20042 A. F.; Rider, 426137 S. S.; West, 21901 Cpl. G. B.; Wonnacott, A34995 F.

13TH BATT. (5TH ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).—Ball, 169007 A.

16TH BATT. (CANADIAN SCOTTISH).—Harrold, 29328 D.

22ND BATT.—Bartlett, 171030, C. C.; Charbonneau, 62254 A.; Dubois, 61758 L.-Cpl. O.; Hannan, 68393 P. E.; Nault, 61779 O.; Tremblay, 61294 E.

49TH BATT.—Livingstone, 432293 H.; Wood, 432165 C. S.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

15TH BATT. (48TH HIGHLANDERS).—Corbett, 77474 Sgt. J.; Holtby, 27812 A. W.; Kerrigan, 28046 L.-Cpl. C. H.; LeClare, 28051 J.

Previously Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War, now Reported Killed.

13TH BATT.—Glover, 24719 F. C.

Died of Wounds.

2ND BRIG. CAN. FIELD ART.—Eastlake, 72026 Gunner C. M.

7TH BRIG. CAN. FIELD ART.—Galloway, 89684 Cpl. G. G.

5TH BATT. (WESTERN CANADA REGT.).—Edwards 12545 A.

7TH BATT. (BRITISH COLUMBIA REGT.).—Ross, 428590 A.

18TH BATT.—Brodie, 53776 J. B.

22ND BATT.—Arcand, 61325 E.; Beaupre, 61215 A.; Bellefeuile, 61509 A.; Dagenais, 61685 W.; Tessier, 61748 A.

42ND BATT.—McKillop, 418864 A.

Died.

13TH BATT.—McBride, 49076 J.

14TH BATT. (ROYAL MONTREAL REGT.).—Harding, 25730 F.

15TH BATT.—Gregoire, 23146 S.

C.A.M.C.—Lang, 400071 W.

Wounded.

4TH C.M.R.—Oldfield, 113465 F. J.; Woodcock, 109692 L.-Cpl. S.

5TH C.M.R.—Clarke, 112195 J.

3RD BRIG. CAN. FIELD ART.—Young, 42055 Bomb. C. A.

6TH BRIG. CAN. FIELD ART.—Forster, 303604 Driver H. G.; Hammont, 438802 Driver S. F.; Springett, 86177 Driver F.; Tabrett, 89982 Gunner J.

MOTOR MACHINE-GUN SERVICE.—Boby, 22549 J. M.; Hargreaves, 48552 Cpl. S. B.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGT.—Campion, 477148 J. M.; Doyle, 477261 F. H.; Edwards, 477276 A.; Fennings, 477326 F. R.; James, 477457 J.; McIntosh, 477643 T. F.; Oliver, 477688 F.; Rudee, 477804 Sgt. F. J.; Stewart, 477883 R.; Sylvester, 477900 J.; Wisdom, 470819 A. H.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S C.L.I.—Colville, 1577 E. M.; Duggleby 475825 L. H.; Picher, 1143 C. O.

5TH BATT.—Anderson, 440953 A. E.; Bone, 13220 A.; Goble, A40134 E.; Holtum, A40182 B.; Jefferson, 441175 Cpl. C. R. S.; Parker, 12653 Cpl. J. J.; Sawyer, A24229 C.; Shaw, A40293 S. H.; Shaw, 13040 J.; Thompson, 12774 Cpl. A. E.

7TH BATT.—Green, 77206 V. A.; Hartin, 428636 R.; Pringle, 428603 C.; Williams, 16210 W. J.

8TH BATT. (90TH WINNIPEG RIFLES).—Allen, A22416 J. W.; Banks, 460715 F. B.; Garner, 1623 G. H.; Hamilton, A38194 J. E.; McLeod, 1273 T.

10TH BATT.—Brown, 426331 Sgt. W. J.; Cottam, 20603 A.; Greer, 22741 L.-Cpl. B. P.; Gush, A34295 R. W.; Lyttle, 434086 R.; McLeod, A34095 Cpl. M.; Murphy, A34692 A.; Rowley, 19775 L.; Stewart, A34589 A.

13TH BATT.—Foster, 46837 L.-Cpl. A. R.; Manthorne, A15202 S.; Usher, A15132 H.

14TH BATT.—Davie, 404319 J.; Francis, A44270 J.; Jarvis, A44188 J. D.

16TH BATT.—Neal, 77285 Sgt. G. R.; Pringle, 420684 J.

19TH BATT.—Poulter, 406607 E. J.; Whyte, 55742 H.

21ST BATT.—Wright, 60102 G.

22ND BATT.—Biron, 62084 E.; Bourque, 62242 Z.; Charron, 62223 A.; Dagenais, 61379 H.; Daignault, 416340 Sgt. A.; Dufeur, 61186 A.; Franck, 61238 H.; Hogue, 448120 L.-Cpl. H.; Hudon, 61136 L.; Marquis, 61600 A.; Picard, 62038 O.; Raza, 61818 J.; Roberge, 448209 A.; Streum, 61290 Sgt. E.; Trepannet, 61065 O.

24TH BATT.—Hunt, 66096 T.; Keith, 171139 K.; Lloyd, 171153 E. T.; McIlwham, 171172 A.; Osbourne, [illegible] J. C.; Smith, 412302 H. E.

25TH BATT.—McLeod, 415077 W. D.; Pickup, 68325 W. F.; Wright, 67062 A.

26TH BATT.—LeQuesne, 69506 J. F.; Markee, 69574 J. G.

28TH BATT.—Raybould, 73510 Cpl. E.

29TH BATT.—Smiley, 75120 E. F.; Young, 75184 F.

42ND BATT.—Ancliffe, 418642 A. J.; Bywater, 418632 F. J.; Calloway, 419153 E. G.; Cassidy, 418665 W. S.; Dalrymple, 418077 Cpl. R.; Halley, 418235 T.; Horseman, 419138 H. S.; Hunter, 418648 A. S.; Jones, 418522 E. F.; Jones, 418828 W. H.; King, 418131 P.; McDowell, 419180 D. S.; Maxwell, 418185 J.; Mears, 418708 A. H.; Mongeau, 418450 E.; Riach, 419052 A.; Robertson, 418030 Compy.-Sgt.-Maj. J. W.; Saunders, 418581 J.; Selby, 418270 W.; Wilson, 418926 J.

49TH BATT.—Brown, 432905 L.-Cpl. L.; Doherty, 432566 T.; Dunn, 432858 W. P.; Gillespie, 432284 S.; Jones, 437050 J. E.; Paterson, 432947 G. M.

Missing.

10TH BATT.—Kerr, 20327 G. D.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially, Reported Prisoners of War

10TH BATT. Gray, 23057 E. C.
15TH BATT. Jones, 27080 H.

* *

The Newfoundland Legislature will meet on March 16. The business is likely to be concerned mainly with measures arising from war conditions.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

AT BRAMSHOTT AND SHORNCLIFFE.

(See also pages [illegible] and [illegible])

NO. 4 PLATOON, A COMPANY, 47TH BATTALION: CAPT. R. G. MONTEITH, LIEUT. J. A. McDONALD, AND C.S-M. E. E. STANWAY.
Photo: Harry Richards, Montreal and Liphook.

THE 15TH HIGHLAND BATTALION (C.E.F.) "CASUALTY COMPANY": WOUNDED OFFICER, N.C.O.S AND MEN NOW ATTACHED TO THE 17TH RESERVE BATTALION, SHORNCLIFFE.

Sitting on ground, left to right: Ptes. A. J. Ward (Clarkesborough, Ont.), wounded at Ploegsteert; J. H. Jarman (Toronto), Ypres; G. T. Lockett (Montreal), Ploegsteert; G. S. Wilson (Toronto), Langemarck; R. Sanson (Toronto).

Second Row: L.-Corpl. R. Shurety (Toronto), Givenchy; Sergt. W. Scott (Winnipeg), Festubert; Sergt. W. J. Gower (Toronto), Ploegsteert; Sergt. J. A. Stockley (Collingwood, Ont.); Lieut. H. Maxwell Scott (Toronto), Ypres; Sergt. J. Shields (Toronto), Langemarck; Sergt. R. B. Anderson (Victoria B.C.), Festubert; Sergt. J. Browne (Boston, Mass.), Messines; Pte. R. S. Gordon (Victoria, B.C.), Festubert; Pte. T. Scott (Victoria, B.C.), Festubert.

Third Row: Pte. G. A. Imlach (Toronto), Ploegsteert; Pte. C. E. Pyke (Toronto), Ypres; Pte. D. E. Lothian (Toronto), Festubert; Sergt. D. Muir (Victoria, B.C.), Festubert; Sergt. C. Freegard (Victoria, B.C.), Festubert; Sergt. E. A. Muir-Smith (Victoria, B.C.), Festubert; Sergt. W. Jones (Toronto), Fleurbaix; Sergt. G. H. Cresswell (Toronto), Langemarck; Pte. W. R. Nicol (Victoria, B.C.), Festubert; L.-Corpl. J. W. Gowans (Toronto), Ypres.

Fourth Row: Ptes. W. G. Porter (Toronto), Ploegsteert; W. T. Tickner (Simcoe, Ont.), Ploegsteert; W. Cowie (Toronto), Langemarck; J. C. Ford (Meaford, Ont.), Festubert; G. Austin (Toronto), Ypres; M. Rutherford (Cobalt), Ploegsteert; R. Taylor (Kamloops, B.C.), Ploegsteert; A. R. Knight (Quebec), Ploegsteert.

Fifth Row: Ptes. R. Jones (Collingwood), Ypres; W. J. Barry (Walkerton, Ont.), Ypres; A. W. Morrison (Toronto), Ploegsteert; J. Adams (Owen Sound, Ont.), Festubert; F. E. Henderson (New Lowland, Ont.), Ploegsteert; W. J. May (Toronto), Ploegsteert; H. Prior (Hamilton), Festubert; S. Archibald (North Bay, Ont.), St. Julien; A. McLean (Toronto), Ypres; L.-Corpl. W. Devlin (Toronto), Ypres; Pte. P. C. East (Toronto); L.-Corpl H. Rigby (Conniston, Ont.), Ploegsteert.

Back Row: Pte. W. J. Davis (Toronto), Ypres; Pte. F. G. Howarth (Toronto), Ypres; Corpl. J. Hart (Toronto), Ploegsteert

Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone

FOLKESTONE AND THE CANADIANS.

The Recreation Club.

The Canadian soldiers in the training area of Shorncliffe district in England are being well looked after in regard to recreation and entertainment during their stay in the Old Land. At Folkestone, the adjoining town to the Shorncliffe camp, where the soldiers spend most of their time after training hours, a commodious club has been established, and this rendezvous was organised by the lady residents of Folkestone, and has for its object healthy amusement and entertainment for the "boys."

The attractive features of the club include games of various sorts, as well as facilities for the holding of concerts. Interesting musical programmes are frequently arranged, and the Canadians heartily appreciate the efforts made for their entertainment.

In connection with the club there is also a dry canteen, where an appetising menu may be had at a minimum price. The ladies in charge have made a special effort to cater to Canadian tastes in this respect, and dishes which remind the Sons of the Dominion of their home and fireside have proved particularly popular.

The club is centrally located, adjoining the leading theatre, and an average of several hundred Canadians patronise the institution daily. This recreation club is but one of several organised by the people of this community, who have evinced a great interest in the welfare of the Canadian soldiers.

**

WOUNDED CANADIANS IN AN ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred at Ramsgate on Monday when a party of wounded Canadian soldiers were being driven in a motor-ambulance from the Granville Hospital to the Town Station. When the ambulance reached Hardres Street and turned into Boundary Road, it ran into a heavy motor wagon belonging to a Dover miller. The ambulance was thrown into the Recreation Ground and the flour wagon into the gasworks yard. Sergt. Goodwin, Pte. Robinson, and Driver Scott (in charge of the ambulance) were seriously injured, and were taken back to the hospital

Photo] [*Harry Richards.*

ORDERLY ROOM STAFF, 47TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.

Front Row (left to right): Pte. F. Pochin; Lieut. and Adjutant C. Carmichael; Lieut.-Col. W. N. Winsby (Officer Commanding); Warrant Officer G. Mitten (Battalion Sergeant Major); Pte. Bennett

Back Row: Pte. G. W. Bett; Pte. E. A. Paige; O. R. Sergeant; E. Burgess; Pte. A. P. May; Pte. W. J. C. Hunter.

**

Private Stephen Carr, 39th Batt., was run over and killed by a motor-omnibus at Folkestone on Saturday night.

Con Riley, the well-known Winnipeg oarsman, has been appointed to the command of the 59th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.

A gold medal has been offered in Canada to the lady who secures the largest number of recruits for the Canadian Sportsman's Battalion.

Pioneer John Henry North, 1st Pioneer Batt. (40), of Victoria, B.C., was found dead in his tent from ptomaine poisoning during the week-end.

Pte. William Fraser, 12th Res. Batt. (35), of Galt, Ontario, was fatally injured on Saturday through several bales of hay falling upon him in a forage barn.

A sensation has been caused throughout the Dominion (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily News*) by the arrest of three members of the Saskatchewan Legislature Messrs. Pierce, Simpson, and Cawthrope and an ex member named Ens, on charges of being concerned in bribery to defeat the Prohibition Bill in that Province. Nine other men have already been arrested in connection with the same scandal

RECRUITING IN CANADA.

Appeals for recruits are being made in Canada, as in the Mother Country, by means of attractive advertisements. Many of these are excellent examples of terse, straightforward appeals to the spirit of patriotism and adventure. In the Toronto Press an excellent advertisement appeared recently, signed by the O.C. the 109th Regiment Overseas Battalion. A portrait of the Colonel headed the advertisement, under which came :—

Will You Come With Me ?

By this time next week I expect the 109th Regiment Overseas Battalion (the 169th) will be at full strength.

But at the time of writing there is still room for a few more good, clean-cut adventurous men of service age.

Every commanding officer is justly proud of the men in his battalion, but when the 169th parades at full strength it will be the envy and admiration of them all.

Come down and get acquainted. See the men you'll chum with. Bring a new chum with you. I know that if you have the spirit in you, that same spirit will prompt you to join us.

I have been through the ranks. I know how to treat men.

**

MEETING CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The arrangements for meeting Canadian soldiers arriving at Victoria Station by the "leave" trains have been completed by the Committee of the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club, 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square. Capt. Howard Coulthard, C.A.M.C. (who was wounded in France), Mr. W. D. Ryan, of Montreal, and Mr. Arthur Rimmer, of the staff of the Bank of Montreal, have offered their services in this connection. Mr. W. E. Stavert is in charge of the pay office at the club, where soldiers can cash their cheques after banking hours.

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CANADIANS AT BOURNEMOUTH.

A large contingent of the 12th Battalion, from St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe—including the Colonel and a number of officers—is visiting Bournemouth this week-end. The occasion is a football match this afternoon between the 12th Battalion and a team selected from the Hants, Dorsets, and Somersets. The party, which is accompanied by the battalion band (32 pieces) and bugle band (34 pieces) was to leave yesterday (Friday) at 8.30 a.m., and march from Charing Cross to Waterloo, arriving at Bournemouth at 3 p.m. Bournemouth is making to-day a regular Canadian Day, with special programme at night in the winter gardens, etc., while the Council is entertaining the team and bands.

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The sentence of death on Lieut. Codère has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

The death has occurred of the Hon. John Macdonald, a member of the Nova Scotia Government.

Pte. A. O. Milne, 10th Batt., 2nd Brigade, has received a bar to his D.C.M., and is the first Canadian to obtain this double distinction.

Soldiers absent from Ontario may be given a chance to vote on the Prohibition Referendum now before the Provincial Legislature, while they are on active service.

In the Dominion House of Commons Mr. Stevens, member for Vancouver, has introduced a resolution to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of liquor during the war.

The British Columbia Legislature recently opened with a programme which included Prohibition, Workmen's Compensation, and financial aid for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Sergt. F. H. Hatheway, a wounded Canadian soldier, was on Saturday, at Putney, married to Nurse Constance Smith, who tended him when he was a patient in a hospital at Nottingham.

In a speech at Chicago, Dr. Roche, the Dominion Minister of the Interior, compared the taxes levied on farm lands in Canada with those levied on farms in the United States, and showed the Canadian tax to be lower. On a 160-acre farm, said Dr. Roche, the tax is $24, and there is no war tax, and there will be none.

The King has presented his racehorse Anmer to the Canadian Government for remount breeding. Anmer, now a six-year-old, ran in the Derby of 1913. As the horses were rounding Tattenham Corner, Miss Davidson, the Suffragette, rushed on to the course and stopped the royal candidate, and was mortally injured in doing so.

The death is announced of Mrs. George Webber, of Mitchelstown, County Cork, which took place suddenly, from heart failure, on February 26, in London, while staying with her daughter, Mrs. Walter Cramer Roberts. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Jeffery, of Quebec, and widow of Colonel George Webber, C.B.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., Minister of Militia and Defence, speaking in the Dominion House of Commons, said that arrangements had been made whereby the Canadian troops at the front will be squarely dealt with in regard to promotion. They are not to suffer by having less experienced officers from Canada brought over to take up vacant commands.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

On the examination for certificates at the close of the 28th course at the Canadian School of Signalling, Shorncliffe, the following distinguished themselves in signalling and field telephony :—Lieut. F. S. Hall (46th South Saskatchewan Batt.), Bramshott; Lance-Corp. J. O. Macdonald (37th Central Ontario Batt.), Bramshott; and Sergt. H. W. Hopkins.

At the recent examination on the termination of the 5th course for N.C.O.s at the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, Sergt. E. Stockley, 32nd Res. Batt., received the highest number of marks, and was closely followed by Corp. W. Longbottom, 39th Res. Batt., and Lance-Corp. D. Macdonald, 17th Res. Batt.

The leave granted to Capt. M. McCausland (95th Saskatchewan Rifles, Regina), 28th North-West Batt., has been extended to May 9.

Dr. G. H. Ross has been given a commission in the C.A.M.C., with the rank of Captain, and posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Capt. J. Belleau, 41st French-Canadian Batt., has been transferred to the Imperial Army.

Major P. G. Goldsmith, C.A.M.C. (M.O., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), has been promoted a Lieut.-Colonel in the C.E.F. Col. Goldsmith came to England with No. 2 General Hospital.

Photo] [*J. Weston & Son.*

THE QUARTERMASTER AND WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE C.A.M.C. STAFF IN CHARGE OF MOORE BARRACKS HOSPITAL, SHORNCLIFFE.

Sitting (left to right): Sergts. Loughrey, Clark, Hamilton, Morris; S.-Sergts. Hardie, Hattie; Sergt.-Major Hodder; Lieut. Sparrow; Q.-M.-S. Showler; S.-Sergt. Evans; Sergts. Burstow, Greatorex, Wright, McGeorge, Birkenhead.

Second Row: L.-Corps. J. N. Barlow (London, Ont.), R. B. Jepson (Kelowna); Corps. J. Jones (Montreal), O. I. McLean (London, Ont.), C. Robertson (Winnipeg); Sergts. Gunstone, Gray, Jeffreys, Tomlinson; Corps. R. C. Hodgett (Toronto), E. Binns (Montreal), W. B. Townsend (Toronto).

Third Row: L.-Corps. P. Cooney (Montreal), J. A. Nicoll (London, Ont.), K. D. McLean (Calgary), V. Bartle (Calgary), E. Mitchell (Clinton, Ont.), J. Turnbull (Montreal), W. A. Hayes (Montreal), G. McKenzie (London, Ont.), W. W. Clothier (Toronto), G. Kibler (Guelph).

Back Row: L.-Corps. R. Heeley (London, Ont.), F. M. Widdowson (London, Ont.), W. H. Pick (Brandon, Man.), T. Phillips (Wolseley, Sask.), W. Laister (Brantford, Ont.), T. Dick (Calgary), R. W. FitzJohn (Toronto).

Major W. A. Blue (5th Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards, Ottawa), 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been transferred to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. S. K. Wilson, 11th Res. Batt., St. Martin's Plain, has been transferred for employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F. (Colonel Frank A. Reid), Folkestone.

About 100 rank and file of the 40th Nova Scotia Res. Batt., East Sandling, have been transferred to the 2nd Pioneer Batt., in command of Lieut.-Colonel Davis.

The term of leave in Canada granted to Lieut. F. Wollaston, 7th B.C. Batt., has been extended until May 3. Lieut. Wollaston was wounded at Festubert early last summer, and sailed for Canada on special leave on December 31 last.

Mr. E. W. Hume Blake has been given a commission in the C.E.F. as Hon. Major, and appointed a Member of the Pensions and Claims Board, London.

Miss G. Cook has been appointed a Nursing Sister in the C.A.M.C., Shorncliffe.

Mr. G. W. G. Booker has been given a commission in the C.E.F., and posted to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. J. Gerry, 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been transferred to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Delaney, C.A.M.C. (D.A.D.M.S., 5th Divisional Area, Quebec), has been appointed A.D.M.S. Embarkation and posted to the Office of the Director of Medical Services, London.

Major C. B. Russell, R.C.E. (Commanding Royal Canadian Engineers, Military District No. 11, Victoria, B.C., and O.C. 3rd Fortress Company), has been transferred from the 1st Pioneer Batt., Dibgate, to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Major G. G. Morriss (29th Light Horse, Saskatoon), 5th Western Canada Batt., has been appointed a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe. Major Morriss was wounded at Festubert last May.

Lieut. H. E. Thomas, 7th B.C. Batt., attached to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Hythe, has been transferred to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe. Lieut. Thomas was wounded at Givenchy last June.

Capt. A. N. Rolph, C.A.M.C., has been appointed a Captain in the C.E.F., and posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

About 150 rank and file of the 41st French-Canadian Batt. have been transferred from the Bramshott Training Centre to the Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe, and attached to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Captain S. A. Smith, D.S.O., C.A.M.C. (No. 16 Cavalry Field Ambulance, Winnipeg), has been promoted to the rank of Major. Major Smith came to England with No. 3 Field Ambulance of the First Contingent, and went to France with the 1st Canadian Division. He was awarded the D.S.O. for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Festubert on the night of May 20, and was again mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Sir John French on November 30.

Lieut. M. Laing, 24th Montreal Batt., 2nd Division, who was wounded last October, and was afterwards given special sick leave in Canada, has been granted an extension of that leave until April 21.

Lieut. G. R. Scroggie, Canadian Reserve Cyclists Company, has been appointed Acting Paymaster of the company.

Major T. A. Lydiard (11th King's Canadian Hussars, Middleton, N.S.) has been transferred from the 6th C.M.R. to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, having become supernumerary since the C.M.R. regiments were converted into a brigade of infantry.

Capt. C. K. Russell, C.A.M.C., has been promoted to the rank of Major.

All the details, numbering some 18 officers and about 60 rank and file, of the Eaton Machine Gun Battery and the Yukon Machine Gun Battery are now attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, and have at the same time been removed from billets in Folkestone to the Depôt, and cease to be attached to the 13th Res. Inf. Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Munro (5th Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards, Ottawa), 8th C.M.R., attached to the 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been transferred to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. J. F. H. McCarthy (9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto), Royal Canadian Dragoons, C.E.F., has been appointed to a new Overseas battalion in Canada. Lieut. McCarthy came to England with the First Contingent.

Capt. S. H. Hill, P.P.C.L.I., who was wounded, and was afterwards given sick leave in Canada, has had his leave extended to June 9

Hon. Lieut. and Bandmaster M. Ryan, Royal Canadian Regiment, on special leave in Canada, has been retained there for duty at the R.C.R. Depôt, Halifax, N.S

Major Robert B. Ross, Transport Officer of the 1st Western Ontario Batt., is now a patient in tho Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, undergoing a minor operation on one of his feet.

Capt. R. O. Earl (P.P.C.L.I., formerly of the 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt.), now employed under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., has been transferred from Folkestone to the Canadian Discharge and Exercise Centre, Bath, where he will act as Embarkation Officer. Capt. H. C. Hodgson, C.A.D.C., has been appointed Dental Officer.

Lieut. W. N. Knowles (10th Batt.), who, after being wounded at the front last May, and upon becoming convalescent obtained sick leave to return to Canada, has been retained for duty there.

Lieut. T. K. Girling, 9th Regiment, C.M.R., has been transferred to the C.A.V.C., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. B. C. Lewis, Fort Garry Horse, has been transferred to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. J. J. Hill (C.A.V.C.) has been transferred from the Pensions and Claims Board, C.E.F., to the Canadian Discharge and Exercise Depôt, Bath, under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F.

COOKS OF THE 47TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.

Lieut. E. W. Harrison (3rd Field Co., Can. Engrs., Ottawa), 1st Divl. Engrs., C.E.F., has been transferred to the 3rd Divl. Engrs., and posted to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe. Lieut. Harrison came to England with the First Contingent, and for the past year has been at the front.

Lieut. S. M. Tate (101st Edmonton Fusiliers), one of the original officers of the 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been appointed Adjutant of his battalion, in place of Capt. J. H. Parks, D.S.O., transferred elsewhere. Lieut. Tate was transferred to the 1st Western Ontario Batt. at the front after the fighting at Ypres last April, and was wounded in the attack at Givenchy in June, when the 1st Battalion lost 20 officers out of the 21 engaged.

Lieut. N. C. Strickland, 11th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, who is Acting Assistant Paymaster to the 32nd Reserve Battalion, has been transferred for temporary duty under the Paymaster of the 41st French-Canadian Battalion.

At the Canadian Record Office.

Lieut. H. M. D. Adams, one of the original officers of the 9th Res. Batt., has been transferred to duty at the Canadian Record Office, London, as have also Lieut. J. M. Wedd and Lieut. J. M. Knowles, 23rd Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Lieut. A. D. Anderson, 40th Nova Scotia Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been transferred to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. A. S. Jarvis (C.A.S.C., Toronto), Quartermaster of the Eaton Machine Gun Battery, C.E.F., has been transferred to the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, as Acting Quartermaster, in place of Capt. H. J. Coghill (1st Batt.), on leave in Canada.

Lieut. F. S. Skead (5th Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards, Ottawa) has been transferred from the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. S. H. Fellowes, 2nd Divl. Engrs., has been transferred to the 3rd Divl. Engrs., and posted to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. J. H. Evans (19th Battery, C.F.A., Moncton, N.B.), Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, formerly of the 1st Divl. Artillery, has been granted leave to return to Canada, from February 6 until April 6. Lieut. Evans came to England with the First Contingent, and afterwards went to France with the 1st Division

Lieut. J. R. Cosgrove, 1st Field Co., 1st Divl. Engrs., has been transferred to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe. Lieut. Cosgrove comes from North Vancouver, B.C., where, prior to the war, he was an officer of the 6th Field Company, Canadian Engineers. He went to France with his unit early last year

Lieut. M. Burke, 3rd Toronto Batt., has been attached to the Can. Ordnance Corps, Ashford, for duty.

Lieut. W. Chester Butler (7th Fusiliers, London, Ont.), 1st Western Ontario Batt., attached to the 36th Res. Batt., has been transferred to the Office of the Chief Paymaster, London. Lieut. Butler came to England with the First Contingent as Signalling Officer of the 1st Batt., and was wounded in the leg at Langemarck.

Mr. Harold C. Hodgson has been given a commission in the C.E.F., and posted to the Dental Corps, Folkestone.

Transferred to Shorncliffe.

Lieut. J. C. MacQuarrie (19th Alberta Dragoons, Edmonton), 49th Edmonton Batt., attached to the 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been transferred to the Signal Company, Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe. Lieut. MacQuarrie was Signalling Officer of the 49th during its period of training.

Lieut. S. Ritchie, 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been transferred to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. S. R. Warn, 17th Res. Batt., has been transferred to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Hythe.

Lieut. A. E. Samuel, 9th Res Batt., has been transferred to the Staff of the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. A. H. Ryman, 9th Res. Batt., has been temporarily appointed to the duties of Assistant Paymaster of his Battalion

Lieut. C. A. Bradbrooke, until recently Adjutant of the Canadian Overseas Machine Gun School, Shorncliffe, has returned to his unit, the Eaton Machine Gun Battery. Lieut Bradbrooke was one of the original officers of the Auto Machine Gun Brigade, No. 1, now the 1st Divl. Machine Gun Battery.

The following officers, employed under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F. (Colonel Frank A. Reid), have been appointed to the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre, Folkestone:—Capt. D. J. Evans, Lieut. G. F. Skelton, and Lieut. D. MacRitchie (23rd Res. Batt.), and Lieut. J. Lever (P.P.C.L.I., attached 11th Res. Batt.).

Lieut. M. Flinter has been transferred from the Res. Brigade C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to the 3rd Battery Can. Siege Art.

Transferred to Bramshott.

Lieut. W. S. MacTier (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal), 13th Highland Batt., C.E.F., attached to the 17th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the Headquarters Staff of the 16th Canadian Inf. Brigade, Bramshott. Lieut. MacTier is one of the original officers of the 13th Batt., and was wounded in the fighting at the end of last May.

Lieut. E. C. Morris, 23rd Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been appointed to the duties of Paymaster of his battalion in the place of Lieut. S. G. Dixon, transferred elsewhere.

Lieut. G. J. Stevenson, Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, has been transfererd to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Mr. S. J. Tinner has been given a commission as Honorary Lieutenant in the C.E.F., and posted to the Canadian Pay Office, London.

Major J. Mills, 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt., attached to the 12th Reserve Batt., Shorncliffe, but now on special leave in Canada, has been retained for duty there.

Lieut. G. de Roaldes and Lieut. A. Hone have been transferred from the Canadian Cavalry Depôt to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Capt. J. H. Ferguson, 8th C.M.R., has been temporarily appointed Paymaster, C.A.S.C., in place of Capt. H. Miller, appointed Acting Adjutant, C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. H. M. Smillie, C.A.S.C., has been promoted Captain.

Lieut. R. S. Worsley, 2nd C.M.R., attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Miss R. L. Magness has been appointed a Nursing Sister in the C.A.M.C., Shorncliffe.

Capt. A. S. English (1st Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal), 14th Montreal Batt., on special leave in Canada, has been retained there for duty. Capt. English came to England with the First Contingent, and went to the front with the 1st Division.

Lieut. P. Woolcombe, 12th Res. Batt., on special leave in Canada, has been retained there for duty. Lieut. Woolcombe came to England with the First Contingent, and afterwards went to France as a sergeant in the 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt

Lieut. F. J. Ewing, C.A.M.C., has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the C.E.F

Lieut. J. R. Regan, Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., has been temporarily attached to Headquarters of the Shorncliffe command as Orderly Officer to General S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., General Officer Commanding Troops

CANADA'S MUNITIONS: DEFENCE OF THE SHELL COMMITTEE.

It is understood that it has been definitely settled that the Canadian Government, with the co-operation of bankers, is to provide an additional $50,000,000 for the purchase of munitions in Canada (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved in the House of Commons on Tuesday (says the Ottawa Correspondent of the *Times*) a resolution calling for enquiry into the operations of the Canadian Shell Committee, which has charge of the manufacture of munitions of war in Canada. He pointed out that the Press of Canada was almost unanimously supporting such an investigation. The accusations made were of a serious nature, and he strongly urged that enquiry was necessary for the good name of Canada. He claimed that, as members of the Committee were named by Canada and a certain amount of control was exercised by the Canadian Government, they should grant the enquiry, even if the British Government paid the bills. He insisted that the reply that the matter was one for the Imperial authorities was not a sufficient answer.

Sir Robert Borden, speaking for the Government, defended the work of the Canadian Shell Committee. It might have made mistakes, but he claimed that there had been fewer mistakes in connection with the manufacture of munitions in Canada than in any other part of the Empire. He quoted Mr. D. H. Thomas (now Lord Rhondda) to the effect that Canada's work in the manufacture of munitions was splendid. The Premier said that Mr. Lloyd George recently informed a prominent Canadian that the shells from the Dominion, their delivery, price, and quality were second to none. He also quoted Mr. Lionel Hichens's praise of the work of the Shell Committee, he having said that they had made a remarkable success of a difficult task.

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ONTARIO'S WAR TAXES.

The Hon. T. W. McGarry, the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, in his annual statement to the Legislature this week, will announce (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that taxes will be imposed on all theatres, moving picture shows, ball games, and places of entertainment, excepting only church, charity, and patriotic performances. There will be a 1 cent tax on admissions to all moving theatre and less costly entertainments, and from 5 to 25 cents per head for leading theatres and sporting events. The estimated revenue from these sources is between $500,000 and $700,000. Racing organisations, which now pay $500 a day, will pay $1,000 or $1,250 a day. The war tax of $1,000,000 imposed a year ago, and which realised nearly $2,000,000, is to be continued.

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A YOUNG CANADIAN SOLDIER.

"A Modern David."

"A Modern David" is the title given by the *Jewish Chronicle* to Reuben Ginsberg, described as the youngest soldier in the British and Overseas armies.

Fifteen months ago (says our contemporary) the boy was in school at Montreal. When his father joined the First Canadian Contingent and was about to leave for England, Reuben, who is a devoted son, determined that he should not go alone. The father, Staff-Sergt. Ginsberg, it may be said, is an old soldier, having served in Africa, Egypt, and the Soudan. Reuben having saved up a few dollars, expended this on his fare to Halifax, and there stowed himself away on the vessel in which his father was to be transported to England. Then, in mid-ocean, the child presented himself, and begged so hard to accompany his father that he was enlisted there and then as trumpeter and regimental mascot. Reuben soon became an expert trumpeter, and after a course of training at Salisbury Plain his father's battery—to which Reuben was attached—was ordered to the front.

When Lord Kitchener reviewed the troops previous to their departure for the front, Reuben was brought before him, and after the usual catechism from K. of K., permission was granted to Reuben to go to the front. The sturdy, bright lad evidently made an impression upon the veteran campaigner, for as he turned away he was heard to remark to his Aide-de-Camp, "That's blood for you."

At the front Reuben became the pet of the battery, for he endured hardships and privations in the right spirit, and did his duty like a soldier and a Jew. On a horse and a motor-cycle alike he was at home, and he often carried messages, learning how to rough it with the best of the brave Canadian lads. At length he was wounded by shrapnel at Ypres while riding his motor-cycle. He was brought to Shorncliffe, and there he was "discovered" by the Assistant Chaplain (Rev. H. Shandel) when he recently visited that district. He found that Reuben (the wounded soldier!) would soon become Barmitzvah, and arranged for the ceremony to take place at the Ramsgate Synagogue. The Barmitzvah wore the tallis which he always put on under his tunic before going into action, and it bore the traces of battle upon it. The young soldier is a grandson of a famous Rav of the Ashkenazi Congregation in Jerusalem.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

D.A.A.G. Lieut.-Col. J. N. S. Leslie, R. Can. Art.

R. Flying Corps. Flying officer (observer) Lieut. I. Macdonell, L. Strathcona's Horse.

R.N. Air Service.—Late Sapper (Can. Engineers) Harry S. Murton entered as proby. flight sub-lieut., temp. Confirmed in rank:—Temp. Flight Sub.-Lieuts. I. Macdonald, H. G. Leslie, D. A. H. Nolles, A. M. Shook, J. O. Galpin.

K.R.R.C.—Temp. Lieut. C. A. Cave-Brown-Cave relinquishes his commission.

R.A.M.C.—Lieuts. Can. A.M.C. to be temp. lieuts: P. W. Tuller, M.D., J. E. Carmichael, M.D., A. E. Whitmore, M.D., R. C. Robinson, M.D., W. S. T. Connell, M.D., D. M. Baillie, M.D.

A CANADIAN TRENCH WEAPON.

To be Sec. Lieuts.—Sgt. J. Inwood, 3rd C.M.R. (R. Flying Corps); Bombr. L. S. Welch (E. Lancs. Brig., R.F.A., T.F.); Pte. W. H. Crotty, P.P.C.L.I. (R. Irish F.); Pte. E. W. Abraham (Cheshire R., T.F.); Sgt. H. M. E. Adie, 19th Batt.; L.-Cpl. C. C. Holmes (E. Surrey R.); Sgt. I. L. Johnstone (R. Welsh Fus.), Pte. R. MacK. Ferguson, C.M.R. (Gordon H., T.F.).

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

R. Can. Dgns.—Lieut. E. A. Steer to be temp. qmr.

Divl. Cycl. Co.—Lieut. F. B. Goodwillie, from 11th (Res.) Batt., to be temp capt.; Lieut. J. Balfour, 1st C.M.R., to be temp. lieut.

Can. Engrs.—Capt. J. P. Fell to be temp. maj.; R. D. Hague to be temp. lieut.

Can. Art.—Lieut. P. H. Wright, 6th C.M.R., Lieut. W. G. Kerr, 18th Batt., M. H. Randall, A. G. Bland, C. M. G. Purchase to be temp. lieuts.

Divl. Signal Cos.—Lieut. K. M. Campbell, 5th C.M.R., and Lieut. H. S. Quigley, 7th Batt., to be temp. lieuts.

1st Batt.—Lieut. T. R. McNally to be temp. capt.

2nd Batt.—Lieuts. H. F. Hall, C. Martin and R. Waller to be temp. capts.

5th Batt.—Capt. H. W. Harbord to be temp. maj.; Lieuts. G. J. Morgan and K. A. Mahaffy to be temp. capts.

8th Batt.—Lieut. E. Platt to be temp. capt.; Lieuts. G. W. de C. O'Grady, 2nd Batt., and G. Harrower, 5th Batt., to be temp. lieuts.

13th Batt.—Capt. K. M. Perry to be temp. maj.; Lieuts. J. D. McPherson and F. S. Mathieson to be temp. capts.

14th Batt.—Lieut. G. E. Leighton to be temp. capt.

18th Batt.—Lieut. W. S. McKeough to be temp. capt.; Capt. W. D. Perry dismissed Service by sentence of Gen. Ct.-martial (Feb. 3).

19th Batt.—H. E. Machell to be temp. lieut.

21st Batt.—Lieut. A. P. Miller to be temp. capt.

22nd Batt.—Maj. T. L. Tremblay to command batt. and to be temp. lieut.-col.

25th Batt.—Maj. W. Bates, 26th Batt., to be temp. maj.; Lieut. O. B. Jones dismissed Service by sentence of Gen. Ct.-martial (Feb. 3).

29th Batt.—A. G. Mercer to be temp. lieut.

36th Res. Batt.—W. F. Bradley to be temp. lieut.

41st Batt.—F. Gidony to be temp. lieut.

43rd Batt.—Lieut. G. H. Davis, 16th Batt., to be temp. capt.

54th Batt.—R. C. Horn to be temp. hon. capt.

2nd Pioneer Batt.—Maj. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., 1st Can. Pioneer Batt., to command batt., and to be temp. lieut.-col., vice Lieut.-Col. W. M. Davis, vacated on acct. ill-health.

3rd Pioneer Batt.—J. Keyes and C. E. MacDonald to be temp. lieuts.

Can. A.S.C.—Maj. C. Mackintosh to be temp. paymr.; Capt. C. A. Corrigan to be temp. maj.; Lieut. G. E. Francklyn to be temp. capt.; Lieut. W. W. Wood, 2nd C.M.R., R. E. Machappé, G. A. Bray, J. Gerry, W. H. Rason, to be temp. lieuts.

Can. A.M.C.—Capts. to be temp. majs.: S. A. Smith, D.S.O., C. K. Russell. To be temp. capts.: Lieut. A. Le Boeuf, Lieut. E. C. Beer, T. R. C. Hays-Hicks, M. A. Griffith, A. H. Hough, H. Bell, F. B. Day, R. N. W. Shillington. W. E. Case to be temp. qmr. with hon. rank of lieut. C. W. Reynolds to be temp. hon. lieut. Capt. G. B. Peat to be temp. maj

Can. Ord. C.—W. R. E. Davey to be temp. Asst. Commis. of Ord., with hon. rank of lieut.

Memoranda.—Lieut.-cols. to be temp. cols.: R. Burritt, Gen. Staff O., 1st grade; G. S. Tuxford C.M.G., F. O. W. Loomis, D.S.O. Maj. H. G. Mayes, Fort Garry H., to be temp. lieut-col.; W. A. Scott and temp. Hon. Lieut. J. F. S. Redmayne to be temp. hon. capts. To be temp. hon. lieuts.: C. P. Colville, P. Kelly, C. V. Dacre. (Substituted for notification in *Gazette*, December 21 and 23.)

CANADIAN MILITARY CERTIFICATES.

Officers' Successes.

The undermentioned officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, having successfully passed the examination at the termination of the 4th Officers' Course, lasting three months, have been granted certificates by the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe. The first three specially distinguished themselves, and obtained nearly the full percentage of marks in an examination which is stated to be similar to those of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. :—

1. Capt. E. J. Vessey (58th Westmount Rifles, Westmount. P.Q.), 60th Montreal Batt.

2. Capt. I. S. Ralston (1st Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal), 60th Montreal Batt.

3. Lieut. T. L. Harling (9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto), 8th C.M.R.

Capt. S. W. Gilfoy (15th Light Horse, Calgary), 12th C.M.R. ; Capt. H. L. Keegan (15th Light Horse, Calgary), 50th Calgary Batt. ; Capt. A. J. A. Illingworth (60th Rifles, Moose Jaw), 46th South Saskatchewan Batt. ; Capt. H. J. Haffner (72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver), 3rd Pioneer Batt. ; Major F. W. B. George (23rd Alberta Rangers, Pincher Creek, Alberta), 46th Batt. ; Major A. G. Hutter, 40th N.S. Res. Batt. ; Capt. E. H. Knox-Leel (55th Regiment, Montreal), 60th Montreal Batt. ; Lieut. V. N. Smallpiece (2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), 35th Res. Batt. ; Major E. C. Weyman (74th Brunswick Rangers, Sussex, N.B.), 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt. ; Lieut. R. J. Elliott (49th Hastings Rifles, Belleville, Ont.), 39th Central Ontario Res. Batt. ; Capt. W. H. Grant (90th Winnipeg Rifles), 44th Winnipeg Batt. ; Capt. R. B. Eaton (R.O., late Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto), 50th Calgary Batt. ; Capt. C. S. Belcher (90th Winnipeg Rifles), 44th Winnipeg Batt. ; Lieut. C. C. Stewart (96th Lake Superior Regt., Port Arthur, Ont.), 44th Winnipeg Batt. ; Major C. H. Mackenzie (95th Saskatchewan Rifles, Regina), 46th Batt. ; Capt. the Hon. A. T. Shaughnessy (3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal), 60th Montreal Batt. ; Captain R. M. Harcourt (10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto), 35th Res. Batt. ; Capt. C. W. McKitrick (R.O., late 27th Regiment, Sarnia, Ont.), 50th Calgary Batt. ; Major G. Kay (28th Perth Regt., Stratford, Ont.), 34th Batt. ; Capt. L. O. Webster (45th Victoria Regt., Lindsay, Ont.), 50th Calgary Batt. ; Lieut. A. W. Cunningham (66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax, N.S.), 40th Res. Batt. ; Major F. J. Delante (43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa), 41st French-Canadian Batt. ; Lieut. P. J. A. Duff (2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.), 36th Res. Batt. ; Capt. A. M. Ross (75th Lunenburg Regt., Lunenburg, N.S.), 40th Res. Batt. ; Major C. C. Wansbrough (2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), 35th Res. Batt. ; Capt. L. F. Askwith (5th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa), 8th C.M.R. ; Capt. C. E. Williams (67th Carleton Light Infantry, Woodstock, N.B.), 55th Res. Batt. ; Major R. E. A. Lloyd (15th Light Horse, Calgary), 12th C.M.R. ; Capt. A. G. Bernier (80th Nicolet Regt., Nicolet, P.Q.), 41st French-Canadian Batt. ; Lieut. J. Walker, 17th N.S. Res. Batt

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THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

During the week before last the Canadian War Contingent Association sent to the Canadian troops 35 sacks of Canadian papers, in addition to the usual large quantity of general comforts ; 116 parcels of current magazines were sent to each of the 1st and 2nd Divisions for general distribution ; and 12 parcels of magazines were sent to Sandling and Bramshott for use in the Regimental Institutes. Several bales of used magazines were sent to small detached units with both the 1st and 2nd Divisions, and also to the Army Corps troops. The usual supply of writing paper and envelopes was despatched to each of the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

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ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS.

We have received a "notice to the Press" from the Secretary of the National Council against Conscription, 18, Bride Lane, E.C. England has always been the asylum of cranks, busybodies, and pernicious agitators, "the friends of every country but their own." Such a preposterous "National Council" as this would have short shrift in Canada or Australia. The Press are informed that "notwithstanding the passage of the Military Service (No. 2) Bill into law," the Council of this very unpatriotic society is devoting itself to agitation for the repeal of the Act.

Canadian soldiers set an excellent example at an unpatriotic meeting which was attempted to be held in London the other day. As long as there are any Canadian soldiers on leave in London all societies whose declared object is to flout the expressed will of the Empire in the carrying on of the war will be well advised to abstain from holding public meetings.

A VISITOR IN LONDON.

II.—Hyde Park Corner to Piccadilly.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian forces visiting London.

The historic entry to London from the West was at Hyde Park Corner. After the traveller had evaded the highwaymen of Hounslow and negotiated the villages of Chiswick and Kensington, he paid his toll at Hyde Park Corner and considered himself within the limits of the town. In a sense it is still a beginning of things, a fact recognised by the humorist who styled Apsley House "No. 1 London," and certainly the best starting-point for a sight-seeing expedition.

Apsley House.

Apsley House, one of the most sombre-looking buildings in London, was given to the Iron Duke of Wellington by a grateful nation as a testimony to his services. He lived there in the days when he had ceased to be a successful soldier, and had become an unsuccessful statesman, and one day a mob gathered outside and pelted his windows, after which the Iron Duke had iron shutters installed. He was a great national figure to the end, and he had his little crowd of idle pedestrians and curious nursemaids waiting outside his door every day to see him issue forth, just like a king or a society bride. And when he died the town, as Tennyson says, "had seldom seen a costlier funeral." and they placed a terrible statue of him at the top of Constitution Hill Arch, which is now replaced by a graceful quadriga. Apsley House, so the story goes, stands on the site of a little fruit stall which in the days of George II. was kept by an old soldier, who had fought and been disabled in the wars. One day the King, happening to pass, stopped and chatted with him, and, touched with his story, endowed him with the freehold of the land, from which his descendants reaped a profit which can scarcely be equalled in the history of English, or, for the matter of that, Canadian real estate.

Somewhere between Apsley House and Hamilton Place was the residence of another terrible old lion of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the Marquis of Queensberry. "Old Q.," as he was more familiarly called, was one of the most abandoned old rakes who ever adorned the Scottish peerage, and he formed the subject of Thackeray's picture of the Marquis of Steyne. He used to sit on his balcony overlooking Piccadilly, the debauchee of over eighty, making all modest folks shudder as they passed. Between Apsley House and Hamilton Place, at the present day, is the stronghold of that powerful family which, Mr. E. V. Lucas tells us, "moved Heinrich Heine to sarcasm and Hans Christian Andersen to sentiment, and is still the greatest force in European finance"—in a word, the Rothschilds.

A Succession of Clubs.

Up Park Lane, for many years now the Mecca of the wealthy parvenu, we need not venture. Piccadilly from Park Lane to Devonshire House is mainly a succession of clubs, and it is perhaps worth while to mention the principal of them in order. No. 128 is the Lyceum, the premier ladies' club ; 127, the Cavalry ; 116, the Junior Athenæum ; 119, the Cavendish ; 107, the Savile ; 106, the St. James's ; 105, the Isthmian ; 100, the Badminton ; 96, the Junior Naval and Military ; and 94, the Naval and Military.

This last, known from the legends on its gates as the "In-and-Out" Club, was at one time the residence of Lord Palmerston, and previously the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, brother of George IV., who was troubled with absent-mindedness. Of him it is said that when attending divine service he followed the clergyman's exhortation, "Let us pray," by exclaiming heartily, "By all means." No. 1, Stratton Street, which is not many doors away, was the residence till her death of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Of the streets which lead out of Piccadilly into Curzon Street, Mayfair, two should be mentioned : Bolton Street, where at No. 11 Fanny Burney, author of the great "Evelina," lived some part of her life, and Clarges Street, called after the Duke of Albemarle's impossible wife, Nan Clarges. In Clarges Street Edmund Kean, the actor, and his wife kept their extraordinary ménage. Mrs. Kean had social ambitions, and was for always holding receptions. Edmund Kean had a boisterous nature, and if he was not vaulting the furniture with a boon companion for a wager, he would stroll into his wife's drawing-room in his shirt sleeves, followed by a pet lion which he kept on the premises.

J. B. S. B.

USEFUL ADDRESSES.

Canadian Pay and Record Office—Westminster House, 7, Millbank, S.W.

Canadian Red Cross Society—14, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Canadian War Contingent Association—Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.

King George and Queen Mary Club of the Maple Leaf—11, Charles Street, S.W.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The King and Queen, attended by the Countess of Minto and Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bart., R.N., visited the sick and wounded officers and soldiers who have returned from the Front at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., last Saturday.

* *

The Queen, attended by the Lady Mary Trefusis, was present at an afternoon party given by the Lady Mount Stephen at 17, Carlton House Terrace, to the Presidents of the London Needlework Guild on March 1.

* *

Their Majesties visited the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club (residential) for Canadian soldiers at 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, on Tuesday of last week.

* *

On Friday of last week Princess Christian visited the Club.

* *

In addition to Major George Andrews, 8th Battalion, C.E.F., receiving the D.S.O. at the hands of the King on Wednesday, March 1, Major Robert Clark, 7th Battalion, received the Military Cross.

* *

Captain Victor Hastings, 16th Battalion, and Captain John Jeffrey, 13th Battalion, were decorated with the Military Cross by the King at Buckingham Palace last Saturday.

* *

Lord Shaughnessy and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, who accompanied Mme. Edvina to Ottawa, have been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House for a few days

* *

Mrs. Pankhurst was a guest of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House, Ottawa, on Thursday of last week, and was honoured with a seat on the floor of the House of Commons.

* *

Mr. David Henderson and Mr. Andrew Broder, the veteran Canadian Parliamentarians, have been appointed members of the Privy Council.

* *

In spite of statements in the London Press, we understand that nothing has been settled in regard to Sir Robert Borden paying a visit to London.

* *

A number of Canadian ladies were present at a reception given by the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House on Tuesday

* *

The Hon. C. E. Tisdall, the new Minister of Public Works in the British Columbia Cabinet, has been defeated in the by-election in Vancouver by the Liberal candidate, Mr. Macdonald, and has resigned. At Rossland the Hon. Lorne A. Campbell, Minister of Mines, has been returned.

* *

The Duke of Connaught was re-elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England last week. At the meeting Lieut.-Colonel J. Obed Smith was made Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Lord Mount Stephen has given £500 to the Russian Prisoners of War Relief Fund

* *

Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., Senior Chaplain of the Canadian Forces in England, is the widely known Canadian writer and novelist, "Ralph Connor." He came to England from Winnipeg last June with the 43rd Cameron Highlanders Battalion, of that city, as its Chaplain. He is now engaged in the administrative work of the Canadian Army Chaplains' branch of the Service, and is established at the C.T.D. Headquarters, Shorncliffe.

MAJOR THE REV. C. W. GORDON, D.D.
("RALPH CONNOR.")
Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

* *

In consequence of the illness of his father, the Hon. Frank Cochrane, M.P., Capt. W. C. Cochrane sailed for home by the *Baltic* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for the Province of Ontario, has received an intimation from the Department of Militia of his appointment as an Hon Lieut.-Colonel.

* *

Mr. G. R. Macintyre, Agent of the Colonial Bank in New York, has arrived in London on a short visit.

* *

Mrs. William Whitehead, mother of Capt. Whitehead, is on her way over from Canada on a short visit.

* *

Mr. W. L. Griffith, Secretary to the High Commissioner's Office, was present at the luncheon given on Monday to the Russian journalists by the Institute of Journalists. Lord Burnham mentioned as being among the "fighting" journalists present Lieut. B. Topp (*Mail and Empire*, Toronto), and Staff-Sergt.-Major Charles Curry (Winnipeg).

* *

Mr. Fred C. Salter is progressing so favourably that he will probably leave the nursing home for his own residence at Richmond this week.

Yesterday (Friday) Lady Perley was to hold a small reception at the Princes Restaurant for Canadian ladies in London.

* *

Sir George Perley was one of the speakers at the luncheon of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, addressed by Mr. Bonar Law, on Wednesday of last week.

* *

Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, member for Cumberland, N.S., has been elected Deputy Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons.

* *

Lieut. Jackson Dodds, Secretary of the Bank of British North America, has been promoted to be a temporary captain while holding a special appointment in the Army Ordnance Department

* *

The preacher at Westminster Abbey on Sunday morning was Lieut.-Colonel the Rev. R. H. Steacey, Director of the Chaplain Service of the Canadian Contingents.

* *

Among the guests at a luncheon given recently by Lady Williams-Taylor at her residence, 686, Mountain Street, Montreal, were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lauder. Mr. Lauder has been giving many entertainments at Canadian military hospitals and Convalescent homes during his visit to the Dominion.

* *

Among the arrivals from Canada have been Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harling, per s.s. *Philadelphia*; Lieut. J. B. Freeland, Mr. W. R. Gemmill, Lieut. G. S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hope, Lieut. J. C. Hope, Lieut. G. V. W. Howard, Lieut. Legatt, Lieut. Macklin, Dr. W. M. McLaren, Dr. G. M. Ross, Lieut. D. L. Savage, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Capt. C. E. Shirley, Lieut. R. P. Smith, Mr. J. O. Watson, Lieut. Watt, per s.s. *Corinthian*; Mr. Jasper Bruce, Mr. F. Burn Callender, Mr. John Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Henderson, Mr. H. D. McKnight, Mr. N. E. Ogilvy, Mr. H. E. Ponsonby, Dr. J R. Spier, Mr. Frank Wyatt, per R.M.S *Sicilian*.

* *

Among the departures for Canada have been Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Outhit, Mrs. J. G. Parmalee, Mr. J. Temple-Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Corfield, per s.s. *St. Paul*.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Lieut. H. S. Cotterill (Sherwood Rangers, Yeomanry), of Cranbrook, Saskatchewan, was married at East Sheen on Monday to Miss Florence Marjorie Buckle, a captain in the Women's Volunteer Reserve.

* *

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, between Gladys Ellaline, the only child of Eva and V. Douglas de Wet, solicitor and commissioner for oaths, Folkestone, and Walter Gerald Harris, Lieutenant 36th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, C.E.F., at present attached to the 1st Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., stationed at Ross Barracks, Shorncliffe. Lieut. Harris has just returned from the front, having been temporarily attached to the 85th Battery, 11th Brigade, and is now with the other Reserve officers at Ross Barracks. He left Fredericton in command of the Overseas draft from the 36th Battery, and on arrival in England volunteered to resign his commission and go into the ranks, so that he might be associated with the 36th Battery men. This, however, was refused, and he retains his rank of Lieutenant, having already given up one of his stars in order to proceed overseas.

At Shorncli

BAND OF THE 3RD PIONEER BATTALION (48TH RESERVE BATTALION).

Back Row, left to right: L.-Cpl. Whitesides, Pte. Wills, Pte. Nokusis, Pte. Southworth, Pte. Holtom, Pte. Lavender, Pte. Ramsey, Pte. Richardson, Pte. Bromley, Pte. Keen.
Second Row: Pte. Davies, Pte. Cleghorn, Pte. Morrow, Pte. Alexander, Pte. Greenwood, Pte. Parker, Pte. Bowden, Pte. Bowerman, Pte. Fouraeres, Pte. McBride.
Sitting: L.-Cpl. Simpson, Pte. Hall, Bandmaster S. Meads, B.S.M. Leicester, Lieut.-Col. Holmes (O.C.), Major Templeton (Band President), Band Sergt. Featherstone, Band Cpl. White, Pte. Peyton.
In Front: Pte. Rutley, Pte. Lee.

MEN OF THE FIRST
AND NOW AT LIGHT WORK A
MOSTLY MEDICALLY U

THE 46TH BATTALION, NOW AT BRAMSHOTT, PHOTOGRAPHED AT CAMP HUGHES, NEAR WINNIPEG: IT IS A SOUTHERN SASKA

THE OFFICER COMMANDING (LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. H. HOLMES) WITH THE OFFICERS, WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE 48TH B.C. RESERVE BATTALION (NOW THE 3RD PIONEER BATTALION), WHO WEAR DECORATIONS FOR PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE.

To the right of the Colonel [illegible] African); to the left, Lieut. A. [illegible] South African, Zululand); to th[illegible] H. Leicester (British Soudan, Egyptian Soudan, Queen's South African, and Indian General Service); next to Sergt.-Major Leicester is Sergt.-Major Crabtree (both Soudan Medals, and both South African).

Bramshott.

WOUNDED IN FRANCE
UNDER THE A.D.M.S., BEING
RTHER ACTIVE SERVICE.

NO. 14 PLATOON, "D" CO., 47TH BATTALION: LIEUT. PURVIS IN CENTRE.

Photos Harry Richards, Montreal and Liphook.

ATTALION, HAVING BEEN MOBILISED AT MOOSE JAW, AND ITS O.C. IS LIEUT.-COLONEL H. SNELL (60TH RIFLES, MOOSE JAW).

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

THE TOWN COMMANDANT, IMPERIAL AND CANADIAN ASSISTANT PROVOSTS MARSHAL, AND THE FORCE OF THE IMPERIAL AND CANADIAN MILITARY POLICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MILITARY LAW AND ORDER IN THE TOWN OF FOLKESTONE. THE CANADIANS MAY BE DISTINGUISHED BY THEIR MAPLE LEAF BADGES.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The annual statement of unclaimed bank balances presented to Parliament shows that no less than $861,518 is held by the banks under this head. There is a further amount of $214,944 accounted for in unpaid cheques. The largest balances are those of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, $118,794; the Bank of Montreal, $103,299; Bank of British North America, $91,934; Union Bank, $85,778; Bank of Commerce, $78,560; Royal Bank, $54,345; Bank of Hamilton, $47,701.

——The new officers of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers for 1916 are:—President, Mr. G. H. Duggan; Vice-President and General Manager, Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal; Vice-President, Mr. T. H. White, Chief Engineer, C.N.R. Vancouver.

TORONTO.—The Provincial Minister of Education, Col. the Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, C.A.M.C., announces a plan for the release of 15,000 boys over 14 years of age from the high schools in this Province for farm work from May to October, in order to relieve the scarcity of labour caused by enlistment. An effort is also being made to obtain farm labourers from the United States.

——Practically all the counties in this Province along the Lake Erie shore are in the area where natural gas is found, and extensive use has been made of the product of the wells. In 1914 the production was more than 12,220,000,000 cubic feet, of a value of $2,347,000.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Builders' Exchange the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. S. R. Hughes; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. E. Dillon and Walter Davidson; Treasurer, Mr. John Aldridge.

DESBARATS.—This place claims the proud record of having sent every available man of military age to the colours. It is a post village in the Algoma district of the Province, with a population of about 300, and is a centre for hunting and fishing.

QUEBEC PROVINCE

QUEBEC. Recent statistics show that out of $5,000,000 under appropriation in Canada for new roads, one-third is to be spent in this Province. Since 1910 road-making in Quebec has made enormous strides.

MONTREAL.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild reports showed an increase of about $14,000 in the amount paid out to workers during the year. The President, Mr. A. R. Dobie, said the toy industry would provide a means of employment for crippled soldiers. Mr. Dobie was re-elected President, and the Vice-Presidents are Mrs. W. D. Lighthall and Mrs. Molson Crawford; Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Johnson; Treasurer, Mr. Franklin Hibbert.

——It is believed that it will soon become imperative in the interests of the Dominion to construct the Georgian Bay Canal. At present there are three routes by which the products of the West can reach Europe, viz.: the valley of the Mississippi, the Hudson Bay, and the St. Lawrence, without speaking of the Panama Canal, which will have to be reckoned with in the future. In 1900 the elevator capacity at Montreal consisted of only 18,000,000 bushels, while now there is accommodation for 175,000,000 bushels. By deepening the Erie Canal to 12ft. the Americans hope to reduce the cost of transport of grain from Buffalo to New York to one cent per bushel, although experts doubt the realisation of such a dream. Against this, Canada has a 14ft. canal, yet less than three years ago but 6 per cent. of the moving freight passed by this route. The deepening of the Welland Canal, costing $50,000,000, will permit the passage of vessels carrying 350,000 bushels of grain, instead of 80,000 as at present.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Col. L. H. Beer, of Charlottetown, has been appointed in command of the 140th Battalion.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—At the closing session of the Anglican Provincial Synod, Bishop Richardson announced that a Convention Hall will shortly be erected here. The next meeting of the Synod will be held at St. John next February.

MONCTON.—This city has issued a very handsome booklet describing the industrial advantages of the district. Messrs. James Reid and Son, contractors, are responsible for a large number of the buildings recently erected.

ST. JOHN.—This year the city will have to raise approximately $772,750 to satisfy the civil and municipal warrants; last year the total assessment in the city was about $681,593. The figure this year will be diminished. The net assessment will be about $86,000 more than last year.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The passing of prohibitory legislation in this Province, to be operative in all districts in which the old Scott Act is repealed, has been followed by the rapid discarding of the last-named Act throughout the Province.

——After a conference with representatives of the Provincial Government, the delegation of managers of Canadian film companies expressed themselves as satisfied with the new legislation regarding picture theatres. It was explained that they would not be required to open film exchanges in this city, as the Act only demanded that the film producers should appoint representatives here. It was agreed to reduce the cost of censoring a film from $2 to $1.

——The Imperial Oil Co., of Toronto, are building two oil tanks on Richmond Street here.

—The death has occurred of Mr. Wiley Smith, a well-known merchant.

AMHERST.—Col. Barre and Major Stern, of the 150th French-Canadian Battalion, C.E.F., recently inspected the barracks where a large portion of that battalion is being installed.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Last year sheep breeders arranged with the Provincial Department of Agriculture to handle their wool output on a co-operative basis. The results were most satisfactory, about 75,000 lbs. of wool having been handled at a net price to the producer averaging over 25 cents per lb.

At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Architects' Association held here Colonel J. B. Mitchell was elected President; Mr. L. H. Jordan, Vice-President; and Mr. R. G. Hanford was re-elected Secretary.

Erskine W. Ireland, B.A., a native of Carberry, aged 20, an articled law student to Messrs. MacDonald Craig, Tarr and Ross here, has been declared by the University of Manitoba the successful candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship out of a list of five applicants.

BRANDON The Dominion Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the Directors of the summer fair here in encouraging the sheep industry in Manitoba, and a substantial grant of money for prizes and medals for sheep-raisers will be made.

FROM EAST TO WEST

SASKATCHEWAN.

SASKATOON.—Gold, said to be in paying quantities, has been discovered near D'Arcy, a town on the Goose Lake line of the C.N.R., 98 miles from this city, and many claims have been registered. There is an abundance of water on the spot, and work will commence early in the spring.

MOOSE JAW.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade the officers elected were:—President, Mr. John Crawford; Vice-President, Mr. W. F. Macbain; Secretary, Mr. E. J. McMillan.

ELFROS.—The President of the Livestock Association here, giving evidence before the Saskatchewan Livestock Commission, showed how co-operation among farmers and a determination to engage in stock-raising may prove very profitable to those who undertake this industry. The Elfros Association was started in 1913, and at that time there were very few cattle in the district; now there are only seven farmers out of 400 who have no stock. Co-operative selling had raised prices to the extent of ½ a cent per pound, and farmers had cleared 32 per cent. on their investment.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—On account of increasing street railway traffic, and anticipated increases in demands on the electric light and waterworks departments, the City Commissioners estimate that the power service will show a net profit for 1916 of over $90,000.

189 homestead claims were filed at the Dominion Lands Office here in January.

——The fisheries of Northern Alberta employed last year 947 men, and the production amounted to over $86,000. The output for 1916 season promises considerable development. Many buyers from United States markets now visit Alberta to secure fish supplies.

—A report issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior shows that there is an area of 9,500 square miles of timber tributary to the district of Edmonton, containing, according to Government survey, 3,727,000,000ft. of saw timber and over 10,000,000 cords of cord-wood.

——According to the last annual report, the Provincial Government now owns and operates 165 telephone exchanges, with 27,514 subscribers' stations, there being 18,192 exchanges and 9,322 rural telephones, serving 550 towns, villages, and rural districts. There was an increase of 1,565 rural subscribers. Apart from the Government system, there is a municipal system owned by the city of Edmonton with 8,650 subscribers, and a private exchange at Red Deer with over 500 subscribers. The rural lines system comprise 27,722 miles of wire on 8,345 miles of poles. Rural subscribers are given a day service only for $15 a year, and continuous service for $18. Government lines are built on the road allowance, and the farmer is required to pay for the necessary spur line from his house to the nearest connection.

CALGARY.—The city will proceed with the purchase of $24,000 worth of steel for bridge construction.

The Provincial Land Surveyors have elected Mr. J. L. Cote, M.P.P., President; Mr. David Townsend, Vice-President; Mr. R. K. Cantley, of Edmonton, Secretary.

The Central Methodist Church has been severely damaged by fire.

LETHBRIDGE.—The city went into farming on a small scale last season, with good success. A report of the city's oat farming operations shows that, after all expenses are paid, the city is about $1,650 ahead. The Public Works Department grew about 50 acres of oats on various boulevards and parks last year. Had oats not been grown, this land, in vacant parts of the city, would have had to be cared for otherwise, and by past experience the cost would have been $500. So instead of paying out $500, the city made $1,150.

LETHBRIDGE.—The officers of the Board of Trade have all been re-elected, viz., Mr. G. R. Marnoch, President; Mr. R. T. Brymner, Vice-President; and Mr. D. J. Hay, Secretary.

——The Board of Trade reports that irrigated lands in this district, which have been placed under crop to alfalfa, command cash rentals of from $5 to $8 per acre. This, though much more than the rental price of non-irrigated lands in Western Canada, indicates the profits made from alfalfa grown under irrigation.

PENHOLD.—A company has been organised to erect a flour mill here, and the machinery has already arrived.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Some idea of the value of the big game resources of British Columbia is given by the fact that at a single small outfitting point last season hunters expended over $18,000 for supplies and wages. The hunters generally appear to have been well satisfied with their experiences.

——Lumber prices have advanced about a dollar per 1,000 superficial feet. Stocks on the prairies are very low, and the big crops and war orders will help to keep up prices. An interesting feature is the construction of several saw mills in the interior along the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways, which have opened up valuable timber territory.

VANCOUVER.—The fifth quarterly meeting of this branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund shows that on December 31 there were 2,320 families receiving assistance. The average monthly grant paid by the fund is approximately $20.00. The dependent of a Canadian Overseas private receives separation allowance $20.00 per month from the Dominion Government, also $15.00 assigned from the private's regimental pay, making her total monthly income $55.00, for an average family of 1½ children. Mr. T. S. Baxter is the Hon. Chairman of the fund; Mr. C. G. Pennock, Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. C. H. Bonner Secretary. Mr. Dominic Burns provides offices, light, and heat free.

——The export trade of this city with the United States, according to the returns compiled by the Consular agency here, in 1915 amounted to $3,447,152. In 1914 the total was $4,712,191. The difference was chiefly due to the falling off in the export of hogs, which dropped from $1,766,172 in 1914 to $155,387 in 1915.

NORTH VANCOUVER.—The City Council has decided to guarantee $750,000 bonds of the Amalgamated Drydock and Engineering Company, Limited, to establish on the North Shore a drydock and shipbuilding plant costing $4,500,000, under the charter and supervision of the Dominion Government.

SOUTH VANCOUVER.—According to the assessment roll for the current year, a reduction has been made in the value of land and improvements in the municipality amounting to $7,533,590 on last year's returns. The value of "wild" land is given as $3,196,936; improved land, $23,375,476; and improvements, $9,709,308; a total of $36,281,720.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The new City Council has decided to cut the salaries of aldermen 25 per cent., reducing them from $400 to $300 per annum. The Mayor's indemnity is reduced from $2,000 to $1,600. Cuts were also made in the salaries of various civic employees, some of them being as much as 25 per cent.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The Pacific coast halibut returns for November show that this port handled 1,942,000 lbs., while Seattle handled 1,779,937 lbs. from schooners and 368,000 from steamers during the month. The difference between Seattle and Prince Rupert continues to diminish, indicating that Prince Rupert is gradually getting a firm hold upon the Northern halibut industry.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

Lord Shaughnessy on the Situation.

The *New York Sun* publishes an interesting interview with Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on matters connected with the war, especially in so far as they concern Canada and the United States.

"Canada," said Lord Shaughnessy, "is in a much better position now, commercially, industrially, and financially, than she was a year ago. The great improvement is due partly to the increased business arising out of the war conditions, but mostly to the bountiful crops with which the Dominion has been favoured. As an integral part of the British Empire, Canada is determined to do her share in this war. She is shouldering her burdens resolutely, and the fire of her loyalty to the Empire is blazing in every Province. Whatever she is asked to do she will do."

Asked for his opinion as to the duration of the war, the famous head of the C.P.R. replied: "I am a railwayman, not a prophet. My opinion is worth just as much and just as little as any other man's. Personally I look for a long war. We are opposed to a perfectly equipped, scientific, capable foe. It will take time to bring him to a proper sense of his unrighteousness. But to that sense he will be brought. No sane man can doubt that in the end the British Empire and its Allies will win a signal triumph for civilisation."

"The attitude of the United States," replied Lord Shaughnessy to a question on this subject, "is a matter too exclusively for the determination of their Government to make the comments of outsiders discreet or pertinent. However, I may say that throughout Canada there is the feeling that the United States has a perfect right to do as she pleases, and there is no appreciable resentment against her continued neutrality.

"There is a very strong current of opinion, indeed, that it is much better for the United States to stay out than to go in—that she helps the great cause more. Against this might be placed the view that intervention on our side would have a tremendous moral effect, particularly on other neutral countries, and so might bring about an earlier ending of the war. But as a whole the people of Canada, I feel sure, recognise without any irritation the right of the United States to keep house as she pleases, for what she feels to be the best interests of American people.

"One of the great facts already revealed by the progress of the war is that the United States is to have a majestic future in finance and commerce. Existing conditions are fast making your country the great financial centre of the world. You are accumulating Europe's ready cash very rapidly. Your business is increasing by leaps and bounds. You must be ready and prepared to play a great part in the world."

The German Menace in Canada.

Invited to give his frank estimate of the reported German menace in Canada, Lord Shaughnessy, according to the Central News, paused for a minute, apparently weighing his words, and then replied: "There are in this country, unquestionably, a good many men who will bear watching, but they are being watched, and watched most carefully. Personally I do not believe that the fire which injured the Houses of Parliament was incendiary. I have been in that fire trap so often that I know what the fire perils were. There was varnished wood everywhere, chairs piled high, with old newspapers and litters of inflammable material. The more recent occurrences at Ottawa and Hespeler have a more suspicious look, but there has been no proof yet that these destructive affairs were of enemy origin.

"There is excellent secret service and police work in this country, and I do not believe that much will escape the vigilance of these agents. There have been, and will be, sporadic outbreaks or outrages, but we are not going to get hysterical about it. We have suffered a very small part of what has been going on in the States, you know"—and Lord Shaughnessy smiled quizzically. "Canada is keeping calm," he added, "because she knows she can deal with any situation that may arise. There is no spy fever or fury in this country."

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FRENCH-CANADIANS IN PEACE AND WAR

A Plea for Consideration.

A well-known Quebec public man, of British descent, who was born and has always lived in the city of Quebec, alluding to the question of the teaching of French in Ontario, said with regard to the French-Canadians:—

"Having built and operated 500 miles of railway in Quebec Province, and having had, on an average, during about 30 years, at least 1,000 French Canadians in my employ, men of all classes, from day labourers to train men, conductors, office hands, and other officials, I have had a special opportunity of understanding these people, and I do not hesitate to say that it would be impossible to find a more industrious, hard working, reasonable, and cheerful lot of men. Never in all that long period did I have a strike, or even a disagreement, of any moment. The home life of these people, especially in the country parishes, is ideal. Though of another faith, one cannot help admiring their devotion to their religious duties—no thought of missing the church service, no matter how great the distance, how bad the roads, or how inclement the weather. The result is seen in sobriety, in moral living, and in the almost entire absence of crime. This is due to a great extent to the wise guidance of an excellent clergy—a guidance which, at Quebec, in 1775, and again at Chateauguay, in 1813, saved Canada to the British Empire—and to a good system of education, far better, in fact, than this Province is generally supposed to have.

The Great Northern Clay Belt.

"Ontario has just added territory available for colonisation in the great northern clay belt, through which the Transcontinental railway runs. It is not easy nowadays to get men to go into the bush and clear forest farms. The easier work on the prairie farm has superior attractions. The ideal man for this hard work, and for working the pulp mills and paper mills which will spring up along the new railway, is the French-Canadian, infinitely better than any immigrant you will get from Europe. Let me give you my experience: When the railway from Quebec to Lake St. John—some 200 miles—was completed, we quickly realised that our greatest need was population for the fertile district it had opened up. With some friends I formed a colonisation department in connection with the railway, and by means of a good organisation and active work in the older sections of the Province, and by liberal arrangements and the free transportation of new settlers and their effects, we poured such a stream of colonisation into that district that the population of 10,000, which was there before the railway, has increased to 63,000 at the date of the last census, and is remarkably prosperous.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY'S BONAVENTURE STATION, MONTREAL, BURNED DOWN ON MARCH 1.

Incendiarism was suspected, but the fire is stated by Mr. Howard Kelly, Vice-President, to have been due to an electric dislocation in the stationery department. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

"The same thing can be repeated in New Ontario, but you must make these people feel that they are welcome, and that they will enjoy the privileges of education in their own language. I can quite sympathise with the determination that all the children in your Province shall be taught English, but surely this can be attained in conjunction with instruction in French. Let us put ourselves in their place. How would we feel if our instruction were not in English?

The "Habitant" and the War.

"Some French-Canadians seem to think that there is a prejudice against them in Ontario, that, for instance, in the matter of the war, it is thought that they have not done their share. I understand that this is contradicted. But even if it were so, is it to be wondered at that a simple, agricultural people, remote from great centres, and to some extent out of touch with current events, who, for over a century, have enjoyed the blessing of profound peace, and who feel a horror of war and all its miseries, should at first fail to realise that this terrible conflict is a vital question for them? Are not we English-speaking people, who have been in the older Provinces for one, two, or three generations, in the same category? If you will look over the list of Canadian officers at the front and of the nurses in Canadian hospitals, you will find a full representation of the names of old representative French-Canadian families, names familiar to every student of the history of Canada during the last three centuries. And that the rank and file are not less loyal than their leaders is evident to all who have seen the French-Canadian regiments leaving gaily for the front."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

With its commercial letter for February the Canadian Bank of Commerce includes the manifesto, advocating the conservation of the financial resources of Great Britain through individual thrift, which was drawn up and signed by a number of prominent British financiers. In circulating the manifesto in this manner in Canada, the Bank expresses the hope that it will be given careful attention by every Canadian as the close touch which exists between Canada and Great Britain, especially in financial matters, renders it almost equally applicable to Canada.

* * *

The amendments which the Minister of Finance has announced in regard to the new War Tax Bill were not unexpected, as they cover points at which criticism of the Bill was aimed. One of the most important of these amendments is that which allows the inclusion of reserve funds as capital. The effect of this amendment is to be very clearly seen by examining it in relation to banks and trust companies. These institutions, it will be remembered, are already subject to special war taxes imposed under the first Canadian War Budget. The reserve funds of many Canadian banks equal, or, in some cases, surpass in amount their paid-up capital. This is, on all grounds, as it should be, for it is of supreme importance that not only their shareholders, but the general public, should be convinced of the absolute soundness of the nation's big financial institutions. Yet these reserve funds cannot be kept idle, and the earnings upon them swell the bank's profits so that the annual profits, if considered in comparison only with the subscribed capital, are generally well above the 7 per cent., only the surplus above which was subjected to taxation under the new Bill. As the operation of the Bill covers 1915, it is perhaps of interest to note what would have been its effect upon some of the banks whose reports for that year have now been published, and to note also the relief effected by the amendment :—

	Capital.	Reserve.	Profits, 1915.	Percentage on Capital.	Percentage on Capital and Reserve.	Tax under Bill before amendment.	Tax under Bill as amended.
	$	$	$			$	$
Bank of Montreal	16,000,000	16,000,000	2,108,631	13.18	6.59	247,157	Nil
Canadian Bank of Commerce	15,000,000	13,500,000	2,352,035	15.68	8.25	325,508	89,258
Royal Bank of Canada	11,560,000	13,236,000	1,9[illegible]5,567	16.48	7.68	274,091	12,461
Dominion Bank	6,000,000	7,000,000	870,966	14.51	6.69	112,741	Nil
Union Bank of Canada	5,000,000	3,400,000	659,688	13.19	7.85	77,422	17,922
Bank of Ottawa	4,0[illegible]0,000	4,750,000	531,268	13.28	6,07	62,817	Nil

It will be noted that of the six banks mentioned above, only three would, in respect of last year, be subjected to the tax imposed under the new Bill. It must also be remembered that in some cases the bank's year does not coincide with the year 1915, and therefore that the calculation is only approximate.

* * *

Trust companies are another class of enterprise to which the amendment will be a boon, as these also customarily maintain important reserve funds for much the same reasons as do banks. The following table shows the position of a well-known Eastern and a distinctively Western trust company under the Bill :—

	Capital.	Reserve.	Profits, 1915.	Percentage on Capital.	Percentage on Capital and Reserve.	Tax under Bill before amendment.	Tax under Bill as amended.
	$	$	$			$	$
Toronto Gen. Trusts Corporation	1,500,000	1,750,000	345,456	23.03	10.62	60,114	29,489
Standard Trusts Co.	750,000	455,000	98,265	13.10	8.15	11,441	3,478

In this case it will be noted that while both of the companies feel the incidence of the tax, the amount of the tax is much reduced by the amendment.

* * *

We presume the relief under the amendment extends also to industrial companies. These will likewise benefit in proportion to the reserves they maintain, but these vary so widely that to give instances would serve no useful purpose. It is in respect of industrial enterprises that the effect of the amendment which provides for adequate taxation of profits on watered stock will be most felt, but the effect upon any one company cannot be estimated by us until full information reaches us as to the methods proposed. This, while equitable in principle would seem to be a difficult matter to adjust in practise. Many companies, whose Common stock was originally very largely, if not entirely, water, have now built up assets so as to place a very real break-up value behind the stock which has, in many cases, been purchased, by its present holders, at high values. It will be interesting to note the ruling as to when watered stock changes its nature and becomes solid

* * *

Other amendments provide that in taxing mining profits allowance will be made for the exhaustion of the mines, and that war taxes paid by companies in Great Britain and allied countries are to be deducted from the tax payable in Canada. The former of these, also, would seem to present difficulties, and it will be interesting to note what proportion of the earnings of a mine, as, for instance, Hollinger, which is paying 52 per cent. per annum, is considered to represent return of capital. The last of the amendments we have mentioned is obviously necessary owing to the inclusion of agencies in the war profits taxation by the British Government. Without this amendment a great hardship would obviously fall upon those Canadian companies which, having established agencies in Great Britain, are earning a large proportion of their present profits by means of war contracts with the British authorities. This amendment would seem to recognise a principle which, by agreement between the British and Dominions' Governments, might well be extended to cover the vexed question of double income tax.

* * *

We note that in a recent issue of the *New Statesman*, Mr. Emil Davies writes of Canadian school bonds as being an interesting bond of a type unknown in the United Kingdom. These school bonds have, of course, been frequently alluded to in *Canada*. The securities are issued by school districts for the provision of funds to establish schools. They are issued by the school trustees, under the provisions of the School Act, and they can only be issued with the consent of the Provincial authorities. They constitute a high yielding form of investment of unquestioned capital security, and several well-known Canadian bond houses do a large business in them. One reason why they are not more widely known in Great Britain is that the issues are usually of comparatively small amount.

**

A MARCH IN THE SNOW.

A member of the London staff of the Canadian Emigration Office writes to Mr. Allen, the Secretary :—

"I have had such a busy time since coming out of action that I really haven't had time for writing. In the first place, it took us one whole day to scrape the mud off our clothes after leaving the trenches, and then our platoon sergeant, going home on leave, I was acting platoon sergeant, and then orderly corporal. These duties entail a good deal of running about and responsibility. We then had short notice to move, and had the worst march I have had since being out here. As soon as we started it commenced snowing, and before very long it turned into a blizzard, and as we had to much about 15 miles in it you will understand how pleasant it is. We are billeted in a barn, but with plenty of straw we keep fairly warm, although we wake up and find our boots and socks frozen, but Madame in the farmhouse is very good to us and allows us to have our meals in her kitchen, and dries all our clothes, besides giving us plenty of coffee, for which we are very thankful. We are having a very severe training, and go up on the moor to do it from early in the morning to late in the afternoon. A more healthy spot we could not wish for, and although it is very heavy going plodding through the snow, where at times one sinks in the drifts down about 18 inches, we feel no ill-effects from it, and a more healthy lot of men one could not wish to see, with appetites like lions. We hope to go back in a day or two, which means another 15-mile march, but we hope we'll be under more pleasant conditions, and then we shall probably get a *rest*, or, at least, have a little more time to write letters."

**

A COMPARISON.

The recruits from Ireland since the outbreak of the war have numbered 86,000. Ireland has a population of about 4,400,000. Canada has furnished close to 250,000 men to the Colours out of a British population of about six and a half millions.—*Mail and Empire,* Toronto.

**

The structural alterations to Bushey Lodge, Bushey Park, the King's Canadian Red Cross Hospital, are completed, and the erection of the extension in the grounds has been taken in hand. When completed this hospital, which is near Teddington Station, will accommodate at least 220 patients.

The Dominion Government will name a snow-clad peak in the Rocky Mountains "Mount Cavell" (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). It is situated 15 miles south of Jasper, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, near the border of Alberta, at the junction of the Whirlpool and Athabasca Rivers, and has a height of more than 11,000 feet. It was ascended a year ago by Professor Holway and Dr. Gilmour, both Americans.

CANADA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £620,000

Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors.

F. R. S. BALFOUR.
J. H. BRODIE.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL.
E. A. HOARE.
E. GEOFFREY HOARE.
F. LUBBOCK.
C. W. TOMKINSON.
G. D. WHATMAN.

Special Facilities for COLLECTION of BILLS, &c.

Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1865. Head Office—WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Over - $90,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED for fixed periods at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES:
6, PRINCES STREET, E.C., and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.

London Committee: J. LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G.;
HON. SIDNEY PEEL: F. W. ASHE, Esq.

Scotch Agents—Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches.

Assets Exceed £2,500,000

Claims Paid. Over £7,500,000

By Appointment

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

Established 1885.

ECONOMY AS APPLIED TO FIRE INSURANCE

In the practice of Economy all Householders and Property Owners should take advantage of the Corporation's Bonus Scheme. **Free Insurance every Sixth Year equal to a saving of 20 per cent.** The scheme has been in operation since 1908, and thousands of Policies have matured and have been renewed free.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE Liberal Benefits and Conditions. Low Premiums.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CHIEF OFFICES { GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON.

General Manager - F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

NOTE.—The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by all Departments of His Majesty's Government.

COUPON INSURANCE TICKET.

Applicable only within the United Kingdom.

GENERAL

Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.

Chief Offices { GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.

F. NORIE MILLER, J.P., *General Manager.*

To whom Notice of Claims under the following conditions must be sent within seven days of accident.

£250 TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS will be paid by the above Corporation to the legal personal representatives of any person who is killed by an accident causing material damage to the passenger train in which the deceased was travelling as a ticket-bearing or paying passenger, or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident. **Provided** that the person so killed or injured had upon his or her person or had left at home this coupon, with his or her usual signature, written prior to the accident, in the space provided below, which, together with the giving of notice within seven days to the above Corporation, is the essence of this contract.

This insurance only applies to persons over 14 and under 65 years of age, is subject to the conditions stated above and contained in the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Act, 1907, and holds good for current issue only.

No person can recover under more than one Coupon Ticket in respect of the same risk.

Signature ....

This Coupon must not be cut out, but left intact in the copy of "Canada," as that, being dated, forms the only evidence of its currency.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Canada.

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

There is a vast extent of territory in the Province which has yet to be prospected, and many excellent opportunities are presented for the investment of capital in the development of proved mines and undeveloped properties.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1915.

Approximate estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1915, as cabled to the Agent-General, together with the comparative figures for 1914:—

	1915.	1914.
Gold . . .	$5,796,000	$5,674,004
Silver . .	1,621,000	1,876,736
Lead . .	1,918,000	1,771,877
Copper . .	10,006,000	6,121,319
Zinc . .	1,555,000	346,125
Coal . .	5,414,000	6,338,385
Coke .	1,490,000	1,407,462
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917
Total	$29,300,000	$26,388,825

INCREASE 1915 over 1914 $2,911,175

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 (latter year estimated).

$516,122,745

Full information on application

THE AGENT-GENERAL for B.C.,
British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent St., London.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE TO CANADA.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
Sicilian (to St. John, N.B.) ... ... **March 10**
Scandinavian (to St. John, N.B.) **March 17**
Pretorian (to St. John, N.B.) ... **March 31**

GLASGOW SERVICE.
Sardinian (to Halifax and Portland) **March 18**
Carthaginian (to Halifax and Portland) **April**
British Monarch (to Boston) ... **April 6**

LONDON SERVICE.
Corinthian (to St. John, N.B., via Havre) **March 8**

CANADA for the INVESTOR; MANUFACTURER; TOURIST; SPORTSMAN; SETTLER and DOMESTIC.

For all Information apply
ALLAN LINE

LIVERPOOL: 19, James Street.
LONDON { 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.
103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

GLASGOW: 25, Bothwell Street.
DUNDEE: 88, Commercial Street.
LONDONDERRY: 50, Foyle Street.
PLYMOUTH: 10, Millbay Road.

PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon;
" Currie's, 10, Rue Auber; and
" Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, April 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., Mar. 8.	Thurs., Mar. 9.	Fri., Mar. 10.
Mon., Mar. 27.	Tues., Mar. 28	Wed., Mar. 29

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has remained restricted. Prior to the week-end a heavy tone predominated. Uncertainty of the terms of the next War Loan, which it is expected may be floated earlier than recently anticipated owing to the falling off in Exchequer Bond sales, the continued fierce fighting in France, lack of stability in Wall Street advices, and the suspension of dealings in most metals as the result of the Government's prohibition of speculation, all combined to affect conditions adversely. An improved sentiment now prevails, but dealings have not expanded. The chief factors in the better tone have been the successful resistance of our Allies at Verdun, the cheering news from the Balkans and Asia Minor, and the resumption of metal dealings under restrictions. Investment remains largely suspended, especially in the gilt-edged groups, but there is little selling.

Among Canadian descriptions the tone has been irregular, with a downward movement predominating in several directions. The gilt-edged securities of the Dominion have been unsteady. The old Fours, after allowing for the dividend deduction, are $\frac{1}{2}$ down at $80\frac{3}{4}$, but the Four and a Half per Cents. have not moved at 97.

Canadian Pacifics in the railroad group followed the American list on the downward grade at one time, but are now firmer and practically without net change at $176\frac{1}{4}$. The company's January statement has continued to have little effect. The Grand Trunk statement for January recorded an unexpectedly large net gain of £100,500. This group, however, has been dull. The Senior Preferences are 1 to 2 down, while the Four per Cent. Debentures at $70\frac{3}{4}$ have lost $\frac{1}{4}$. The fire at the company's terminus at Montreal was calculated to offset the satisfactory monthly figures, which, together with those of the C.P.R. and C.N.R., are dealt with elsewhere. The January showing of the Canadian railways generally was very encouraging. Canadian Northern Income Fives have fallen 4 to 51.

Neglect in the land share market has been more pronounced than ever. Hudson's Bays remain at 5 15-16. Southern Albertas, among the lower-priced issues, have fallen 3d. to 2s. 9d.

Dealings among industrials have been small, as elsewhere. Canadian Cars have marked time and show no variation. Dominion Steels are also without variation, while Steel of Canada has added 1 at 42. Shawinigan Water and Power has weakened to $133\frac{1}{2}$.

South American traction stocks have been steady in the main without pronounced tendency either way.

*

Bank of British North America.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 30s. per share less tax, payable on the 7th prox., making a distribution for the year ended November 30 last at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Owing to the disorganisation of the Canadian mail service, we are unable to publish our Toronto Letter this week.

The annual meeting of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich (Dreadnought), will be held at Prince's Restaurant on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock, under the chairmanship of Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B. (Canadian Expeditionary Force).

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company, so far as regards the Perpetual 4 per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be closed from Monday, the 13th March, to Thursday, the 13th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to the 31st March, 1916, will be forwarded on the 13th April next to all proprietors of this Stock registered on the Books of the Company on the 13th March, 1916.

By Order,
H. H. NORMAN,
Secretary.

Dashwood House,
No. 9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C.
3rd March, 1916.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that a DIVIDEND of Thirty Shillings per Share, less Income-tax, will be PAID on the 7th day of April next to the Proprietors of Shares registered in this country, making a distribution for the year ending 30th November last at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.

No transfers can be made between the 24th inst. inclusive and the 6th prox. inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

By Order of the Court,
JACKSON DODDS, Secretary.

5, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
7th March, 1916.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE Give Notice that the Directors of the above-named Company in Toronto have DECLARED a Quarterly DIVIDEND of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for the three months ending 31st March, 1916, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Common Stock of the Company.

A Half-yearly dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the six months ending 31st March, 1916, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, has also been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company. The above dividends are payable on the 1st day of April, 1916, to Shareholders of record 15th March, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS will NOT be closed.

For the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited,
C. CAMBIE, Manager.

2, Lombard Street, 6th March, 1916.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. .. [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]
TOTAL ASSETS .. .. [illegible]
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
114, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Annual Meeting.

Mr. J. H. Mayne Campbell presided at the annual general meeting of the Bank of British North America, held in London on Tuesday.

After stating that of the 225 members of the staff who had joined the Army 17 were dead, he said the profits of the year, including what was brought into account from 1914, amounted to £101,851. This was a great reduction on the figures they had usually presented. They had, however, been faced with greatly reduced earnings, and with the need of making unusually heavy appropriations, not necessarily nor even principally to meet actual realised losses, but that there should be provision in the event of losses. The times through which they were passing were so unprecedented and the failures in Canada so many and heavy that the Board naturally scrutinised the accounts very closely, and the war supplied the truest of touchstones by which to try the mettle of which men and their enterprises were made. They did not consider it reasonable that this year alone should bear the whole burden of these provisions, and they drew upon the undivided profits to assist the profits of the year in this respect, and apportioned the appropriation between the two.

In referring to the accounts, he said the strength and soundness of the bank's position was reflected in the £2,173,212 of bullion coin and legal tender notes of the Dominion of Canada—only £112,000 less than a year before, when they were undergoing the strain and uncertainty of the early months of the war, and when every effort was made to keep their resources liquid. At the date of the balance-sheet the cash and their balances with their bankers amounted to $52\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the immediate liabilities in respect of notes in circulation and demand deposit.

Conditions in Canada.

As to the existing conditions in Canada, after two years of reaction and depression in trade and industry, following the cessation of a long and lavish constructive period, the tide turned in August last, and to-day Canada found herself once more making headway, and apparently prosperous. There was work for all and at unusually high wages, the people's savings were at record figures, and although their cost of living was still very high it was on the decline owing to reductions in the cost of rent and fuel. On the surface everything looked promising.

If the wage-earners, he proceeded, could only realise that while the prosperity of the last six or seven months was certain to be evanescent, and that the burdens the country was assuming were very real and lasting and for her very heavy, then, with average crops and fair prices, Canada should come through the anxious times of war and find herself on a solid economic and financial foundation to deal with the problems and difficulties that would present themselves on the suspension of hostilities. Canada should take long views and formulate her plans and make her preparations for dealing with them beforehand, and the more such plans were directed to the development of the great natural resources of the country, to the land and the fisheries, to the forests, mines, and water powers, the greater would be the ultimate and lasting prosperity of the country, and the greater the benefit to the Empire at large.

In conclusion, Mr. Campbell formally moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. F. Lubbock, and was agreed to after an address by the General Manager (Mr. H. B. Mackenzie), which will appear in next week's Special Investment Supplement of *Canada*.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	96½
,, C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, 1920-25	96
3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	77½
3½ % ,, ,, 1930-50	70½
,, 4 % ,, ,, 1940-60	80½
,, 3 %, 1938	70
,, 3½ % C. P. R.	75½
Alberta 4 %, 1922	92
,, 4 %, 1938	88½
,, 4½ %, 1924	96½
,, 4½ % Registered	81½
British Columbia 4½ %	98½
,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	87½
,, 3 % ,, ,,	65
Manitoba 4%, 1947	76
,, 6 %, 1928	88
,, 4%, 1949	76½
,, 5%, 1923	97½
,, 4% Registered	75½
,, 4½% ,,	77
New Brunswick 4 %	74
Newfoundland 3½ %	70½
,, 3 %	62½
,, 4 % Registered, 1913-38	80½
,, 4 % ,, 1895	96
,, 4 % ,, 1896	94½
,, 3½ % ,, 1905	83½
,, 3½ % ,, 1910	69
,, 3½ % ,, 1912	69½
Nova Scotia 4½ %	70
,, 3½ % Registered	67½
,, 4½ % ,,	83½
,, 3 % ,,	59½
Ontario 3½ % Registered	68½
,, 4 % ,,	77½
,, 4½ % ,,	85½
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	95½
,, 4 %, 1934	81
,, 4 %, 1883	86
,, 4½ % Registered	87
,, 3 % ,,	66
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	97½
,, 4 %, 1923	91
,, 4 %, 1949	[illegible]
,, 4 % Registered	73½
,, 4½ % ,,	81

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	78
,, 4½ %, 1928-37	92
,, 5 %	90
,, 5 %, 1934-1944	97½
Edmonton 5 %	90½
,, 5 %, 1923-53	80½
,, 5 %, 1928-38	93½
,, 5 %, 1953	80½
,, 4½ %, 1932-52	83
,, 4½ %, 1918-51	85
,, 4½ %, 1917-49	75
Fort William 4½ %	80
Hamilton 4½ %	85
,, 4 %, 1930-40	79½
Maisonneuve 5 %	[illegible]
Medicine Hat 5 %	82
Moncton 4%	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	83½
,, 4 %, 1948-50	80
,, 3 %	63½
,, 3½ %, 1942	71½
,, 4½ %, 1951-53	89
Moose Jaw 5 %	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943-63	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	77½
N. Vancouver 5 %,	71½
,, 4½ % 1931	81
Ottawa 4½ %	86½
,, 4 %	83½
Point Grey 4½ %	80
,, ,, 5 %	71½
Port Arthur 4½ %	80½
,, 5 %	89
Prince Albert 5 %	81
,, 4½	67½
Quebec 3½ %	66
,, 4 %, 1923	90½
,, 4 % 1961	86
,, 4½ %, 1963	[illegible]
Regina 5% Stock	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	85½
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	81½
,, 5 %, 1941-61	87½
,, 4½ % 1940	87½
,, 4½ % 1941-61	80
Sherbrooke 4½	75
South Vancouver 5%	[illegible]
,, ,, 4 %	[illegible]
St. John 4 %, 1934	86
,, 4 %, 1946-61	[illegible]
Sherbrooke 4½ %	[illegible]
Toronto 3½ %	85
,, 4 %, 1944-8	[illegible]
,, 4 % [illegible]	81
,, 4 % [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4 %, [illegible]	91½
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
,, [illegible]	[illegible]
Vancouver 4 % [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4 %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4 %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4½ %, [illegible]	[illegible]
4½ %, [illegible]	[illegible]
Vancouver 5 %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, and District Joint Sewers	
Victoria 4½ %	

Municipal—continued.

Victoria 4 %, 1962	65½
,, 4%, 1920-60	91
Winnipeg 4%, 1940	75½
,, 4%, 1940-1960	76
,, 4%, 1916-36	78
,, 4½%, 1943-63	84½
,, 4½%, 1940	97½
Gtr. Winnipeg Water 4½%	79½

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5% 1st Bonds	85½
Algoma Central & H. 5% Bonds	40
,, Central Term. 5% Bonds	49
,, ,, ,, Scrip	55
,, Eastern 5% Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5% Bonds	98
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	109½
Calgary and Edmonton 4% Debentures	79½
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	68
Can. N. Alberta 3½% Debentures	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4% Debentures	59
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961	78½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938	79
,, Quebec 4% ,,	59½
Can. N. Pacific 4% ,,	85
,, ,, Terminal Debentures	82½
Can. Northern 4% Perpetual Debentures	59
,, ,, 4% Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 4% Guaranteed Debenture	88
,, ,, 3% Debentures	65
,, ,, 4% Land Grant Bonds	90
,, ,, 4% Alberta Debentures	82
,, ,, 4% Saskatchewan Debentures	82
,, ,, 4% Manitoba Debentures	89½
,, ,, 4% Ontario Div. Debentures	80½
,, ,, 5% Land Mortgage Debentures	79½
,, ,, Income Debentures	50½
,, ,, 5% Secured Notes, 1919	92
,, ,, 5% ,, ,, 1918	91
Can. Northern Western 4½% Debentures	89½
Can. Pacific Com.	175½
,, ,, Preference	77
,, ,, 4% Debentures	80½
,, ,, 5% ,,	101½
,, ,, 5% Algoma Bonds	98½
,, ,, 6% Notes	107½
Central Ontario 5% Bonds	90½
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	79
,, ,, 2nd ,,	77
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4% Debentures	61½
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4% ,,	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	71½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A	65
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B	66
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	62
,, ,, Branch 4% Bonds (Sask.)	81
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (Alberta)	81½
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (L. Superior)	78
,, ,, 5% Notes 1921	91
Grand Trunk Common	11½
,, Guaranteed	62½
,, 1st Pref.	63
,, 2nd Pref.	50½
,, 3rd Pref.	27
,, 5 % Debentures	91½
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures	70½
,, Junction 5 % Bonds	98½
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6%	101½
,, 5½% 3 Year Notes	98
,, 5½% Notes, 1920	97½
,, 5% Notes, 1918	96
,, West. 1st Mort. Bonds	67
,, ,, Dollar Bonds	73½
Manitoba S.W. 5% Bonds	99
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	98½
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage	88
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line	78½
Nakusp and Slocan 4% Bonds	95½
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	98
,, 4 % Debentures	80½
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	111½
,, ,, 5 % Debentures	[illegible]
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	91
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. 4 % deb.	63
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	78½
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures	67½
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds	97½
,, Capital Stock	[illegible]
Quebec and Lake St. John 4% 1st Mort.	58
St. John and Quebec 4 % Debentures	75
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	77½
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures	100½
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	8

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	62½
Can. Bank of Commerce	39
Royal Bank of Canada	45½

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	111½
,, ,, Preference	113½
Cedars Rapids	[illegible]
,, 5 % Bonds	88
Calgary Power Bonds	75½
Cities Service Com.	[illegible]
,, Preferred	75
,, 7% Notes	105½
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	88½
Kaministiquia	[illegible]
Kaministiquia Bonds	91
Montreal L., H. and Power	[illegible]
,, 4½% 1st Bonds	94
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	[illegible]
Ontario Power 5 % 1st 1943	98
Shawinigan Capital Stock	[illegible]
,, Bonds	[illegible]
,, Mortgage Debentures	[illegible]

Electric Light and Power—continued.

Toronto Debentures, 1918	97½
,, Consolidated Debentures	75½
Vancouver Power 4½% Guar. Debentures	60

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	18/-
,, ,, ,, Preference	16/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	7/3
Canada Co.	16⅞
Canada Wheat Lands	2/3½
Canada N.W. Land	50
Can. Northern Prairie	[illegible]
Calgary and Edmonton	12/6
Hudson's Bay	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
Investment Corporation of Canada	84½
San Antonio Bonds	14½
Southern Alberta	3/
,, 6% "A" Debentures	21
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4% Debentures	95
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £1 Paid	18/9
Western Canada Land Debentures	46
,, Common	2/1½
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	51
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
B.C. Electric Preference	60
,, Deferred	35
,, Preferred	36
,, 1st Debentures	85½
,, Perpetual Debentures	84½
,, Vancouver Deb.	93½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	94½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922	94½
Montreal Trams Common	36
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	76½

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	6/11½
,, ,, Pref.	11/3
Canadian Mining	[illegible]
Casey Cobalt	3/9
Kirkland Lake Prop.	19/6
,, ,, Explor.	28/9
,, ,, Goldfields	2/6
Le Roi No. 2	12/1½
Mond Nickel	39/9
,, Cum. Preference	23/3
,, Non. Cum. Pref.	21/6
,, 1st Debentures	102
,, 5% Debentures	97½
,, 6 % Debentures	102
Tough Oakes Gold	11/9

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs.	50
Canada Steel Bonds	92
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds	97½
Dominion Steel Corp.	44½
,, ,, ,, Preference	77½
,, ,, ,, 6% Notes	96
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	69½
Lake Superior	11⅝
,, ,, Bonds	69½
,, ,, Income Bonds	28
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	106½
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	82
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	92½
,, ,, Pref.	89
,, ,, Common	42

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	104½
,, ,, ,, Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
,, Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	6/6

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5% Bonds	68½
Canada Cement Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Pref.	92½
,, ,, Common	30
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	97
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
,, ,, Common	82
Canadian Cottons Bonds	77½
,, ,, Preferred	72
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse 6 % Preferred	85
Canadian Locomotive Common	[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	38
,, Common	[illegible]
,, 5% Income Debs.	13½
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	61
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	73½
Cockshutt Plow Preference	65½
Dominion Bridge	132
Dominion Canners 6% 1st Bonds	90
Dominion Cotton 4½% 1st Mortgage	98½
Dominion Glass Preference	[illegible]
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	70
Furness-Withy	[illegible]
,, Pref.	[illegible]
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	19/4
,, ,, ,, Ordinary	17/9
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	[illegible]
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	111½
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	98½
Montreal Cottons Debentures	97½
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	134½
,, ,, ,, 6% C Debentures	105
,, ,, ,, 7% Pref.	101
Penmans' 6% Preferred	[illegible]
,, Bonds	93
Price Bros. Bonds	84
Spanish River Pulp Bonds	[illegible]

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2 773,972).

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.
Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delia
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Lke Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepaw
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Costicook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC *continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Ford
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
Montreal (7 offices)
Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Timmins
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C.B.
Truro
Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y.
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { **C. CAMBIE, Manager, A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.**

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $87,475 126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. **Travellers'** and **Commercial Letters** of **Credit** issued, **available** in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

Peleg Howland, President. E. Hay, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND,** Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Bryson, *President.*
Sir Henry N. Bate.
Russell Blackburn.
Sir Henry K. Egan.
John B. Fraser, *Vice-President.*
David Maclaren.
Denis Murphy.
Hon Sir George H Perley.
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager.*
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000, Undivided Profits, $1,293,952.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., *President.*

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
HON. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

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LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - - SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.* A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, *President.* SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *Vice-President*

R. B. ANGUS.
A. BAUMGARTEN.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE.
E. J. CHAMBERLIN.
H. R. DRUMMOND.
C. B. GORDON.
HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.

E. B. GREENSHIELDS.
C. R. HOSMER.
SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
HON. R. MACKAY.
HERBERT MOLSON.
LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.

A. E. HOLT, *Manager.*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid ...$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised. $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, $200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE–MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT. E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.
C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER,

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: ST. JOHN'S. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN Dominica: ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETERRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO. BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE BRITISH GUIANA GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE)

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings Princes Street, E.C
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, **$7,000,000 (£1,438,356).** Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, **$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).**

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood **pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to** ONTARIO, **Canada's leading industrial** Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double **shifts to cope with the rush of orders.**

Ontario leads Canada with about **8,000 manufacturing** establishments, **41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.**

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes **in the ravaged cities, towns, and** villages of Europe. Ontario, with its **vast forests** of pine, **birch,** maple, beech and other valuble hard woods, **can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.**

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Canadian Railways Begin the New Year Well. Although the effect upon quotations has been quite disproportionate to the excellent showing made by the Canadian railways for January, the results disclosed have been accepted as evidence of the steady improvement in Canadian conditions generally, and also of the ability of the respective managements to continue the economies which have been so assiduously and successfully practised during the past twelve months. The Grand Trunk Railway Co. has begun the new year particularly well, as will be seen by a glance at the following table:—

	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk	£139,700 inc.	£72,200 inc.	£67,500 inc.
Grand Trunk Western	26,650 inc.	6,200 dec.	32,850 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	7,650 inc.	7,500 inc.	150 inc.
Totals	£174,000 inc.	£73,550 inc.	£100,500 inc.

This is a splendid result, the decline in the expense ratio over the whole system being approximately 10 per cent. It is of interest to recall that for the corresponding month of 1915 the results were very different, there being then a net decrease of £37,450. This year there is a gross increase of £174,000, of which £100,500, or about 60 per cent., remains as net gain. The C.P.R. also comes out very well, the gross earnings in the case of this system being $2,480,000. As the working expenses increased by $1,530,000, the net addition to revenue is $950,000, which contrasts with a net gain a year ago of $140,000. In the seven months of the current fiscal year gross earnings have advanced no less than $13,012,000, and of this the splendid proportion of $10,899,000 survived as net gain, which compares with a net decrease of $7,398,000 for the corresponding period of 1914-15. There also, as in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway, the decline in the expense ratio for January has been very satisfactory, amounting to the substantial figure of 5.6 per cent. The Canadian Northern Railway system has also done very well so far as gross earnings are concerned, there being an increase of $647,400; but as working expenses went up $559,300, the net gain was only $88,100. The aggregate gross earnings from October 1 were $4,680,000 in excess of the same period of 1914-15, and as working expenses advanced by $2,667,600, the net earnings for the four months are $2,013,200—a very respectable showing. The present mileage in operation is 8,270 miles.

* * *

Potentialities of Low Interest-Yielding Stocks. Arising out of our recent suggestions as to the potentialities of low interest-yielding Canadian Government, Provincial, and Municipal securities at their present depreciated levels, we have been asked by several correspondents to give an explanation as to the best way to take advantage of the present situation. Investors with spare cash at their disposal at the present moment have two alternatives: they can either secure the high interest yields now available on all classes of gilt-edged securities, or they can buy 3 or 3½ per cent. issues maturing anywhere between 1935 and 1950, with their prospective large increments in capital at maturity. With the first alternative we have little present concern. All that investors have to consider in this case is the probable duration of the investment standard which has been set up by war. We would, however, remind our readers that with the conclusion of the war there would undoubtedly be a very speedy adjustment of British credit to the new conditions. We cannot imagine British Government credit above a 4 per cent. basis within, say, three years of the conclusion of hostilities, and this alteration in the national credit would be quickly reflected in other gilt-edged investments, including Colonial Government issues. Such a change would, of course, be accompanied by an all-round adjustment in investment values, which would be to the advantage of those who are in the fortunate position of having capital to invest at the present juncture.

* * *

Interest *versus* Capital Increment. With the second alternative we have already dealt frequently in *Canada* during the past few months. Owing to the change in investment conditions due to the war, all classes of 3, 3½, and 4 per cent. securities have declined to levels which would have been regarded as impossible even a couple of years ago. The present range of comparatively short-dated 3 per cent. securities offer very tempting opportunities to those who are prepared to lock up their capital for a definite period and accept a low rate of interest in exchange for the substantial increment in capital accruing at redemption. If we glance for a moment at the list of Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal issues we find many opportunities where the capital compensation at maturity more than outweighs the present loss in interest, particularly when it is borne in mind that the profit on redemption is not subject to income-tax. Here is a list of Canadian 3 and 3½ per cent. issues which deserves attention:—

CANADIAN THREE PER CENT. STOCKS.

	Price, or last marking.	Profit % on redemption. £	s.	d.
Canada 3 % Registered, redeemable 1938	69½	30	10	0
Newfoundland 3 %, redeemable 1947	62¾	37	5	0
British Columbia 3 % Ins., redeemable 1941	65	35	0	0
Nova Scotia 3 %, redeemable 1949	59¾	40	5	0
Quebec 3 % Ins., redeemable 1937	66	34	0	0

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. STOCKS.

	Price, or last marking.	Profit % on redemption. £	s.	d.
Canada 3½ % Registered, redeemable 1909-34	77½	22	10	0
Canadian Pacific Land Grant Stock, redeemable 1930-50	70½	29	10	0
Newfoundland 3½ %, redeemable 1950	69	31	0	0
Ontario 3½ %, redeemable 1946...	68½	31	10	0
Montreal 3½ % Stg. Reg. Consol. Debs., redeemable 1942	71½	28	10	0
Toronto 3½ % Gen. Con. Debs., redeemable 1929	80⅛	19	17	6

* * *

From Strength to Strength. The December statement of the Canadian chartered banks disclosed a position of remarkable strength, and as the Montreal *Financial Times* points out, carries the process of increasing deposits, rising liquid reserve, and diminution of commercial loans a stage further. Our contemporary says: "How long this process can be continued is now becoming an interesting question. The November liquid ratio was a record breaker, but the December one puts another entire unit on it, the ratio being now 33.19 per cent., against 32.18 per cent. in November, and 26.57 per cent. a year ago, not to mention 24.57 per cent. the year before that." Total deposits in Canada were up to the high-water mark of $1,337,247,000, against $1,161,111,000 in 1914, and $1,150,046,000 in 1913, the gross liability for the respective periods being $1,463,297,000, $1,275,042,000 and $1,275,229,000, and the net liability $1,374,097,000, $1,209,156,000 and $1,197,745,000. Commercial loans in Canada at the end of December were $775,518,000, against $786,034,000 in 1914, and $822,388,000 in 1913, and foreign loans stood at $58,480,000, $43,414,000, and $58,305,000 for the same periods. One of the exceptional movements of the last month of the year was the increase in the Dominion Government's loans from the round $5,000,000, at which it has stood almost since the beginning of the war, to $13,515,000. The ratio of loans to deposits was 66.59 per cent., against 76.92 per cent. in December, 1914, and 79.96 per cent. in 1913. A sharp drop of about $10,000,000 in municipal loans was due to successful tax gathering operations, especially noticeable in Western Canada. The strength of the Canadian financial position may be briefly stated as follows: One-third of the net public funds in the hands of the banks is now in an absolutely liquid state, whilst another 15 per cent. is represented by Canadian "call" loans and securities.

* * *

Bank of British North America's Annual Report. Including the balance of £34,331 17s. brought forward from 1914, the profits of the Bank of British North America for the year ending November 30 last amount to £101,851 8s. 10d. The 40s. dividend paid in October last absorbed £40,000, and it is now proposed to declare one at the rate of 30s. per share, which will make the distribution for the whole year 70s., or 7 per cent. The Canadian War Tax on circulation has made serious inroads on the profits earned during the period under review, amounting to £7,613 7s. 3d., or equal to as much as 11.1 per cent. on the total of £67,519 11s. 10d. The Directors have again acted with remarkable liberality towards the bank's staff, £1,793 7s. being appropriated to the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund, £9,786 14s. 1d. to the Pension Fund, and £1,600 to the Life Insurance Fund. The circulation stands at £972,586 8s. 5d. Non-interest-bearing deposits at the date of the balance-sheet amounted to £3,729,592 17s. 8d., and interest-bearing deposits, including interest accrued to date, to £5,358,420 12s. 6d. An echo of the past is the entry on the debit side of the accounts, "Liability under guarantee in respect of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, $300,000." The bank's holding of current coin and bullion stands at £418,384 13s. 2d., and Dominion notes £1,754,827 11s. 4d. Securities, apart from the £250,000 of Canada 3¾ per Cent. Bonds included in the deposit with the Government for the purposes of the Circulation Fund, aggregate £952,421 14s. 3d. Call of short loans in Canada stand at £302,621 14s. 4d., and elsewhere than in Canada at £1,135,523 19s. 5d. Current loans in the Dominion—less rebate of interest—amount to £4,780,899 16s. 9d., and outside Canada to £1,276,991 14s. 9d. The total assets stand at £12,639,800 12s. 4d. The balance forward of £10,721 0s. 9d. compares with £34,331 17s. brought forward from 1914.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"NORTH AMERICA. Vol. I.—CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND."—The second and revised edition of the book, edited by Dr. Henry M. Ami, has been issued in Stanford's "Compendium of Geography and Travel." In a lengthy preface the editor points out the great changes which have taken place in the geography of British North America since the first edition of the work was published. So many have been the changes and so great has been the increase of knowledge concerning its geography, that the chapters dealing with the geography of the Provinces of the Dominion and Newfoundland have had to be practically re-written and entirely new chapters prepared dealing with the new Provinces organised in 1905 and the extension of three old Provinces in 1912. In addition, the statistics have, of course, been brought up to date. The book is an admirable combination of interesting description and solid data, and will take its place in many libraries as a standard work. The authorities, to whom Dr. Ami makes acknowledgment for assistance, are a guarantee for the authenticity of the contents, while numerous photographs and the many coloured maps speak for themselves and add greatly to the attractiveness of the book. London: Edward Stanford, Ltd. Pp. 1,069. 15s. net.

"AMONG THE CANADIAN ALPS," by Laurence J. Burpee, F.R.G.S.—Mr. Burpee is an enthusiast for his subject, and his book is sure to inspire many who read it with a desire to see for themselves the wonderful regions of whose romance and beauty he gives so attractive an account. Mr. Burpee shows that the history of the Canadian Alps is not such a recent thing as many people imagine, since it dates back to the closing years of the French régime in Canada. The opening up of this great mountain region by explorers and by the railways is, indeed, characteristic of much of Canada's development as a whole. With Mr. Burpee as a guide, we are taken through Canada's National Parks and up her great Western peaks, and are given many a glimpse of lake and glacier and cave that takes us away at once from the troubled times in which we live. The publication of this book should result in attracting many new tourists to the Dominion when peace once more reigns. There are four illustrations in colour and 45 reproductions from photographs, as well as maps. London: John Lane. Pp. 239.

"HOW TO WIN THE WAR," by Thomas Farrow and W. Walter Crotch.—With a brief introduction by Lord Devonport, couched in emphatic terms, this book places in the hands of the public the details of a scheme for a National Thrift campaign which so long ago as May, 1915, was submitted to the Government, with the acquiescence of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Lloyd George—by Mr. Farrow, one of the authors of the present volume. The proposal in brief is that "the Government should go to the homes of the people instead of waiting for the people to come to them"; and the remainder of the book is devoted to setting forth clearly, earnestly, and withal convincingly the methods whereby this desideratum is to be achieved. The plea for universal thrift is so much in the air at the moment, and economy is the one thing that we are all most talking about without any precise notion as to how best it may be practised in the national service, that this little volume makes an opportune appearance. Moreover, there is every indication that in the near future the Government will be called upon to tap the national resources in a more direct manner than has hitherto been employed; and the suggestions under review deserve the attention and consideration of every thoughtful man who would do his best by his country. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. Pp. 98. 1s. net.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE SOLDIERS.

From the branch at Edmonton (Strathcona). *Left to right:* A. E. O'Laughlin (joined 31st Batt., but had to resign as not of age), Geo. O'Rorke (31st Batt.), L. G. H. Forhan (Lieut., 31st Batt.), J. L. Nutta (31st Batt., accidentally shot at front), E. F. P. Tydd (31st Batt.).

DRIVER DOYLE, 16TH BATTERY, 6TH LONDON BRIGADE, R.F.A., 47TH DIVISION.

A member of the London staff of the Canadian Emigration Office, who has been at the front for over a year.

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Left to right: Corpl. Eldred, R.C.R.; Pte. Cornford, 5th Batt. (the battalion of Lieut. C. G. D. King Mason, killed at Ypres on April 24, 1915; Pte. Campbell, C.H.A.; Pte. Elder, 28th Batt.; Pte. Christopherson, 5th Batt.; Pte. Ortt, 1st C.M.R.

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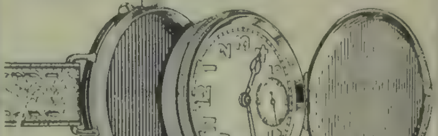

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Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

H. M. M. (Cardiff).—No further information is at present available beyond that to which you refer as appearing in a recent issue of *Canada*. We cannot say, therefore, whether the reports then alluded to will prove to be accurate. Lacking official confirmation, the most that can be said is that they had a distinct air of probability.

J. Y. (Huntly, N.B.).—The issue to which you refer was $40,000,000 of Canadian Government 5 per Cent. One-Year and Two-Year notes, which was placed with a syndicate of New York bankers in July, 1915, by the Bank of Montreal, representing the Dominion Government. The notes were divided into two series—$25,000,000 one-year notes, sold on a basis of 5 per cent., and $15,000,000 two-year notes, sold on a basis of 5¼ per cent. Both carried the option of conversion into 20-year 5 per cent. debentures. The issue, when offered for subscription in New York, was promptly over-subscribed. A note concerning the loan was published in *Canada* for July 31, 1915 (No. 499).

W. R. H. (Southport).—(1) Despite the great improvement in the company's earnings, we do not expect a resumption of the dividend for some time. In the absence of any official statement it is impossible to speak definitely on the point, but the present low quotation of the stock seems to imply that our opinion is the same as that generally held by the market. The financing of the company is so involved that it is difficult to determine the exact position of the stock, but we do not regard it as an attractive investment. (2) In preference to either of these we would suggest one of the sound Government, Provincial, or Municipal securities. Some of these are now at such low quotations that they provide an attractive yield, and the increment on redemption should not be overlooked.

S. H. E. (Gerrards Cross).—The Western Canada Power Co. is an enterprise which, although it has suffered severely as a result of the business depression in the district which forms its market, should eventually be prosperous The position of its various securities is obscure owing to the somewhat involved methods by which the company was financed, and there does not appear to be any likelihood of the Common shareholders receiving any dividends for some time to come. Owing to the company's default in regard to the payment of its bond interest a strong committee was formed for the protection of the bondholders' interests, and we understand that the whole position of the company is now under discussion. The British agents for this committee are the Equitable Trust of London, Ltd., 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C., from whom you can doubtless obtain the latest available information.

J. T. S. (King's Lynn).—We understand that, owing to the severe depression in Vancouver, the company in question has experienced great difficulty in collecting the interest on its mortgage loans, and has, in its turn, found it necessary to protect itself under the moratorium legislation. This is naturally extremely disappointing, as the company was understood to be very conservative in its management and careful in its investments. Just how severely the company has been affected and what is its position now are questions which are extremely difficult for anyone but an officer of the company to answer, and the information obtainable is very scanty. It is obvious that the fact that the company has found it necessary to take the steps alluded to is a severe shock to confidence in it. We understand that the resignation of the gentleman you mention was due to his disappointment that the company should have found such action necessary. As to the cause, this, doubtless, is to be found in the general conditions which have obtained in Vancouver during the past two years. You will remember that for several years previous to 1914 the city grew with extreme rapidity, and the values of land rose to extraordinary figures. Unfortunately, Vancouver is not mainly a manufacturing centre. Therefore when business depression, which was a natural sequence of the former boom, and which was rendered more acute by the disappointing harvest of 1914, occurred, its full severity was felt in Vancouver. The outbreak of war only intensified the existing situation, and, since then, the shortage of shipping has naturally hindered the city from sharing fully in the material benefits which have accrued to other parts of Canada owing to the demand for war supplies. There are some signs of improvement now, but we do not expect matters to right themselves fully until after the conclusion of the war.

GENERAL.

Red Cross.—Donations for the purpose of building the "Star and Garter Home" for totally disabled soldiers and sailors at Richmond should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, and cheques should be made payable to the British Women's Hospital, and crossed "London County and Westminster Bank." Address: 21, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Worth.—The pay of a lieutenant is $2 per day, plus 60 cents field allowance and $1 messing allowance—$3.60. Kit allowance is $250; separation allowance, $30 per month. Pension rates vary from $144 to $480 per annum, according to degree of wounds or disablement, with supplements for wife and children in the case of total disablement; in the event of death, $37 per month for widow and $6 per month for each child.

X. Y. Z.—Immigration into Canada from Austria-Hungary was in 1914, 7.647, and in 1915, 14; from Belgium, 1,495 in 1914, and 224 in 1915; Bulgaria, 4.512 and 1; China, 1,600 and 82; France, 1,568 and 191; Germany, 3,004 and 34; England, 25,801 and 6,672; Ireland, 3,942 and 865; Scotland, 9,430 and 1,952; Wales, 706 and 117; Greece, 1,357 and 124; Hebrews, 4,279 and 438; Italians, 7,365 and 365; Japan, 681 and 380; Poland, 2,324 and 7; Russia, 7.243 and 114; Scandinavian countries, 2,622 and 526; the United States, 68,659 in 1914 and 36,098 in 1915. The total immigration in 1914 was 168,930, and in 1915 only 48,466.

*

THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

As a farce "Jerry," at the Duke of York's Theatre, might not have pleased its audience to so great an extent had it not been for the fine performance of Mr. Charles Windermere and Miss Yvonne Arnaud. But their acting could hardly have been better, and it gives any amount of life and laughter to the play.

*

Mr. J. Thomas Mellish, D.C.L., will lecture on "Canada and How it is Governed" at the League of Empire Club, 28, Buckingham Gate, on Tuesday next at 4.30 p.m.

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OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.

McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

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RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 531. March 11. 1916.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Shawinigan Water.—January earnings $160.000

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the fully-paid Cumulative Preference shares, payable April 1.

Bell Telephone.—The coupons falling due on April 1 on the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 5 per Cent. Bonds may be presented on and after March 20, at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for February aggregated 317 acres at an average price of $8 per acre. Arrangements have also been completed for leasing for ten years the petroleum rights on 2,344 acres at an annual rental of $1 per acre and 12½ per cent. royalty.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—The transfer books, so far as regards the perpetual 4 per Cent. Consolidated Debenture stock, will be closed from March 13 to April 13 inclusive. Warrants for the interest accrued to March 31 will be forwarded on April 13 next to all proprietors of this stock registered on March 13.

Canadian General Electric.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce give notice that the Directors in Toronto have declared a quarterly divided of 1¾ per cent. for the three months ending March 31, 1916, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Common stock. A half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending March 31, 1916, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, has also been declared on the Preference stock. The above dividends are payable on April 1 to holders of record March 15. The transfer books will not be closed.

British Canadian and General Investment. The Stock Exchange Committee has ordered the £153,051 Ordinary stock to be quoted in the Official List.

Manitoba Stock.—The London office of the Union Bank of Canada notify that the transfer books of the Province of Manitoba 4½ per Cent. Registered stock 1953 will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half-yearly interest due April 1.

Canadian City and Town Properties.—The report for the year ended October 31 last states that the suspense profit account in respect of Boulevard Heights contracts has been depleted by a further sum of £2,019 in respect of loss of profit in connection with cancelled sales, but it is again satisfactory to record that the provision made has proved adequate to meet all losses from that source, and the Directors have been able to carry a sum of £1,047 to the credit of profit and loss account and still leave a sum sufficient to meet possible losses on the remaining outstanding contracts. The Directors have transferred the sum of £3,000 from general reserve account to the credit of profit and loss account.

*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Eight Days Ending February 29.

Canadian Northern, $647,700; inc., $201,300.

Canadian Pacific, $2,665,000; $850,000.

Grand Trunk, £187,013; inc., £39,640. G.T. Western, £39,954; inc., £12,368. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £14,286; inc., £4,686. Total, £241,253; inc., £56,694.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, £5,605; inc., (over seven days), £5,217.

ALGOMA CENTRAL RAILWAY

Mr. B. R. Glover, of 9, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C., invites holders of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway bonds to join him in resisting the scheme proposed by the committee. He states that the effect of the scheme provides for bondholders relinquishing rights as defined in the following letter:—

The right to foreclose and secure control of the undertaking; the right to sue the Lake Superior Corporation under their guarantee, the right to impeach the sale of the railway company's terminals to the Terminals Company, and the right to sue the United States Mortgage and Trust Company for alleged breach of trust arising out of the sale of the terminals. In return for these concessions the only tangible consideration is that the Terminals Company shall make £200,000 cash available for the purposes of the two companies. The railway bondholders are to recognise the claims of the Terminal bondholders to the extent of 3 per cent., or £30,000 per annum, and subject to that the net annual earnings of the two companies are to be applied in paying interest on the two classes of bonds *pari passu* until the Terminal bondholders have had their full 5 per cent. It therefore follows that for the advance of an unascertained portion of the £200,000 the railway bondholders are to pay a certain £30,000 and a possible £50,000 per annum. Canada is rapidly emerging from the abnormal conditions which led to the default, and there will be no difficulty in formulating a scheme more beneficial to the railway bondholders. The first thing is to defeat the present proposals, and to that end I invite holders to communicate with me or my solicitors, Messrs. Elvy Robb and Welch, 19, Bedford Row, W.C.

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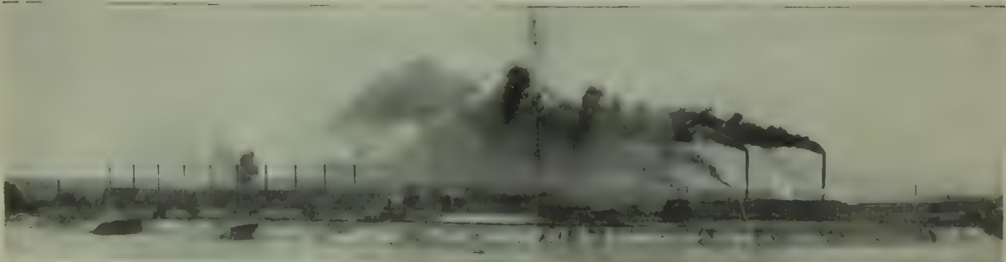

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PARIS: 126, Rue de Provence.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

FARM LANDS IN CANADA.

Official Statistics.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior of Ottawa, under date March 3:

According to a recent report of the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa, the average value of farm land in Canada held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling-houses, barns, stables, and other farm buildings, is estimated to be $38.90. The average values per acre by Provinces range from $22.48 in New Brunswick to about $125 in British Columbia. The figure for Prince Edward Island is $37.64, Nova Scotia's average is $28, Quebec $51.36, Ontario $52.49, Manitoba $30.36, Saskatchewan $24.20, and Alberta $23.15. The higher average in British Columbia is due to the fruit-growing industry. The approximate total value of farm animals in Canada at the end of December last is estimated at $750,667,000, of which horses accounted for $370,378,000, milch cows $164,224,000, other cattle $151,477,000, sheep $162,250,000, and swine $48,363,000.

The Flax Industry.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has been studying the needs and possibilities of the flax industry in Canada. There will be a market for linseed oil produced from Canadian flaxseed, both in Canada and in Great Britain, and attention has been given to the growing of flax for the production of fibre board and textiles. It is suggested that a Flax Division should be established in the Department of Agriculture. Last year 860,000 acres of land were devoted to flax growing, and the value of the crop was $15,961,000.

Nickel and Pulp and Paper.

A new process for the refining of nickel has been discovered in Canada by which 100lb. of matte can be converted into 50lb. of metal in 48 hours. It is claimed that the new process will not only revolutionise the nickel industry, but will also prove to be applicable to low-grade iron ores such as exist in the Laurentian Hills near Ottawa.

At no period in the history of the pulp and paper industry of Canada was business better than at the present time. There are nearly a dozen Canadian mills making additions to their plant, increasing their output or preparing to build new mills. A number of companies are being formed for the purpose of constructing plants in Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec.

* * *

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has issued a supplemental list to the Directory of Foreign Importers, intended to render available to Canadians the names of representative firms in Russia who are likely to be interested in opening up connections with Canadian sources of supply. These names were compiled with the assistance of British consuls and others familiar with the details of Russian trade. A more comprehensive list will be prepared when Mr. Just and Mr. Wilgress, recently appointed Canadian Trade Commissioners to Russia, take up their duties at permanent posts in that country.

GRAIN TRANSPORT IN CANADA.

An important order has been made by the Dominion Railway Commission, in accordance with the Bill already passed in the House of Commons, empowering the Board to compel the railways to co-operate in the transport of grain from the Western Provinces to the seaboard. The order (says Reuter) directs the Canadian Northern Railway to place 1,200 trucks and 36 locomotives in the Goose Lake district of Saskatchewan in order to expedite the removal of 13,000,000 bushels of wheat to Saskatoon. Thence the wheat is to be transported eastward by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The latter company is to furnish empty cars in exchange.

* * *

TO KEEP CONTRACTS FOR CANADA.

The Ross Rifle Company, having contracts to give out on small work interesting to manufacturers of sewing machines, telephones, phonographs, typewriters, etc., are asking that any such manufacturers having machinery idle should write to them stating the number, style and size of machines for which they desire employment. This is being done to ascertain whether the work can be done in Canada before entertaining proposals from the United States, where the contracts could be placed without any difficulty.

* * *

A new factory capable of employing over 3,000 men is being erected in Montreal solely for the manufacture of fuses.

During the debate on the Dominion Budget, which closed on February 29, the Solicitor-General stated that the Imperial authorities were satisfied with the precautions taken to prevent Canadian nickel reaching the enemy.

The arrival last week of 8,318 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helens Place, London, E.C. Best white is in strong demand, and anything in perfect condition commands a premium of from 2s. to 4s. per cwt.; coloured is also firmer.

In "The Canadian Current, 1850-1914," J. S. McLennan suggestively traces the development of Canada, particularly in its attitude towards the United States on the one hand and the Empire on the other. It is published by Effingham Wilson, 54, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 1s.

In connection with the Imperial Studies of the University of London, Mr. Christopher Turnor will deliver a course of three public lectures on "The Land and the Empire" at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C., at 5 p.m., on Fridays, March 10, 17, and 24.

The large amount of zinc required for war purposes, and the resulting enormously increased demand for the metal, known commercially as spelter, lend special interest to an article in the current number of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* on "The Occurrence and Utilisation of Zinc Ores." The chief zinc minerals are described, and a brief account given of the more important occurrences in the United Kingdom, the Overseas Dominions, the Colonies, and India. Canada, it is pointed out, contains a number of workable zinc deposits, particularly in British Columbia.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following

A Belfast company already doing business with several Canadian firms in produce and timber seek the representation of additional manufacturers and shippers of goods saleable in Ireland. They would particularly like to obtain the agency of first-class shippers of fruit.

A London manufacturing company are open to purchase large quantities of birch dowels, and invite offers from Canadian manufacturers who can fill orders promptly

A Canadian company manufacturing high-grade stoves, ranges, and furnaces, suitable for re-export trade, would be glad to get into touch with United Kingdom importers and dealers.

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ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
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German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office. 19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office. Assistant Superintendent Mr. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John A. Reid, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

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Agent-General.—Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General. Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—Mr. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General. Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending March 7 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Baker, R. D., Winnipeg—4, Endsleigh Street, W.
Baxter, H. N., Dauphin (Man.)—1, Broadway Court, S.W.
Bate, Mrs. G., Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.
Bland, J. S., Vancouver—A.S.C., Grove Park, Lee.
Bradshaw, Lt. R. D., Toronto—Royal Automobile Club.
Burroughs, W. J., Vancouver—44, Chatsworth Gardens, Acton.
Chamberlin, J. R., Victoria—Reading.
Chown, Miss B. A., Kingston—care of Mrs. W. Kennedy, Uphill Road, Mill Hill.
Clement, A.—19, Sicilian Avenue, W.C.
Codère, Mr. and Mdme. Eugene, Sherbrooke—36, Kingsway.
Collens, Mrs. C. E. and Miss M., Brandon and Port Dalhousie—22, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.
Ccolican, Mrs. M., Quebec—Hotel Cecil.
Crawford, Mrs. W., Cody's, N.B.—44, Radnor Park Crescent, Folkestone.
Delaney, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. H., Quebec—Hotel Cecil.
Dawson, Mrs., Kingston—48, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.
Ewart, Miss K., Ottawa—8, St. Stephen's Crescent, W.
Evans, Mrs. B., Montreal—54, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Fryer, J. H., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Farley, S., St. John, N.B.—12, Bigwood Road, Golders Green.
Fraser, Lt. W. K., Halifax—Regent Palace Hotel.
Fenton Mrs. W. S., Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.
Gordon, Miss K., Kingston—135, Gloucester Road, S.W.
Green, Maj. H. A. Prince Albert Hotel Cecil.
Gilmore, Mrs. C., Toronto—6, Lancaster Street, Hyde Park, W.
Guernsey, Mrs. H. and Miss G., St. John, N.B., and Victoria, B.C. Brockley, Hythe.
Harcourt, Mrs. F. W. and Miss E., Toronto—37, Queen's Gate Gardens.
Hale, A. H., 2nd Lt., R.F.A., Sherbrooke—Morley's Hotel.
Hall, Mrs. C. M., Montreal—68, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Helir, Dr. J. D., Montreal Morley's Hotel.
Hurkman, W. I., St. John, N.B.—Grasmere, Langstone Avenue, Havant.
Ince, Mr. and Mrs. and Lt. W. C., Toronto—Grand Hotel.
Jacques, Mr. and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Lafferty, Mrs. H. P., Kingston 48, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.
Kirk, S. A., Winnipeg—
Little, W. J., Montreal Imperial Hotel, W.C.
Macnee, Miss N., Kingston 135, Gloucester Road, S.W.
Mackinnon, J. A., Dawson Osbourne Hotel, Folkestone.
Macmahon, Lt. and Mrs., Edmonton Clive Hall, Hampstead.
Major Lt. Hugh, Victoria Newlands, Frenchay, Bristol.
McDonnell, Angus, Vancouver Park Cottage, 2, Mill's Buildings, Knightsbridge, S.W.
Milne Mrs. G., Toronto Hotel Cecil.
Morton, H. C., Winnipeg Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.
Moody, Miss M. E., Montreal—care of London Joint Stock Bank.
Macdonald, Lt. R. C., Halifax Regent Palace Hotel.
Murphy, Mrs. J. B. and Misses M. and K., Toronto 16, Colcherne Court, S.W.
Murray, I. T., Prince Albert 29, Bellevue Road, Folkestone.
Nasmyth, P. S., Vancouver—8, York Place, W.
Persse, V. B., Winnipeg 4, Endsleigh Street, W.
Parker, R., Toronto Hotel Victoria.
Poynton, A. S., Vancouver Grove Park, Lee.
Smith, W. A., Winnipeg 4, Endsleigh Street, W.
Stephen, Mrs. A. M., Halifax Ladies' United Services Club, Curzon Street.
Sutherland, J. H. R., Winnipeg—4, Endsleigh Street, W.
Slater, Lt. R. R., Ottawa—7, Mill Bank, S.W.
Sullivan, Mrs. A., Winnipeg—8, St. Stephen's Crescent, W.
Stephenson, Lt. V. R., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
Smith, Mrs. S. A., Harlis, Sask.—378, Woolwich Road, Charlton.
Vyse, Mr. and Mrs. R., Nelson, B.C.—North Mymms, Hatfield, Herts.
Wright, Mrs. D. S., Montreal—care of London Joint Stock Bank, Pall Mall.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, March 10.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, March 11.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
  S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
  S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, March 15.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 17.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, March 18.—S.s. *Kroonland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
  R.M.S *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
  S.s. *Andania* (Cunard), London to Halifax and New York.
Monday, March 20.—S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Friday, March 24.—R.M.S. *Missanabie*, Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, March 25.—S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
  R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, March 29.—S.s. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, March 31.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
  S.s. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

A CANADIAN PLAY IN LONDON.

Mr. J. G. Cambridge is the author of the Canadian play, "The Love Thief," at the Queen's Theatre. Of it the *Times* says:—"If 'The Love-Thief' is a fair sample the Canadian theatre must be a rich treasure-house of unconscious humour, which is a kind of humour highly valued by candid souls. It is better to be funny without meaning it than to mean to be funny and fail." The *Daily Telegraph*:—"This is called a Canadian play, which seems hard on Canada. . . . It is melodrama trying hard to be serious and complex, but remaining quite crude." The *Daily News*:—"If 'The Love-Thief' were produced as a cinema play it might have some success. . . . One could but pity the artistes for having to act such a play in all seriousness." The *Westminster Gazette*:—"One really cannot treat the play quite seriously: its standard of workmanship is not high enough, but in an unusual way it was interesting and diverting. . . . It was altogether a queer evening, but not uninteresting."

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MARCH MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal (7d.).—"Gretna Green," Sir Andrew Agnew; "Heligoland in Peace and War"; "Food in War-Time," D. Noel Paton, M.D.; "Roumanian Customs and Superstitions," G. Basil Barham; "The V.C. of the Merchant Service," W. T. Roberts; "The Quest of the Tuna," F. G. Aflalo.

Cornhill (1s.).—"Napoleon" (unpublished fragment of essay), W. M. Thackeray; "Ideals and Characteristics of English Culture," Sir F. Kenyon, K.C.B.; "Livingstone's Monument," Mrs. Livingstone Wilson; "The Fear of Fear," Boyd Cable; "Lonely Lemnos," Brig.-Gen. G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O.; "The 'Friends' in France," Mrs. M. E. Clarke.

Englishwoman (1s.).—"Sancta Simplicitas," G. H. Powell; "Munition Workers' Hours"; "The Sinews of War—France," F. Tennyson Jesse; "With the Serbian Retreat," Gertrude Pares; "A Woman's Training Colony," L. Hay-Cooper.

Imperial Colonist (2d.).—"The Peopling of the Empire"; annual report for 1915.

Nineteenth Century and After (2s. 6d.).—"The Reorganisation of the Empire: Counsels of Perfection," Sir Francis Piggott; "One Condition of Victory," Capt. Cecil Battine; "Vox Populi," the Earl of Cromer; "La Bataille de l'Yser," Emile Vandervelde; "'Holy Russia,'" Bishop Bury.

Scottish Geographical Magazine (1s. 6d.).—"The Resources of Canada," H. M. Cadell.

Strand (6d.).—"A Year's Music at the Front," Lena Ashwell; "Humours of a Parson's Life"; "Reminiscences and Reflections of a Dancer," Adeline Genée; "A Great Humorist of the Trenches (Captain Bairnsfather)"; result of photographic competition; stories by W. W. Jacobs; "Bartimeus," Richard Marsh, &c.

Toilers of the Deep (3d.).—"Fishermen in War Time."

World's Work (1s.).—"Belligerents and Neutrals", "The Great Test—Mr. Bonar Law"; "Women Workers of To-day"; "An Unrealised National Asset" (Women's Work), W. M. Mason; "Training Women for the Land," Sarah A. Tooley; "The Girls' Friendly Society," Priscilla E. Moulder; "A New Kind of Young Men's Association," "Home Counties"; "Labour and Capital After the War," E. T. Goode; "The Defence of the Skies," F. E. Talbot.

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At the Æolian Hall (Michell and Ashbrooke) Mark Hambourg gives a Chopin recital to-day at 3.30 p.m., and Margarita d'Alvarez will give a song recital on Tuesday at 3.15 p.m.

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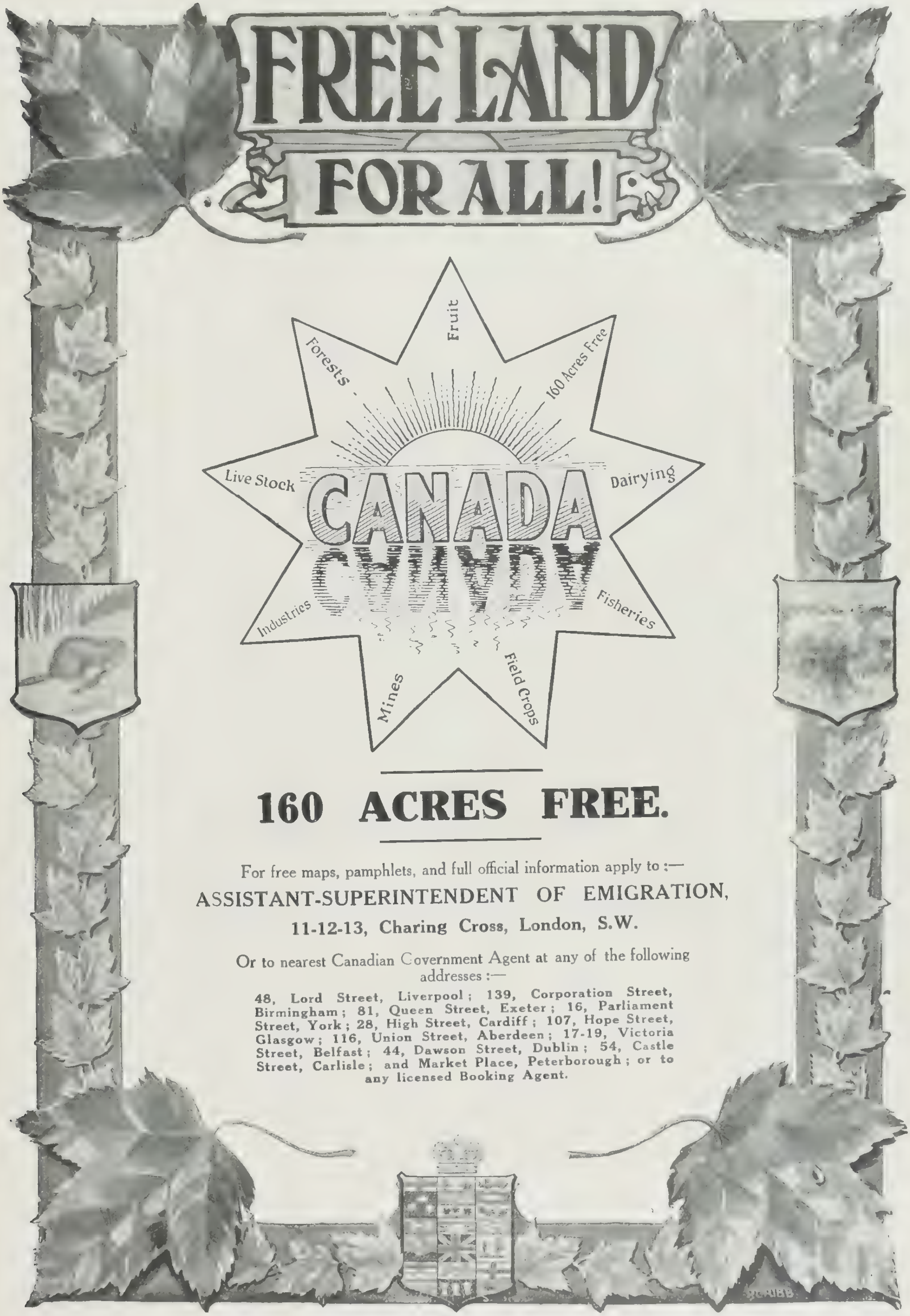
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EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY

No. 532. Vol. XLI. LONDON and TORONTO. Price 6d.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper. SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916. (15 CENTS

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Silver	1,621,000	1,876,736
Lead	1,918,000	1,771,877
Copper	10,006,000	6,121,319
Zinc	1,555,000	346,125
Coal	5,414,000	6,338,385
Coke	1,490,000	1,407,462
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917
Total	$29,300,000	Total $26,388,825

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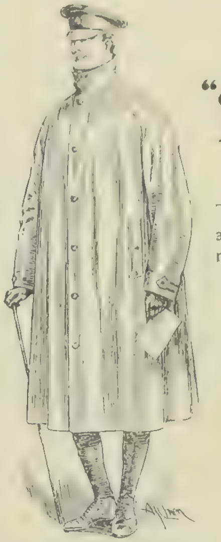

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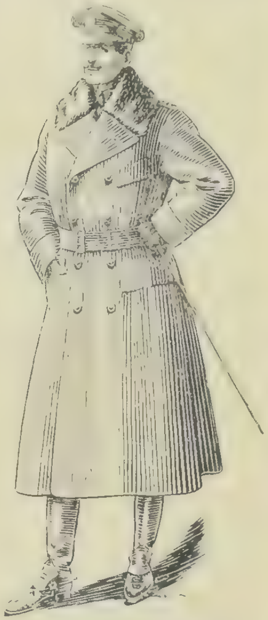

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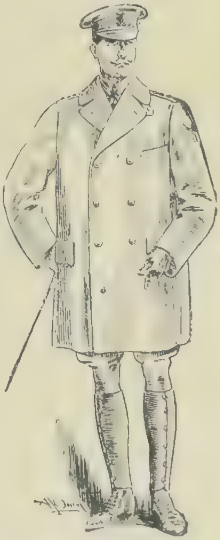

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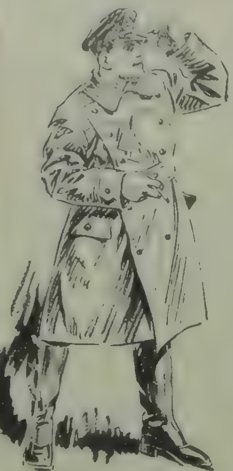

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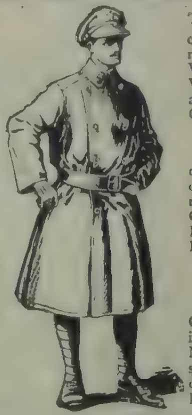

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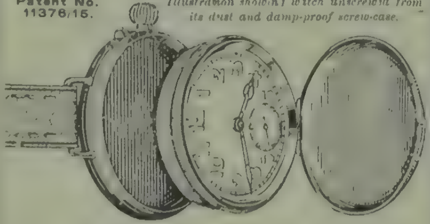

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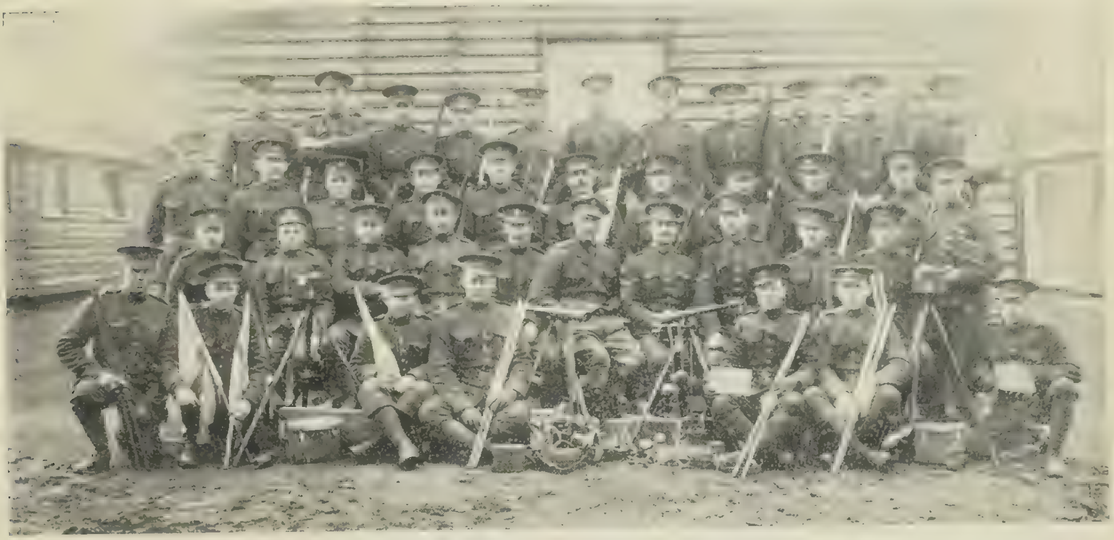
CANADA

No. 532. SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916. Vol. XLI. 6D. WEEKLY.

THE 46th BATTALION, C.E.F., BRAMSHOTT.



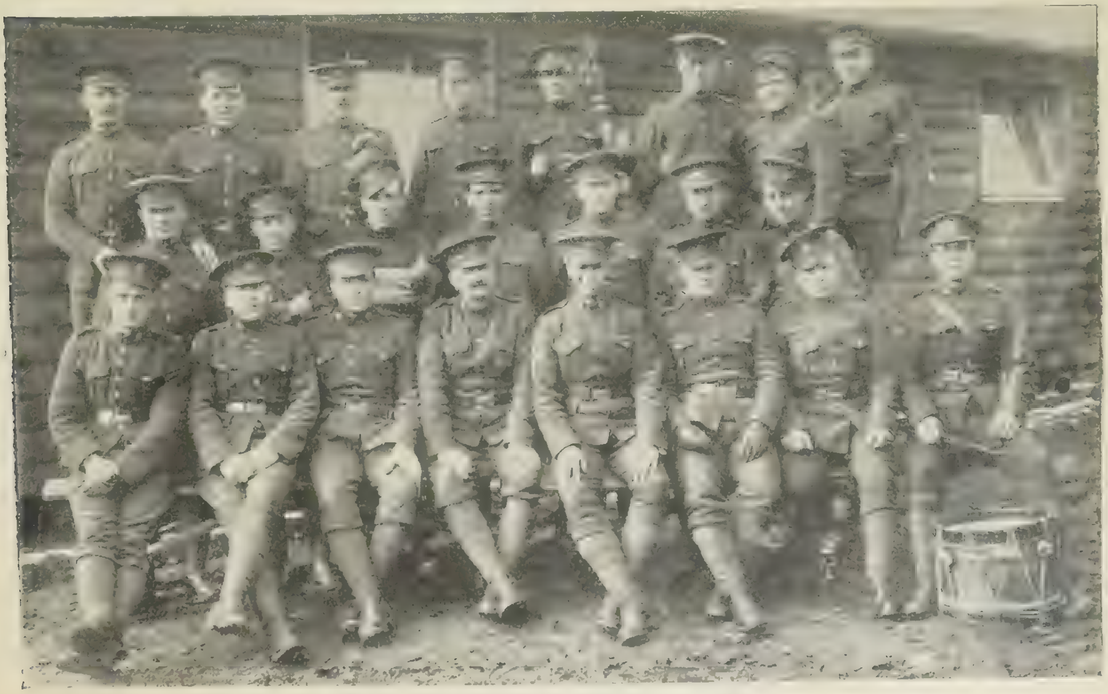
SIGNALLERS, 46th SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN BATTALION.

Left to Right.—Back Row: Ptes. L. Oates, G. S. Laing, C. F. H. Fish, J. W. McKay, J. B. Ridley, E. A. Mattock, W. S. Morrison, B. Kitchin, J. G. L. Dowgray, J. E. Burton, J. H. Rochon.

Third Row: Ptes. J. L. Mather, E. E. Swartz, J. N. Krachling, F. Smith, D. Watson, F. Raithby, J. Potter, J. A. Plant, R. West, L. H. Martel.

Second Row: Ptes. J. Brooksbank, J. Stanley, Corpl. D. W. Cameron, Corpl. J. Bird (Instr.), Sgt.-Instr. W. G. Chapman, Lt. F. S. Hall (S.O.), Sgt.-Instr. H. W. Hopkins, Corpl. F. T. Stephens (Instr.), T. Slater, H. Whittick, G. A. Wild.

Front Row: A. Anderson, J. R. Cookson, S. H. Morrison, E. L. Heiter, J. A. Nesbit, C. E. Tate, F. Howard.



MEN OF THE 46th BATTALION OCCUPYING HUT C3, BRAMSHOTT.

Photos: Harry Richards, Montreal and Liphook.

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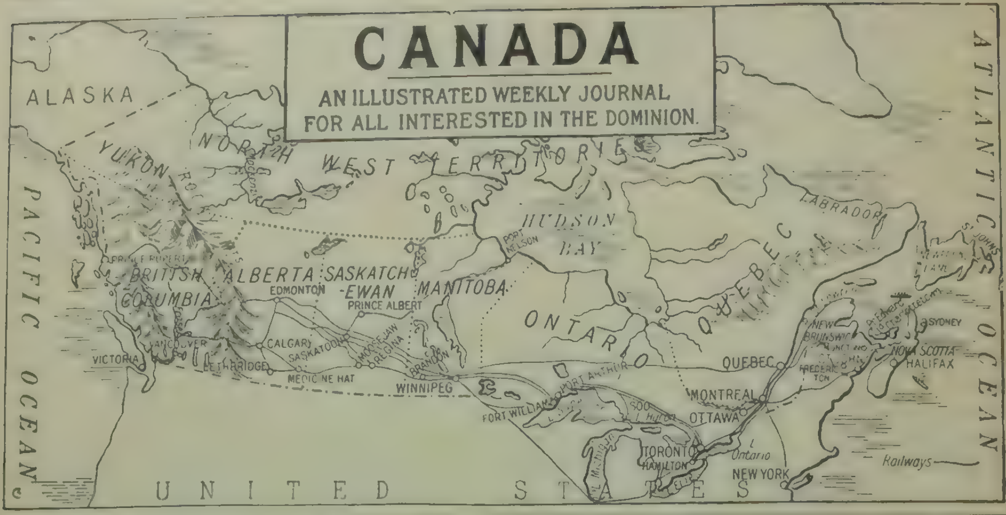
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.



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CANADIANS IN FLANDERS.

THE people of Canada have made great sacrifices to raise, arm, and equip the men who uphold the honour of the Maple Leaf against the enemy of freedom. It is therefore right and fitting that facilities should be given to representatives of the Canadian Press to visit these troops from time to time. Two visits have been made, one in September last and the other just recently. The number of Canadians at the front has been greatly increased in the interval, and so have the martial value and efficiency of the men.

Canada possesses to-day a citizen army of no contemptible size. It has had much to learn, something to forget, and a great tradition to maintain. It can be fairly said, without fear of contradiction by friend or foe, that at the front in all things that become a soldier Canada's men are without reproach. There were doubts at first whether men whose independence of character was so marked could take kindly to the necessarily rigid discipline of active service. The conduct of both Canadians and Anzacs in battle has dispelled all such doubt. Their discipline may differ in kind but not in quality.

In the matter of initiative and invention the Canadian battalions at the front have earned the attention and approval of their British confrères. The men from Canada are naturally quicker at makeshifts and expedients, which they have learnt in their struggles with new conditions. Again the Canadian organisation is far less trammelled by red tape than the British. The Colonel of a Canadian battalion who wishes to obtain some new material or device with which to worry the enemy has a reasonable chance of getting his request supplied without foolish obstacles being placed in his way by hide-bound officials.

Once they have learnt the rudiments of the art of war, the Canadians, both officers and men, are, from their natural character and training, rather better equipped for modern warfare than home-raised battalions. They have all that the British Territorial regiments possess both in pluck and determination, and over and above this their physique on the whole is higher and their individual initiative and alertness superior. It is little to be wondered at, therefore, that the Overseas troops, both in Flanders and Gallipoli, have added fresh lustre to the British arms.

In the matter of equipment Canadian troops are at no disadvantage whatever in comparison with any other units of the B.E.F. Mistakes there were, no doubt, at the outset, but to-day everything has been "tried out," and the equipment is thoroughly good. It may have cost more than the equipment of any other units—though the Anzacs' outfit is of very high quality—but at any rate the wearing quality is there and the comfort of the men is safeguarded. In the days of the Crimea the clothing and equipment of the troops was a disgrace to a rich country. To-day with a citizen army such cruel economies could not be tolerated

Another point about the Canadians in Flanders which impresses everyone who has been able to compare the same men in peace and in war is their change of manner. A stranger dropping into a Canadian camp at the front might think he had fallen among the direct descendants of Cromwell's Ironsides, so much more reserved are they in manner than they were at home. These men have come over to help to carry through a great undertaking. They are shrewd, practical men, and they do not under-rate their foe. They are quite cheerful, and happy to be "doing their bit," but they have a determined business-like way of carrying on war, and do not forget what they are out there for directly they are back in billets. They are far more serious and reserved than the professional British soldier of the past decade, which is only to be expected since they are a much better educated body of men.

The officers—both Staff and battalion—are reported by those who have seen them at the front to be a revelation in regard to the development of character under the stress of war. The total absence of "starch" or unnecessary convention, and the thorough understanding and sympathy between seniors and juniors, and again between officers and men, is very noticeable. The Canadian is inquisitive; he wants to know why things are done in that particular way, and he is equally keen on knowing his job and being perfectly efficient—perhaps that is why he is so quiet, so reserved, so much in earnest. The Canadian Army in Flanders, from the G.O.C. down to the youngest stretcher-bearer, are a very quiet and determined army. They have seen their dead, they know their foe, and they know their job.

**

MR. HUGHES AND EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

THE arrival in this country of Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, after meeting members of the Canadian Cabinet in Ottawa, may be expected to have important results in regard to many Imperial problems. Speaking at a luncheon given by the Empire Parliamentary Association last week, the Australian Premier dealt with the German menace to British trade. He instanced the great German metal combine, which had controlled the zinc and lead output of Australia, and he explained the action taken by the Australians to meet this condition of affairs. "In Australia they had annulled every contract, cancelled every trade-mark and design belonging to Germany, and given notice to every company that they must within three months put out every German shareholder, whether naturalised or not." Mr. Hughes summed up in a few words the point of view now held by a large majority of the members of the Empire. He said: "Germany has forfeited her right to enter our shores on those terms of friendly intercourse and brotherhood which we extended to her for too long."

There are still weak-kneed people to be found who desire to thwart the desire now shown by our Allies to come to an understanding with us as to trade relations with Germany after the war. The clear statement made by the Australian Prime Minister as to the intentions of his own country, coupled with his personal knowledge of the attitude of the Canadian Government, should, we hope, overcome the irresolution of the Cobdenite members of the Coalition Government. We have the most profound conviction that a comprehensive and agreed action decided on by ourselves and our Allies and published to the world to-day, showing an inflexible resolve to refuse to the Central Powers any of the trade advantages they enjoyed with us prior to the war, would have an immediate effect on neutral opinion greater by far than has been caused even by the repulse at Verdun.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada's 500,000. Lord Shaughnessy has had the courage to express publicly misgivings which thousands have expressed privately in regard to the new achievement aimed at by Canada. Ideas have grown in Canada since the first Expeditionary Force of 20,000 men was decided on. Her rapid, and we may say magnificent, grasp of the Empire's needs and of Canada's potentialities is one of the outstanding features of this great struggle. Canada, the land of great opportunities, is the land of big ideas.

We are all glad and proud that Canada should envisage her part in the struggle at 500,000 men. It is well to attempt the utmost endeavour. But Lord Shaughnessy, with his wide grasp of economic factors, and his intimate knowledge of Canadian conditions, may well express amazement. Canada has set herself three things to do to play her utmost part in the war—to put her fullest acreage under cultivation, to supply the utmost output of munitions of which her factories are capable, and now to raise, equip, and maintain half a million men. It can hardly be done, unless a great influx of workers could be drawn in from the States to take the place in the fields and factories of those Canadians who don khaki. A trumpet call throughout the States for men of British stock to come over to our workshops and farms, and so set free our own men to join in the world's fight for liberty and honour, might prove the solution. Otherwise, how is it possible that all three aims can be achieved?

* * *

Imperialism Without Party. Will one outcome of the war be the establishment of Imperialism upon strictly non-party lines? This is a consummation which has been long hoped and striven for, only to be fated to failure when apparently within sight of success.

At least one London club has taken a step in the right direction. A rule of the City Carlton Club was altered at a recent meeting so as to provide for the election of yearly members on an alternative basis to the profession and support of Conservative and Unionist principles. This will enable British subjects to be elected "who are supporters of the principle of maintaining the unity of the British Empire." The view of the club is that there are many genuine "Imperialists" who belong to no party and do not care to subscribe to any rigid political qualification, whether Unionist or Liberal. It is a correct view, and we hope it will receive wide support.

* * *

Home and Overseas Colonisation. The necessity for taking practical steps without delay towards coping with Empire migration after the war has been urged on several occasions in these columns. Last week we noted with satisfaction that Mr. Bonar Law was approaching the Premiers of the Overseas Dominions on the subject. We have received from the Empire Land Settlement Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, who have been considering the problem, a letter, the main purport of which is to remove some preliminary misunderstandings.

It is pointed out that settlement in these islands and settlement in the Dominions are not two antagonistic policies, but two complementary aspects of one policy. The interests of the Mother Country and of the rest of the Empire are similar and closely related. On the one hand, it is to the interest of the whole Empire that the heart of the Empire should be sound; on the other, it is to Britain's interest that the "lone lands" of the Empire should be filled with settlers. "When peace returns," the Committee say, "both Britain and the Dominions will have to think of their own several interests and obligations first, but the Mother Country will have a large surplus of available men, and the Dominions an inexhaustible supply of available land, and the object will be to try to bring the land and the labour together." Co-operation for one and the same all-important end, for which the Committee plead, is indeed imperative.

Honours for Heroes. The Victoria Cross is the only war honour that can be awarded posthumously. In the case of officers and men who would have received one of the other decorations had they lived no award is made, and their relatives have no memorial of their loved one's heroism to treasure. It is an exceedingly anomalous state of affairs, and it is satisfactory to learn from the debate in the House of Lords the other day that Lord Kitchener is giving sympathy and close attention to the subject. No prospect, however, is held out of its being dealt with before the termination of the war.

The situation is all the less satisfactory because of the difficulty there must be in deciding which of the awards is to be recommended, as well as divergences in practice. For instance, the *Times* notes, in connection with the stirring record of deeds that won the D.C.M., which we publish this week, that the Medal has been awarded to Canadians in several cases closely resembling one in the Imperial Army when a Victoria Cross was awarded posthumously for the saving of comrades from an exploding grenade. And here is an extract from the "orders" of the 20th Battalion, C.E.F., where surely more recognition was called for than it was in the power of the O.C. to give:—

> It is desired to place on record the self-sacrificing services of two of our late departed comrades, Pte. G. E. Taylor and Pte. H. Bowyer, who, on the eve of Christmas Day, voluntarily offered their services in the face of great danger, to assist in the removal of a wounded comrade for medical attention. It is deeply regretted that in this service they made the last great sacrifice of their own lives.

* * *

A Useful Suggestion. A letter appeared in Wednesday's *Times* on the subject of light lines at the front, pointing out that the Germans have a system of light railways behind their front which "is vast and remarkable," whereas behind the British lines we are largely content to employ wagons or hand labour. The suggestion was made that there is an immense amount of contractors' plant, consisting of light rails and small engines and dump cars, lying idle in Canada which would no doubt be gratefully utilised by the sappers at the front if only it could be brought over.

It is probably impossible to obtain light railway plant from British engineering firms, as they are more usefully engaged in making armaments or munitions; but if the Government could supply the ships all the plant that they could make use of is available to-day in Canada, and could be loaded on board without a moment's delay. It might be worth the while of some of the Canadian railways to represent this matter to the proper authorities.

* * *

Meat Supplies from Canada. We drew attention in a recent issue of *Canada* to the fact that the Board of Trade is not utilising Canada's supplies of frozen beef which are available for export to anything like the amount that is possible. We quoted the latest figures showing the importations from the Argentine, United States, and Canada, and stated that from the Province of Ontario alone about twelve times the amount at present purchased could be regularly shipped. A question on this subject was asked by Mr. Donald Macmaster in the House of Commons on Wednesday of last week, and Mr. Runciman stated that his information was that "we now take the entire refrigerator output of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand."

Mr. Runciman has been very badly informed by his Department in replying to this question. Canada, as we have already shown, is only permitted to supply a very small portion of her available supplies of frozen, that is to say, refrigerator, beef. Canada does not supply chilled beef, and we rather expect that when the President of the Board of Trade is further questioned on this subject he may endeavour to justify the action of his Department by differentiating between chilled beef and frozen beef although in the trade the Canadian product is known as "refrigerator beef." Mr. Runciman should be definitely asked whether Canadian frozen beef is not in every way suitable for the Government's requirements, and if it is why so little advantage is taken of this source of supply, which would not only benefit our own kith and kin, but would keep our money within the Empire, and would not raise difficulties of exchange. Whatever may be the case in regard to Australia and New Zealand, Canada certainly has a just grievance.

**

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

Manitoba To Go "Dry."

Voting in the Referendum in the Province of Manitoba has resulted in a majority of 24,278 in favour of prohibition of the liquor traffic (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). There were 48,769 votes for and 24,491 against the Act. In the City of Winnipeg there was a majority of nearly 5,000 in favour of prohibition.

Reuter's Winnipeg correspondent says every soldier voted in favour of prohibition.

In the prohibition debate in the Dominion House of Commons the policy received very strong support from both sides of the House. The probable outcome of the debate will be the passing of a resolution forbidding the manufacture in or the importation of liquor into any Provinces which have passed a Prohibitory Law.

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TWO BRAVE CANADIANS.

Edward Medals Awarded.

The *London Gazette* announces that his Majesty the King has been pleased to award the Edward Medal of the Second Class to Mr. John Roderick McDonald and Mr. Leo Patrick Powell.

The official account of the action for which the award has been made is as under:—On June 26, 1915, while the Bow River, Calgary, Alberta, was in flood a hundred-foot steel span was washed loose from a bridge in course of construction. A man named Garden was upon this span, and was precipitated into the water, which was icy cold. He managed to get hold of a baulk of timber, to which he clung. McDonald and Powell put off to the rescue in a small boat, which was used in connection with the building of the bridge. No other boats were available, as the river is too dangerous for boating, even when not in flood. They had to cross a dangerous rapid and also to avoid collision with logs which were coming down the river in large numbers and timber from the broken bridge. Had they been capsized they would almost certainly have been drowned, as they wore heavy hip rubber boots. They reached Garden, though he had been washed nearly a quarter of a mile down the river. He was at that time nearly unconscious owing to the coldness of the water. It was too dangerous to take him aboard the boat, and they therefore tied a rope round him and secured it to the boat. All three were carried about a mile and a quarter down the river, when McDonald and Powell managed to steer the boat to an island. There can be no doubt that McDonald and Powell incurred very great danger in performing this brave rescue.

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McCUTCHEONS FOUND NOT GUILTY.

A Reuter's message from Toronto says the jury on Friday of last week returned a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of Messrs. McCutcheon Brothers, who were charged with fraud in connection with a real estate operation in the Western Provinces, in which British investors lost heavily.

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During the week before last the Canadian War Contingent Association, in addition to the usual large supplies of general comforts, despatched the following reading matter to the Canadian troops: 116 parcels of current magazines to each of the two Divisions at the front, and 10 parcels of magazines to Sandling and 6 to Bramshott for use in the Regimental Institutes there. The usual weekly supply of writing-paper and envelopes was sent to the two Divisions at the front.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BAKER.—On March 9, at 30, Red Lion Square, London, W.C., the wife (Mary Trevett, née Blake) of Ronald John Baker (42nd Canadian Light Infantry, missing), of a daughter. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

BOWELL.—On February 29, at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, to the wife (née Charlton) of Robert Henry Bowell, 151st Regiment, C.E.F.—a daughter.

VERSTURME-BUNBURY.—On March 1, at Work Point Barracks, Victoria, B.C., the wife of Major Versturme-Bunbury, 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WILSON—CROWE.—In Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, on February 2, Private A. P. Wilson (lately of M'Master University, Toronto), to Annie Johnstone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Crowe, 1808, Esplanade Avenue, Montreal.

DEATHS.

MEEK.—On March 13, at Netherhay, Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth, Loveday Meek, widow of the Rev. Christopher Meek, of Fogo, Newfoundland. Aged 69. (Newfoundland papers, please copy.)

MOON.—On March 6, at Erindale, Ethelbert Road, Bromley, Kent, Henry James Joseph Galton Moon, Engineer Captain (Retired), Royal Navy. Aged 66 years.

IN THE BATTLE LINE.—I.

A Visit to the Canadian Divisions—Hospitals—Red Cross and Transport.

(By Our Special Representative.)

CANADA has given cheerfully and willingly her contributions in men and money to the Empire's cause in this world war. It was fitting that some reports from her own Press representatives should be obtained at first hand.

A second visit of Canadian Press representatives was arranged recently. The first party of five went in February, and the second party, of which your correspondent was one, left on March 2. Our party only consisted of four, owing to the illness of Mr. T. T. Champion, of the Canadian Associated Press, preventing him at the last minute from joining us.

A Previous Visit.

On the occasion of the first visit last September we saw the trenches of two brigades, and inspected the flying grounds and some hospitals. On that occasion we received many offers from Brigadiers to show us the real life of the trenches, which only begins at dusk, but the programme could not be varied, so at that time we had to forgo a useful experience.

Last September the weather was perfect, with warm, cloudless nights—ideal conditions for a civilian who is not in good training to spend a night in the front line.

On this occasion it was arranged by the authorities—of whose care and courtesy fuller acknowledgment will be made later on—that we should have an opportunity of seeing the night life of the trenches. Fortunately, or unfortunately, a heavy snowstorm was raging throughout the Friday night selected for our visit. It made it easier for the visitor to understand and appreciate the rigours of trench warfare in Flanders in winter, and to marvel at the cheery hardihood of our citizen soldiers. At the same time it benumbed the enemy, and the Boche was so quiet that night that we saw no trench fighting on our immediate front. The snow made working parties more visible, therefore the enemy kept himself carefully under cover and abstained even from sniping, so we saw no Boches anywhere.

From England to France.

But to deal with the trip from the beginning. When we went to get our passports viséd it was noticeable that the tide of travel had been much restricted since last September. There were few presenting themselves for examination during the time we were in the office as compared with September last.

The crossing was very interesting. . . (Deleted by Censor). On board we discovered Colonel Hodgetts, head of the Canadian Red Cross, and Lieut.-Col. Adami, of McGill University, who were going over on a visit of inspection. Colonel Sir W. Max Aitken, Canadian Representative at the front, was unable to leave London, and we were met at Boulogne by a staff officer from G.H.Q., Major Manley Simms, who is the guide, philosopher and friend of all Canadian Press representatives who are enabled to visit the Canadian lines. Through him the formalities of passports and Customs were quickly settled, and we were off to the hotel almost before others, less fortunate, had disembarked.

At the Red Cross Depot.

After lunch, accompanied by Colonel Hodgetts, we visited the depôt of the Canadian Red Cross, which is in charge of Captain Blaylock. Here we found warehouses packed with cases all ready to be sent away at a moment's notice. The efficient organisation of these miscellaneous stores would do credit to the most experienced commercial undertaking.

These warehouses are only an offshoot of the Canadian Red Cross, and are supplied from the great main depôt in Tooley Street, in London. We were told that 600 different articles are supplied, which will give some idea of the extent of the society's undertaking. Nothing is sent out except to the sick and convalescent—comforts for the troops are looked after by the Canadian War Contingent Association and other organisations.

In going round the stores with Captain Blaylock we learnt that on one occasion there was a shortage of socks at the front, and he was able to supply from his stores, without a moment's delay, 25,000 pairs, which, of course, were afterwards replaced. He is also able to supply out of his surplus stores some 200 cases a week to necessitous French hospitals—an indication not only of the close terms of amity with our gallant Allies, but of the generous provision made by the people of Canada, which enables the Canadian Red Cross to assist other than Canadian hospitals.

It is impossible to give a list of all the useful things sent out from these warehouses, but we may mention gramophones and small kinematograph machines, as well as numerous games to cheer up the sick and wounded—canned fruits and eau de Cologne and chocolate we noticed. Hospital supplies, of course, were there in abundance, of every kind and description. There is always a reserve of 4,000 cases to meet any urgent call resulting from heavy casualties, and cases of sterilised dressings are kept on hand, which save the nurses valuable time in emergency.

The knapsacks supplied to officers and men who require them were shown us and deserve mention, as they must be a great boon to the convalescent who is able "to sit up and take notice," but finds himself parted from his kit. These bags contain a dressing gown, pyjamas, slippers, razor, hair brush, tooth brush, soap, etc., all of first-class quality. The hair brush seemed to be ebony backed, and the razor one of the well-known Norwegian blades.

Many of the articles distributed by the Canadian Red Cross are supplied from Canada, others are bought in London. It is a great work, admirably organised and managed, and one which must make the name of Canada gratefully remembered by many who are not Canadians.

McGill Hospital.

We were then taken to pay a visit to No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), which was moved in January last from Camiard to the former Indian hospital at Boulogne. The site is that once occupied by a large Jesuit seminary which had been burnt down. Very little of those buildings were available, so the Indian huts had to be improved and reconstructed. Much has been done in new buildings and improvements, and it seems wonderful that so much has been accomplished in so short a time. Much of the heaviest work entailed by the move fell upon Lieut.-Colonel Elder—the well-known Montreal surgeon—owing to the absence in Canada of his chief, Colonel H. S. Birkett. Forty freight cars were required to move the property of the hospital from Camiard. McGill Hospital was in tents when we saw it in September last, and I then described the magnificent cotton tents which had been used at the Indian Durbar. The very size of these fine tents proved a deterrent in the winter gales, which brought down some of the largest; so it was thought better to move the hospital. The new buildings are much warmer and more comfortable, and when the whole number of wards are erected the hospital will accommodate 1,200 patients, or even 1,500 at a pinch. Already it has capacity for 1,000, and at the time of our visit it was housing 600 patients. Owing to the generosity of wealthy Canadians McGill Hospital is admirably equipped with the latest appliances of all kinds.

CANADIANS IN THE FRONT TRENCHES.

A Fine Spirit of Patriotism.

We were sorry to miss the face of Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Yates, whose death is keenly felt by the staff. Innumerable instances of a fine spirit of patriotism have come under our notice during these visits, and Dr. Yates supplies only one of many. Before he died he sent for his son, one of the two buglers of the camp—the son of Lieut.-Colonel Elder being the other—and told him that he would wish him to remain at his post. After his death, although the Staff offered to release the boy to return to Canada with his widowed mother, the offer was refused, and he remains.

The record of McGill is one of which the doctors and nurses may be justly proud. The ratio of deaths has been under 4 per cent. on the surgical side, and the total is as low as 2 per cent.

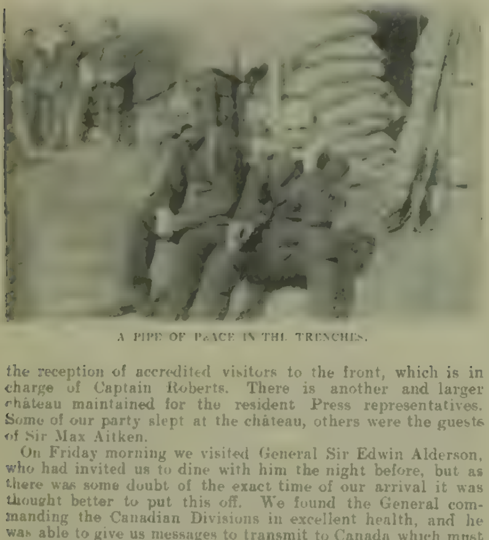
Science enables man to kill and injure man more terribly and more quickly than in any previous wars, but it also heals the wounded more surely and more quickly than before.

Wounded Brigadiers.

Before leaving Boulogne we went to enquire for General Macdonell, the much-beloved Brigadier of the 7th, who had been wounded on the same day as General Leckie. We were lucky in meeting the General returning to hospital after a little walk. His wounds are healing well, and he will, it is hoped, regain the full use of his arm. His misfortune met him in the same way as General Leckie. He was out seeing for himself if some work had been properly completed, but was not quite out of sight of all the enemy's snipers, and received a bullet through the left arm, which broke the bone. The General held up the hanging limb so as not to attract attention to his hurt, and was returning to the trench when he remembered that he had dropped his cane. On going back to recover it, the sniper again hit him, this time at the point of the shoulder blade. This made General Macdonell the first Canadian General to be wounded, but he set a bad example, for General Leckie was also hit by a sniper that night during a reconnaissance in bright moonlight, and General Armstrong broke his leg in a railway mishap shortly afterwards. After three casualties among Canadian Brigadiers let us hope that the Fates are appeased.

At General Headquarters.

After leaving Boulogne our party motored to G.H.Q., where we dined at the château maintained by the Government for the reception of accredited visitors to the front, which is in charge of Captain Roberts. There is another and larger château maintained for the resident Press representatives. Some of our party slept at the château, others were the guests of Sir Max Aitken.



A PIPE OF PEACE IN THE TRENCHES.

On Friday morning we visited General Sir Edwin Alderson, who had invited us to dine with him the night before, but as there was some doubt of the exact time of our arrival it was thought better to put this off. We found the General commanding the Canadian Divisions in excellent health, and he was able to give us messages to transmit to Canada which must be read with deep satisfaction. The health of the Canadian troops is, he told us, better than that of any other corps in the British Expeditionary Force. This speaks volumes for the physique and the discipline of the men and the insistent care of their company commanders, to whom is due the fact that this winter there is no "trench feet." The use of rubber boots and larrigans and the abolition as far as possible of puttees in the front line trenches has helped to bring about this excellent result. The food of the men is excellent. In fact, the General laid much emphasis on his statement that "no army in the world had ever been better fed."

The Trench Warfare Schools.

After leaving the General's Headquarters we were taken to a hill which commanded a wide view of the Canadian lines. Unfortunately the weather made it impossible to see any distance, but the general position was pointed out and explained. We were then taken to the Second Divisional Trench Warfare Schools. These were extremely interesting. So much initiative and ingenuity has been shown by the Canadians that the models seen here and the experiments which are carried on are being largely utilised by British regiments. We are obviously unable to go into particulars, but we may say that in all things pertaining to trench warfare Canadian officers and men are using their wits to great advantage, and they have evolved many very useful surprises for the Hun. As a matter of fact, the Canadian regiments now invariably dominate what is known as No Man's Land between the opposing trenches. We were informed of this fact by everyone, from Generals down to subalterns, and after our inspection of these Trench Warfare Schools it was not difficult to accept the accuracy of the statement; but after a visit to the front trenches it was possible to add one's personal evidence in support.

The policy which obtains at this school is a direct incentive to initiative. Any officer or man who has a new idea or a suggestion for an improvement of existing methods is encouraged to make his suggestion known to the authorities. If it is thought useful or workable he is brought up to the school to work out or perfect his plans. In this way many novel and useful things have been tested and adopted, and all ranks are as keen as mustard on thinking out new ways and means of worrying the Boche, knowing that their suggestions will receive a sympathetic consideration. This policy of directly encouraging initiative might be employed to advantage in the training camps in England.

Major-General Turner, V.C.

Filled with satisfaction at the proofs of the ingenuity and adaptability of Canada's citizen soldiers, we entered our cars to go to lunch with Major-General Turner, V.C., who commands the Second Canadian Division. This General won the coveted Cross in the South African War, and while in civil life he is a partner in an important commercial firm in Quebec, he has always taken the keenest interest in military matters.

General Turner strikes everyone who meets him by his quiet efficiency and alertness. To us he showed his foresight and thoughtfulness by the advice he gave us as to suitable equipment for our night in the trenches, which he followed up by careful instructions to his A.D.C. to see that the Brigadiers to whom we were apportioned should be asked to ensure that we were supplied with everything necessary for our adventure.

Baths and Laundries.

At this Divisional Headquarters we were able to inspect the baths and laundries which mean so much to the comfort and health of the men. There are no factories in the neighbourhood of this Division to provide huge vats which enable large bodies of men to enjoy complete submersion, but a very efficient bathing hut has been built, which contains hot shower baths and a sterilising chamber. This was in full swing when we visited it, and it was quite wonderful to see how a comparatively small building could accommodate at one time so many men. Every man is permitted to take with him to the baths four pairs of socks, which on leaving are replaced by as many clean pairs. While in the bath his uniform goes through the sterilising chamber, and he is given a complete outfit of clean underwear. The men are encouraged to carry with them a good supply of dry socks, and it is due to this and to very careful inspection by their company officers that the scourge of "trench feet," which disabled so many men in the winter of 1914, has been practically eliminated among Canadian troops.

A Hive of Busy Workers.

We then visited the Divisional laundry, which was a hive of busy workers. Here again one was struck by the way in which every inch of space was utilised, and the great activity shown by the workers under very crowded conditions. These Belgian women were certainly working at a speed that would have shocked and horrified a trade-union official. The women are well paid, earning from four to five francs a day, which is probably a very much higher wage than they have ever earned in their lives before, but they give good value for the money. The average output of this laundry was 1,800 sets a day, each set comprising the entire underwear of a soldier, which has not only been washed, but has also been carefully mended. The needle women, like the laundry women, were working far too busily even to exchange conversation with each other, or even to notice our presence.

Care for the Soldiers' Comfort.

Every visitor to the front must be immensely impressed by the minute care taken to provide everything that is possible for the comfort of the soldiers. The quality of the food is absolutely the best obtainable. We have even heard some say that it is too good, but nothing can be too good for the men who are so gallantly upholding the honour of our race. In addition to its quality, the quantity and the variation of the rations is such as has never been attempted before. In regard to the clothing there is no stint and there is no shoddy; again, the high quality is most noticeable. In many of the mounted corps the boots and breeches of the privates seem to be of just as good quality as those of the officers. At one place on the road our cars had to halt while a regiment passed us. It was snowing at the time and the men had on their khaki waterproofs. These were noticeable for their good quality. Although trench warfare necessitates great hardships and discomforts, it is some satisfaction to know that nothing that money or forethought can provide has been spared to enable our men to support their abnormal conditions with the least possible discomfort.

(To be continued.)

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Notes on Officers—Appointments and Movements.

DURING the past few days the following N.C.O.s and privates of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been given commissions in the C.E.F., and promoted from the ranks to be Lieutenants:—Sergt. G. A. Bray. C.A.S.C., posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe; Sergt. H. J. Rolph, 6th Howitzer Brig., C.F.A., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Pte. E. M. Hersey, C.A.S.C., posted to C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe; Q.M. Sergt. W. M. Armstrong, C.A.D.C. (Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster), posted to the C.A.D.C.; Sergt. Donald Sinclair, 32nd Res. Batt. (Hon. Lieut.), posted to the Canadian Pay Office, London; Pte. F. B. Casey, 7th B.C. Batt., posted to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Hythe; Corpl. R. N. Nickson, 2nd Brig., C.F.A., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Sergt. E. Archibald, Can. Ordnance Corps, posted to the 11th Res. Batt.; Pte. C. H. Woods, No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe; Corpl. A. A. Gillis, 8th Battery, C.F.A., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Pte. G. R. Barton, 31st Calgary Batt., posted to the 9th Res. Batt.; Corpl. R. Brown, Can. Cavalry Depôt, posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe; Bombdr. T. N. Atkinson, 2nd Brig., C.F.A., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Pte. L. J. Deacon, C.A.S.C., posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Two New Brigadiers.

Col. F. O. W. Loomis, D.S.O. (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal), late 13th Highland Batt., C.E.F., and Col. G. S. Tuxford (27th Light Horse, Moose Jaw, Sask.), late 5th Western Cavalry Batt., C.E.F., have been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. Brig.-General Tuxford has been appointed to the command of the 7th Brigade, in place of Brig.-General Macdonell, who was wounded.

Capt. A. J. Swan, C.A.M.C., has been transferred to No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital.

Capt. H. Moss (106th Winnipeg Light Infantry), 9th Regt., C.M.R., has been appointed Paymaster of the 11th Res. Batt., in the place of Major S. McClelland (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers), transferred to other duties.

Capt. H. K. Barnett, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley.

Appointments to the C.A.M.C.

Miss Corinne Fiset and Miss Beatrice Vidal have been appointed Home Sisters in the C.A.M.C. Mrs. Ada G. Hutchinson and Miss M. Hitchcox have been appointed Nursing Sisters. Nursing Sister B. Cromwell has resigned her commission.

Regtl. Sergt.-Major W. Price, Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, has been promoted a Warrant Officer (1st Class).

Hon. Capt. the Rev. G. D. Whitaker has been transferred from the Office of the Director of Chaplain Services, C.E.F., to the 10th Res. Inf. Brig., Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. and Quartermaster W. A. Pickup, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, for duty.

Capt. B. M. Bayly, C.A.M.C., Sanitary Officer at Bramshott, has been appointed to the command of No. 4 Sanitary Section, C.E.F., Bramshott.

The leave in Canada granted to Lieut. A. R. Gillies, 1st Divl. Artillery, C.E.F., has been extended to April 24 next. Lieut. Gillies came to England with the First Contingent, and afterwards went to the front with the 1st Division.

Capt. G. M. Foster, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, for duty.

Some twenty men of a 65th Batt. draft have been transferred from the 12th Res. Batt. to the 32nd Res. Batt.

An Engineer Command.

Lieut.-Col. T. V. Anderson, R.C.E., 1st Divl. Engineers, C.E.F., has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, 3rd Divl. Engineers, C.E.F. Colonel Anderson, who belongs to the Canadian Permanent Force, came to England with the First Contingent, and afterwards went to the front with the 1st Divl. Engineers. He graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., in 1900.

Capt. C. R. Graham, C.A.M.C. (No. 3 Cavalry Field Ambulance, Kingston, Ont.), has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Ontario Government Military Hospital, Orpington. Captain Graham is one of the original officers of No. 1 Field Ambulance, 1st Division, and joined the C.E.F. at the outbreak of the war.

Hon. Capt. and Quartermaster W. H. Fox, C.A.M.C. (No. 11 Field Ambulance, Toronto), has also been transferred to Orpington.

In addition to the nine hospitals mentioned in a previous issue of *Canada* as forming the London Area for purposes of Medical Administration, the following have since been added to the list:—The Medical Personnel of the Canadian Pay Office and the Canadian Record Office, London; the Canadian Nursing Sisters' Rest Home, 13, Cheyne Place, Chelsea, S.W.; the Daughters of the Empire Canadian Red Cross Hospital for Officers, No. 1, Hyde Park Place, London, W.; Pinewood Sanatorium of Tuberculosis (Canadian Patients), Wokingham; Ipswich Sanatorium for Tuberculosis (Canadian Patients).

Promotions Gazetted.

The promotion is announced in the *Canada Gazette* of the undermentioned officers of the Canadian Permanent Force, all of whom are now serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and all of whom are given their majority:—Capt. W. J. Beeman (Gunnery Instructor, R.C.G.A., Halifax, N.S.), late Staff Captain of the 2nd Divisional Artillery, C.E.F.; now commanding one of the Canadian Siege Batteries, C.E.F.; Capt. A. S. Wright (No. 3 Heavy Battery, R.C.G.A., Quebec), late Staff Captain, 1st Divl. Art., C.E.F., now General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe; Capt. E. S. Hill (R.C.E., Division Officer, Quebec Citadel and Commanding Left Half, 2nd Field Company, R.C.E.); Capt. C. B. Russell (R.C.E., Commanding Royal Canadian Engineer, Victoria, B.C., and O.C. 3rd Fortress Company), late 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion, C.E.F., now Canadian Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

TWO OF THE SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE 1ST PIONEER BATTALION: STANDING IN THE SEA OF MUD IN THEIR CANVAS CAMP AT SHORNCLIFFE.

Major M. Mansell (Saskatoon), left, and Major H. H. Williams (Brandon), right.
[*Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*]

Hon. Capt. A. W. Forgie, Y.M.C.A., has been transferred to duty with the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. H. H. Galbraith (Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe), who returned home to Canada on sick leave at the end of December last, has been granted an extension of leave until May 8

Capt. H. M. Barratt, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley, to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Capt. V. W. Dyas (26th Middlesex Light Infantry, Strathroy, Ont.), 4th Central Ontario Batt., C.E.F., who returned to Canada a few weeks ago on special sick leave, has been retained there for duty with the 164th Batt.

Lieut.-Col. Burland

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O. (14th Montreal Batt., C.E.F.), Commandant, Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, has been granted a fortnight's special leave, terminating on the 24th inst

Capt. J. W. Hunt, C.A.M.C., has returned to Shorncliffe from conducting duties Overseas.

Capt. B. J. McCormick (Welland, Ont.), 36th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been temporarily appointed to the command of the Base Details of the 3rd Canadian Pioneers.

Lieut. P. A. Landry (88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.), 3rd Canadian Pioneers, C.E.F., has been promoted to the rank of Captain. Captain Landry is one of the sons of Chief Justice Landry, Dorchester, N.B., and joined the 48th B.C. Battalion over a year ago. This battalion has since been converted into the 3rd Pioneer Battalion.

The special leave in Canada granted to Capt. T. H. McKillip (No. 10 Field Ambulance, Toronto), C.A.M.C., C.E.F., has been extended to April 15.

Lieut.-Col. B. A. Ingraham (3rd Brigade, C.F.A., Sydney, N.S.) has been transferred from employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone, to the Canadian Pay Office, London, for duty.

Lieut. W. F. Anderson has been transferred from the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe, to the General List of Officers.

Capt. M. J. Graham (27th Light Horse, Moose Jaw), 5th Western Cavalry Batt., C.E.F., who, some time ago, was invalided from the front, has recovered and reported for duty at Shorncliffe, and is now attached to the 32nd Res. Batt.

Commanders of Field Companies.

The following officers have been appointed to the command of Field Companies in the 3rd Divisional Engineers, C.E.F. :—Capt. J. B. P. Dunbar, R.C.E. (Assistant to the C.R.C.E., Kingston, Ont.), late H.Q., 1st Divl. Engrs. ; Capt. E. R. Vince (1st Brigton Field Co., C.E., Woodstock, N.B.), late 1st Divl. Engrs. ; Capt. N. R. Robertson (6th Field Co., C.E., North Vancouver, B.C.), late 1st Divl. Engrs. To be Second in Command of these companies, the following officers have been appointed :—Capt. C. T. Trotter (Corps Reserve, Can. Engrs., St. John's, P.Q.), late 2nd Divl. Engrs. ; Lieut. E. W. Harrison (3rd Field Co., C.E., Ottawa), late 1st Divl. Engrs. ; Lieut. W. E. Manhard (14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston, Ont.), late 2nd Divl. Engrs.

Capt. L. H. Grover (32nd Bruce Regiment, Chesley, Ont.), 1st Western Ontario Batt., C.E.F., attached to the 36th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been transferred to the General List of Officers, and detailed for duty under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone.

Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster H. S. Gooderham, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services.

Capt. W. J. Hunter (60th Rifles, Moose Jaw), who came to England a year ago as Quartermaster of the 32nd Res. Batt., and was afterwards transferred to the Canadian Ordnance Corps, C.E.F., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services. Capt. Hunter is in charge of the work of the C.O.C. at Shorncliffe and the surrounding camps.

The special leave in Canada granted to Lieut. J. S. Harvey (50th Regiment, Victoria, B.C.), P.P.C.L.I., has been extended to April 10.

Capt. B. B. S. Campbell (59th Stormont and Glengarry Regt., Alexandria, Ont.) has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Pioneer Batt., to which he has been transferred from the 39th Res. Batt.

Capt. C. L. Warner, C.A.M.C., has been appointed D.A.D.M.S., London Area.

Capt. A. C. Holmes, 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers (Imperial Army), has been transferred to the C.E.F., and posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut.-Col. J. N. S. Leslie (R.C.A.), Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, C.E.F., has been appointed D.A.A.G., Canadian Record Office, London.

Major P. A. Moore (15th Light Horse, Calgary; Brigade Major, 5th Mounted Brigade, Military District No. 13), 12th Regt. C.M.R., late H.Q. Staff, 6th Infantry Brigade, has been transferred to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, and is temporarily attached to General MacDougall's H.Q. Staff, Canadian Training Division.

Returning to Canada.

The following officers and nursing sisters of the C.E.F. returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave, by the R.M.S. *Sicilian*, which sailed on Friday of last week :—Major A. C. Prince (21st Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, Ont.), 18th Western Ontario Batt., to assume a new command with the 99th Essex County Batt., now in training at Windsor; Capt. L. H. Grover (32nd Bruce Regiment, Chesley, Ont.), 1st Western Ontario Batt., Staff of the D. of R. and O., C.E.F., Permanent Conducting Officer; Capt. D. C. Davis, Lord Strathcona's Horse, Assistant Conducting Officer; Capt. J. J. Gillespie, C.A.M.C., on leave; Capt. M. L. Tindall (No. 6 Co., C.A.S.C., Sherbrooke, P.Q.), C.A.S.C., medically unfit for foreign service, but fit for service in Canada; Lieut. A. W. McArthur, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer in Charge; Lieut. Ivan Finn (52nd Prince Albert Volunteers, Prince Albert, Sask.), 10th Batt., late 11th Res. Batt., Assistant Conducting Officer, on leave; Lieut. W. J. Cheverie (R.C.A.), 98th Canadian Siege Battery, C.E.F. ; Lieut. H. G. Brewer, 14th Montreal Batt., on leave; Lieut. W. J. Pace, 4th Central Ontario Batt., on leave; Lieut. F. A. Ladd, 10th Batt., appointed to a new Battalion in Canada; Lieut. B. Aylmer, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., on leave; Lieut. W. J. S. Sharp (59th Stormont and Glengarry Regiment, Williamstown, Ont.), 21st Eastern Ontario Batt., on leave; Lieut. J. L. Brooke, Canadian Record Office, London, on special duty; Lieut. S. Baxendall (C.A.P.C.), Canadian Record Office, London, on special duty; Nursing Sister Burns, Permanent Conducting Nursing Sister; Nursing Sister C. W. Viets, Medical Attendant with a blind patient; Nursing Sister A. P. Riordan, Medical Attendant with party; Nursing Sister P. G. Princep, on leave; Nursing Sister H. M. Kinnear, on leave. Mrs. Pott, wife of the late Capt. Pott, and her son also sailed with the party.

Major Prince has been at the front with his Battalion since September last. Captain Davis was wounded at the front last December. Lieut. Finn, one of the original officers of the 11th Res. Batt., was transferred to the 10th Batt. last spring, and, shortly afterwards, was wounded in the fighting at Festubert. Lieut. Brewer was promoted from the ranks of the 14th Batt. on the field. Lieut. Ladd was wounded about six or seven weeks ago, and Lieut. Sharp in January last.

The usual weekly party of returned N.C.O.s and men, medically unfit for further military service, which sailed by the above steamer, totalled about 125, and was in charge of Captain Grover, with Lieut. McArthur as Medical Officer.

Lieut. K. L. McCuaig, 14th Montreal Batt., having returned from special leave, has been attached to the 23rd Montreal Res. Batt., and detailed for duty at the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe. Lieut. McCuaig came to England with the First Contingent as Signalling Officer of the 14th Batt., and afterwards went to the front.

Major E. C. Duffin (Winnipeg), C.A.S.C., has been appointed Chief Supply Officer, Shorncliffe, in the place of Major P. C. McGillivray (Edmonton), transferred Overseas.

The Second Pioneers.

Two officers and about 250 rank and file Base details of the 2nd Canadian Pioneers, C.E.F., have been transferred from Hazeley Camp, Winchester, to West Sandling, where they are attached to the 12th Reserve Infantry Brigade.

The Headquarters of the Canadian Record Office, London, have been removed from Horseferry Road School, S.W., to Fegan's Home, Horseferry Road, S.W.

All picquets and patrols in the Shorncliffe area on night duty now carry a red light at their head and rear.

No. 1 Tunnelling Company, Canadian Engineers, has been transferred Overseas from Denham.

A daily service of Canadian despatch riders has been established between Shorncliffe and London.

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PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught formally opened the Sir Sandford Fleming Convalescent Home at Ottawa for sick and wounded soldiers, who have returned from the front, last month.

* *

The *London Gazette* states :—"The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., President of the Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, First Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of the said Dominion, his Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, which decoration has been conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of the Belgians."

* *

The King decorated Brig.-General David Mercer with the C.B., and Capt. Colville Crabbe, P.P.C.L.I., with the Military Cross at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday of last week.

* *

Princess Louise and Princess Alexander of Teck will be present at the "Maple Leaf Matinée" to be held at the Lyric Theatre on March 31 in aid of the special fund for the Overseas Forces.

* *

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir George Vandeleur Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Mr. H. J. Read, C.B., C.M.G., to be an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. G. E. A. Grindle, C.M.G., to be an Acting Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

* *

General Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., Minister of Militia and Defence, has left Ottawa en route for England, and is expected to be in Europe for some time.

* *

The Empire Parliamentary Association (the United Kingdom branch) last week gave a luncheon in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons to meet Mr. W. M. Hughes (Prime Minister of Australia and Vice-President of the Commonwealth branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association). Mr. Bonar Law (Colonial Secretary) was in the chair, and the very large gathering included Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Colonel Lord Burnham, Mr. Andrew Fisher (High Commissioner for Australia), Sir George Perley, Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., M.P., Lord Emmott, Lord Plunkett, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, and Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C.

* *

Mr. George Moore, the personal friend of Viscount French, who was the plaintiff in a libel action in the King's Bench Division, although an American citizen and a member of the Bar of the United States, was born in Ontario, where he has a sister now living.

* *

Lieut.-Commander A. St. Vincent Keyes, D.S.O., R.N., who was living in British Columbia when the war broke out, has been commended for service in action in Gallipoli.

Hon. Captain the Rev. John Pringle, D.D., Chaplain to the Canadian Forces, who was mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Sir John French on November 30 last for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field, came to England from Sydney, N.S., with the First Contingent as Chaplain to the 17th Nova Scotia Reserve Highland Battalion. He is one of Canada's best-known and most popular Presbyterian ministers, particularly on account of his spiritual work in the Yukon.

HON. CAPT. THE REV. JOHN PRINGLE, D.D.

Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

* *

The Victoria League is making a special effort to get in touch with the wives of Canadian officers (some 2,000 in number) who are at present in Great Britain. The committee wish to secure for their home members the opportunity, which they greatly desire, of meeting and making friends with these ladies. It is also hoped that the League may be found of service by any Canadians desiring information, or to be put in touch with particular interests in this country.

* *

In furtherance of this object, Lady Perley, who has lately joined the Hospitality Committee of the Victoria League, gave a reception at Prince's Restaurant on Friday, March 10. To this were invited all the wives of Canadian officers known to be in or near London, and a number of members of the Victoria League Committee and Council. At this time, when a common cause, a common anxiety, draws those from all parts of the Empire so near together, such an opportunity of personal intercourse is much valued, and Lady Perley's party will doubtless prove the beginning of many pleasant acquaintances, ripening, one would hope, into some real friendships.

* *

Mrs. Robert Reford, of Montreal, has arrived in London.

Mr. John M. McIntyre, the well-known Montreal financier, is in London on a short visit

* *

Mrs. Tennant, sister-in-law of Mr. Asquith, has offered Lympne Castle, near Hythe, to Mrs. Sandford Fleming as a hospital for Canadian wounded.

* *

At the Maple Leaf Club on Friday night of last week, the Bishop of London declared open the new canteen at 5, Connaught Place, Marble Arch, provided by the Service Guild of the British Columbia and Yukon Church Aid Society. Mr. Rudyard Kipling was one of the speakers, and Sir George Perley was also present.

* *

At the annual Court of Governors of the Seamen's Hospital Society, held at the Princes Restaurant on Tuesday, Major-General F. L. Lessard presided over a large attendance, which included Sir George Perley and Lieut.-Col. Pelletier.

* *

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, took part in the discussion on Mr. Ben. H. Morgan's paper on "The Necessity for a Common Imperial Economic Policy," at the Royal Colonial Institute, on Tuesday evening.

* *

Miss V. A. Tremaine, who was Sister-in-charge of the 1st Canadian Casualty Station in France when the King met with his accident near at hand, and was afterwards one of the nurses in attendance upon his Majesty at Buckingham Palace, has been appointed matron of the new Canadian Red Cross Hospital for officers at 1, Hyde Park Terrace. It will be remembered that she was recently awarded the Royal Red Cross Decoration.

* *

Mr. Arthur James Robertson, J.P., of Davidson, Sask., who with his family has been spending some weeks in England, returns to Canada by the R.M.S. *Missanabie* on March 24.

* *

Mr. F. J. Harstone, of Winnipeg, who came over to join the Royal Naval Air Service, finding no vacancy, has joined the Canadian Motor Transport Section.

* *

The Committee of the City Carlton Club has nominated as honorary members of the club the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and the Australasian and Canadian Agents-General for the various States and Provinces.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Col. Hesketh, of Strathcona's Horse, while on short leave from the front, married the widow of Mr. Schwitzer, who up to the time of his death was Divisional Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg. Col. Hesketh was formerly a member of Mr. Schwitzer's staff at Winnipeg. Mrs. Hesketh will return to Canada by the s.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* on March 20.

* *

The marriage will take place shortly at Lingfield of Lawrence Mathew Earle, Army Service Corps, youngest son of Mr. Arthur Earle, J.P., of Childwall Lodge, Wavertree, Liverpool, and the late Mrs. Earle, daughter of Sir George Buckley Mathew, to Helen Elizabeth Dunkin Street, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Street (late West Kent Regiment), of Dulverton, Somerset, and Mrs. Street, of Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C.

TOTAL CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

3,621 Dead; 10,247 Wounded and Missing.

The total casualties in the Canadian Forces are now:—

Killed	2,335
Died of wounds	988
Deaths from sickness	298
Wounded	9,235
Missing	1,012
Total	13,868

**

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Died of Wounds.

Gibson, Lieut. L. P. K., 19th Batt.

Wounded.

Bond, Lieut. F. G., 4th Brig. F.A.
Burton, Lieut. A. H., 18th Batt.
Livingstone, Lieut. J. A. M., 15th Batt. (48th Highlanders, Toronto).
Papineau, Capt. E. M., 22nd Batt.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. L. P. K. Gibson belonged to the 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, and was a son of Dr. A. A. Gibson, a well-known physician in that city.

Second Lieut. G J. Bray.

Second Lieut. G. J. T. Bray, 5th Royal West Surrey Regiment (T.F.), previously reported wounded and missing, has now been officially reported to have been killed at Suvla Bay on August 9, 1915, but his family are not without hope that he may be alive and a prisoner in Turkey. He was last seen carrying a wounded man on the slope towards the village of Anafarta, beyond Chocolate Hill. He is the youngest son of his Honour Judge Edward Bray and Mrs. Edward Bray, of 26, Queen's Gate Gardens, London, S.W., and was educated at Charterhouse. In 1911 he married Joan, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Broadwood, of Lyne, Capel, Surrey. In the autumn of 1914, when at Vancouver, B.C., he enlisted in the Second Canadian Contingent, and on his return to England received a commission in the 5th Royal West Surrey Regiment (T.F.)

Second Lieut. R. G. McFarlane.

Second Lieut. R. G. McFarlane, R.E., reported died of wounds under date March 7, was a corporal in the Canadian Divisional Mounted Troops when he received his commission in May last.

Second Lieut. T. D. O'Brien.

Second Lieut. Terence Donough O'Brien, 16th Lancers, attached Flying Corps (killed in March), was born in February, 1896, and was the only son of Brigadier-General Edmund Donough John O'Brien, C.B., and grandson of Sir Terence O'Brien (d. 1908), Governor of Newfoundland, and at one time Governor of Heligoland.

OFFICERS WOUNDED

Lieut. Bond (Guelph, Ont.) is at 50, Weymouth Street; Lieut. Burton at 29. Wimpole Street; Lieut. Livingstone (gunshot wound in thigh, severe), at Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet.

Lieut. A. M. Dillon, 18th Batt., is now at 47, Roland Gardens.

Lieut. R. M. Calvin, 6th Field Co., 2nd Divl. Engrs., at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, has been removed from the "serious" list.

Brig.-General Leckie is reported from France to be "steadily improving," and Brig.-General Macdonell "satisfactory."

Second Lieut. H. M. Lyster, R.E., reported wounded under date March 4, received his commission in December from the P.P.C.L.I.

**

Mr. N. G. Leslie, Manager of the Imperial Bank, Winnipeg, died on February 27, after only two days' illness.

The Kingscliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate, has been acquired by the Canadian Red Cross Society as a convalescent home for Canadian nurses. The hotel, which is fully equipped, will accommodate 75 patients, and will be available from April 1 next. This addition to the Canadian Red Cross work will be much appreciated, considering the large number of Canadian nurses on duty in Europe, a percentage of whom are constantly temporarily invalided.

The Hon. George Henry Emerson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, whose death at the age of 63 was announced in last week's *Canada*, was elected a member of the Colonial Legislature in 1885, and retained his membership for many years. He was Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1890 till 1894, and was official delegate to Ottawa to discuss with the Dominion Government terms of union between Canada and Newfoundland

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

Wednesday's List (12 Dead; 55 Wounded).

Killed.

Can. F.A., 4th Brig.—Turner, 84191 Gnr. E. 6th Brig.—Bates, 85266 Cpl. A. H.
5th Batt. (Western Canada R.).—Grbich, 13501 S.
7th Batt. (British Columbia R.).—Shaw, 443082 J.
18th Batt.—Colvin, 54223 D.
21st Batt.—Glass, 171090 W.
24th Batt.—Andrews, 66228 R.
26th Batt.—Johnson, 69463 L.-Cpl. J. C.

Died of Wounds.

5th Batt.—Harrison, 13243 E.; Harrison, 12632 J. W.
7th Batt.—Tozer, 17068 L.-Cpl. E. J.
19th Batt.—Fewson, 55613 W.

Wounded.

Can. F.A., 4th Brig.—Warren, 84195 Gnr. H. 6th Brig.—Hazlett, 87176 Gnr. W.
1st Divl. Amm. Col.—McAdam, 86030 Dvr. S. B.; Minal, 41369 Dvr. W.; Nallon, 85990 Dvr. L.
Borden's Machine Gun Batty.—Taylor, 219 Dvr. J. S.
5th Batt.—Beck, A40212 W.; Tredwell, A24233 H. G.
7th Batt.—Stewart, 446411 T.
8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).—Gunn, 81341 A. M.; Kincaide, A38526 D. D.; Murphy, 1282 E.; Wade, A22548 C. E.
10th Batt. (Western Canada R.).—Thomson, 20671 A.
18th Batt.—Heath, 53685 M.; Lyon, 53824 W. J.; Nevins, 54243 H.
19th Batt.—Cole, 55980 A.; Cooper, 55982 W. F.; West, 55315 L. C.
20th Batt.—Desmond, 57617 W. A. M.; Pendleton, 57907 Bglr. W.; Varley, 57958 H.
21st Batt.—Bailey, 59029 W. M.
22nd Batt.—Berthiaume, 61311 A.; Boisly, 61672 L.; De Montigny, 62092 V.; Grignon, 61195 Cpl. L.; Guindon, 61060 A.; Langevin, 61138 A.; Marquis, 61862 A.; Palardy, 61515 L.; Robidoux, 62173 F.; Thomas, 448,228 N.
24th Batt.—Massey, 416079 F.
25th Batt.—Alden, 412684 T.; Shefford, 406404 H.
26th Batt.—Blair, 69084 C.; Cameron, 69127 I. D.; Doherty, 70272 J.; Gallant, 70167 J. R.; Gifford, 69310 Sgt. W. L.; Graham, 69353 H. W.; McCarthy, 69690 J.; Miles, 69603 G. E.; Piggott, 69786 H.; Robertson, 69811 E. M.; Thompson, 6999 D. T.; Vroom, 70010 K.; Woodbury, 70027 F. A.
27th Batt.—Howe, 430671 A. W.
28th Batt.—Allingham, 73633 Sgt. H. L.; McKeown, 73244 E. H.
31st Batt.—Campbell, 446372 A.; Mackay, 79951 L.-Cpl. H. D.

**

WINTER AT THE FRONT.

Where Youth Comes In.

A member of the staff of the Canadian Emigration Office writes to Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith from "Somewhere in France":—

"I was out yesterday 45 miles, going in and out of villages in ruins trying to find shelter for our Brigade Transport animals and men, but there are *no* roofs on any of the ruins, so it's just pleasant this weather! But it's real good to see how men take it, and as there are no "inspections" the general appearance of troops is *comical*, and, of course, dirty. No one cares now if they shave or wash, and in tin hats over our caps we look like Chinamen, and the half-inch beard we mostly have gives a good piratical finish to the outfit. Am sorry to say we go on diminishing in numbers, but mostly from the effect of exposure. Youth is *so* necessary, especially in this weather, and, really, to see old fossils trying to do their best and breaking their hearts and *having* to give up is very sad.

"The shelling here has been very bad, and to-day I had a big piece hit my right stirrup iron. At first I thought it was a 'throw-up' from hoof, but when I saw iron broken I looked around and got the beastly bit which did it and put it with my cherished dog biscuits, which I'm never without in my great coat pocket, the bottom of which is sewn up with binder twine! The Germans' trench mortars and rifle grenades do more harm than rifle bullets, but their big guns are more accurate here than anywhere else. We are now in a dismantled mine-top, and have made very quick cover with pit props over rough holes we've dug in mud, but we are never at any spot long enough to make it worth while decorating up in comfortable style! Glad to say, thankful indeed, too, I am pretty well, although want of sleep and tons of rush and worry, and sometimes long periods between meals, makes a thin sort of feeling, but really sometimes it is very exciting, and the very elements of sporting chances are right here. No boots yet made can keep cold out or feet dry, and that is the main discomfort—have not had my clothes off now for nine days, and my boots twice in the last seven days, and then just to put some hay in!"

**

Sergeant J. H. Lough, who at the outbreak of the war was in the Canadian Government Emigration Office at Liverpool, and joined the R.A.M.C., served in India, and afterwards acted as X-Ray Sergeant in No. 17 Base Hospital, Alexandria, whence he was invalided to England with enteric. Upon his recovery he obtained his discharge from the R.A.M.C., and immediately joined the C.A.M.C.

When the King and Queen were paying a visit on Saturday to the Queen Mary Auxiliary Hospital for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers at Roehampton, Pte. E. G. Fisher, of the 1st West Ontario Batt., was asked by the Queen, "Can you shake hands?" and the soldier promptly replied, "Try me, your Majesty." The Queen shook hands accordingly, and laughed merrily at the Canadian's convincing proof that his dummy had a good grip

DEEDS THAT WON THE D.C.M.

A Fine Record of Canadian Heroism.

A FINE record of Canadian heroism is furnished by the following account (published in the *London Gazette*) of the acts of gallantry for which Distinguished Conduct Medals were awarded to 87 Canadians, whose names have already been given in *Canada*.

Rallied Native Troops.

24086 Pte. F. **Ableson**, 13th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry. His Company held the extreme left of the British line, and when the enemy broke through the line held by the troops on our immediate left, he rendered invaluable service to his Company Commander by rallying some native troops and getting them back to their trenches. He also directed their fire, as well as that of his own men. He showed the greatest bravery and coolness in the performance of his duties under very heavy fire, and in trying conditions, and ultimately was wounded.

20743 Cpl. W. H. **Baker**, 9th Batt. (formerly 10th Batt.).—For conspicuous gallantry. When a trench had been taken, Cpl. Baker went with a party of bombers towards an enemy redoubt, and after sixteen other bombers had been killed or wounded, he remained alone during the whole of the day within 10 yards of this redoubt, using all available bombs to good effect.

18839 L.-Cpl. E. A. **Barrett**, 4th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry, when in broad daylight and under severe shell and rifle fire and heavy bombing, he voluntarily left the trenches, rushed forward to the enemy's wire, and carried back safely to the trench a severely wounded man, who had been lying there since the attack of the previous day.

5318 Sergt. W. H. B. **Bevan**, 2nd Field Co. Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry; he assisted in holding in check a large number of native troops who were retiring in disorder Later he assisted to hold a trench, under severe fire, after the officer, non-commissioned officer, and many men had been killed or wounded. On a later occasion, although knocked down and rendered, for a time, unconscious by a shell explosion, he refused to retire, but with great bravery he continued his work and inspired all ranks by his fine example.

41615 Gunr. V. A. **Bleakney**, 8th Battery, 2nd F. Art. Brig.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when, as linesman, he was working under heavy shell fire. He also did very good work under severe fire on two other occasions. He is always cheery and energetic.

72176 Pte. A. V. **Bonner**, 27th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry. One of the enemy was lying close to the enemy's lines, and as identification was urgently asked for, it was decided to endeavour to bring the man in. Pte. Bonner volunteered to go out in daylight and with little cover. He succeeded in bringing back his cap, shoulder badge, postcard, and newspapers, which gave sufficient identification.

Bravery, Resource, and Splendid Example.

25546 R.S.-M. W. A. **Bonshor**, 14th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry on numerous occasions; he many times, with total disregard for his own safety, led men to positions which would afford them more safety. His bravery, resource, and splendid example have given the greatest encouragement to all ranks with him.

1247 L.-Sergt. E. **Bowler**, P.P.C.L.I.—For conspicuous gallantry and continuous fine work as Corporal to the Medical Section, especially on one occasion, when he attended the wounded, under very heavy fire. He made several trips to and from the dressing station at great personal risk to obtain fresh supplies of dressings, and exhibited the greatest bravery and devotion in his work.

1346 Pte. G. **Bronquest**, P.P.C.L.I.—For conspicuous gallantry and excellent service; he showed great bravery and coolness in the performance of his duties, often at very critical moments.

81103 Cpl. W. R. **Brookes**, 9th Batt. (formerly 10th).—For conspicuous gallantry; he led a party under excessively heavy fire in front of the trenches to bring in an officer who had been severely wounded. The attempt was successful, and the wounded officer brought back to a place of safety.

9648 Pte. J. **Bruno**, 3rd Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry; he went out with his Company Commander and surprised and captured two of the enemy's patrols. In this dangerous operation one man of the enemy patrol fired at his Company Officer. Before the second shot could be fired Pte. Bruno shot the man dead. His promptness and accuracy of fire enabled the members of the enemy's patrol to be captured without loss of life.

5301 C.S.-M. (now Lieut.) G. R. **Chetwynd**, 2nd F. Co. Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and ability. On all occasions C.S.-M. Chetwynd has displayed great bravery and resource in preparing bridges for demolition and in the performance of difficult engineering work, frequently under heavy shell and rifle fire. On another occasion he was present, as a volunteer, at the attempt of a detachment to link up the Canadian lines with the advanced line, and, after the non-commissioned officer in charge and many men had been killed and wounded, he rallied the survivors and led them forward with great bravery and skill, under an intensely heavy fire.

1576 L.-Cpl. J. M. **Christie**, P.P.C.L.I.—For conspicuous gallantry, when he lay out in the open under heavy fire, and accounted for a large number of the enemy. On another occasion he carried out, with great bravery, and in broad daylight, a difficult reconnaissance, returning with much valuable information.

1220 Pte. G. F. **Clark**, 8th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry; he brought in a wounded man, under heavy fire, from close in front of the enemy wire. In doing this he was shot through the cap, but immediately went out again, and, with great bravery, succeeded in recovering a machine-gun, which had been abandoned close to the enemy lines.

25819 Sergt. E. **Cowen**, 14th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry when he went out twice, under heavy fire, and assisted to bring in wounded men. During the night, when no officer was left with his Company, he took command, and successfully brought ammunition to the firing line under most trying and dangerous conditions.

1806 Q.-M.-S. G. W. **Cragg**, 1st Divl. Hdqrs. Sub. Staff. For consistent devotion to duty when acting as Clerk to the Administration Branch.

Carried in a Comrade.

61931 Pte. A. **Deblois**, 22nd Batt. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when, with another man, he carried in a severely wounded comrade under heavy fire. Having no stretcher, they carried him on their shoulders, and in doing so had to cross barbed wire and several trenches. Their bravery and physical energy were most marked.

29167 Sergt. A. **Denholm**, 16th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry and ability. After his officers had been killed or wounded, he rallied the men and led them forward, under heavy fire. On another occasion he exhibited the greatest bravery and coolness in the performance of similar work, and his devotion to duty was most marked on all occasions.

15066 Pte. J. A. **Dunwoody**, L. Strathcona's Horse.—For conspicuous good work when reconnoitring the enemy's trenches.

5310 Sergt. C. B. **Ferris**, 2nd F. Co. Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and ability; he repaired roads under heavy fire. While in charge of a detachment of engineers, he was ordered to advance on a pre-arranged signal to link up communication between trenches. The signal was given, and in response he attempted to enter upon his work, in the face of very heavy fire, the opposing trenches being only 100 yards apart. After several men had been killed in the attempt to carry a line through, Sergt. Ferris advanced alone, under extremely heavy fire, to ascertain what was wrong, and, although severely wounded through the lungs at starting, he proceeded in his brave effort, ascertained the trouble, and struggled back and made his report.

An Inspiration to his Men.

[illegible]7 C.S.-M. P. S. **Flinter**, 12th (Res.) Batt. (formerly 2nd). For conspicuous gallantry whilst in command of a platoon in the attack. He was occupying a position on the left, and was under exceptionally heavy gun and rifle fire, and his splendid bravery and example was such an inspiration to the men under his command that they withstood successfully all attacks upon them. Although wounded in the head, he realised the critical situation, and gallantly kept his men together. His bravery and devotion throughout were very fine.

27419 C.S.-M. A. **Goodfellow**, 15th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry. When his Company Commander had been wounded, and other Company officers killed or wounded, C.S.-M. Goodfellow rallied the Company, and assisted in taking up the new line, which the Company finally held. His bravery, resource, and devotion to duty were most marked.

42040 Batty. S.-M. J. **Hamshere**, 10th Batty. Art—For conspicuous gallantry. During important operations he performed his duties with bravery and resource, and showed a marked devotion to duty on all occasions.

5112 Sappr. B. W. **Harmon**, 1st Field Co. Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion; he constructed a barricade with sandbags across a road under heavy fire, and kept repairing it, when partly demolished by heavy shell fire. Later he remained for thirty-six hours alone constructing tunnels. On another occasion he accompanied the assault in charge of a blocking party to barricade trenches gained. After the first line of trenches had been taken and nearly all the party killed or wounded, Sapper Harmon armed himself with bombs, and continued to force his way forward until he had exhausted the supply and could get no more. During the operations he was severely wounded in several places.

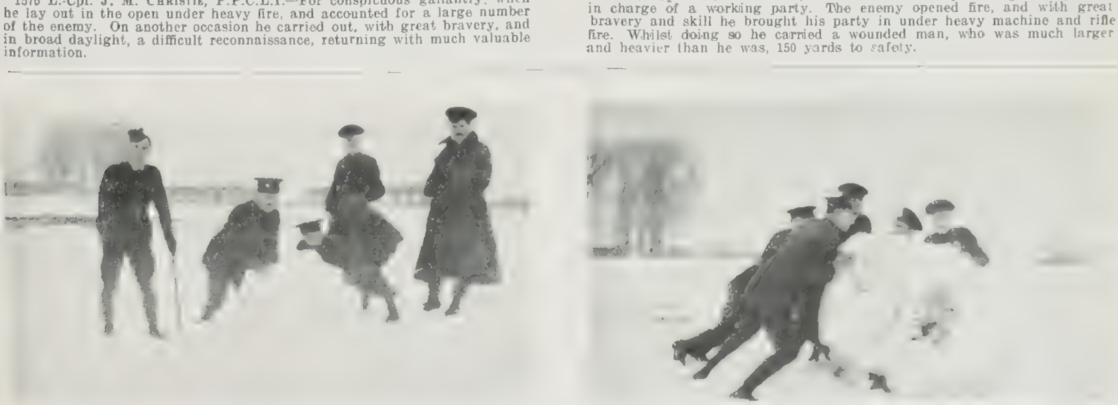
Threw Himself on a Bomb.

76317 Pte. W. B. **Harris**, 29th Batt.—For gallant conduct. Pte. Harris was throwing a bomb when his foot slipped, and the grenade fell on the side of a traverse where the rest of the grenade class were standing They all got away except one man. Pte. Harris, realising his danger, rushed forward and threw himself on the bomb to save the man. The bomb exploded, and he was severely wounded through his self-sacrificing act.

2873 Cpl. J. S. **Hewetson**, L. Strathcona's Horse.—For conspicuous gallantry and good work, when leading patrols to the enemy wire and obtaining valuable information.

23348 Sergt. J. **Holland**, 7th Batt.—For conspicuous and consistent good work during ten months at the front; he maintained communication with his battalion, which was in an exposed front position, and kept up the supply of rations and ammunition throughout the action. He repeatedly rode over a road in the face of intense fire.

75240 L.-Cpl. A. J. **Hourston**, 29th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry when in charge of a working party. The enemy opened fire, and with great bravery and skill he brought his party in under heavy machine and rifle fire. Whilst doing so he carried a wounded man, who was much larger and heavier than he was, 150 yards to safety.



ENJOYING THE SNOW: CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE CANADIAN CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, WOODCOTE PARK, EPSOM.

From left to right in first photo: Capt. D. E. Macpherson, Adjt., 3rd Gordon Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. D. W. McPherson, O.C. Canadian Hospital; Lieut. H. Howell, Registrar; Capt. Tait, Can. A.M.C.; Capt. C. N. Shirlaw, Australian A.M.C.; Capt. J. B. Young, R.A.M.C.

15576 L.-Cpl. B. JONES, Signal Troop, Cavalry Brigade (formerly 6th Batt. Fort Garry Horse). For conspicuous gallantry when repairing telephone wires under fire, and for general good work.

9065 L.-Cpl. E. H. JONES, 3rd Batt. For conspicuous and consistent good work when he laid twenty-five telephone lines from the firing line under heavy artillery fire and succeeded in maintaining direct communication with advanced headquarters.

46282 L.-Sergt. W. N. JONES, 13th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry. Immediately after an explosion, L.-Sergt. Jones, with great bravery, led a party to occupy the crater formed in face of heavy rifle, machine-gun, and shell fire. He has on many occasions led patrol and reconnoitring parties with great skill and judgment, and brought in valuable information.

29116 R.S.-M. J. KAY, 16th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry since the formation of the battalion, in all the actions in which it has been engaged. He has invariably exhibited bravery and skill in the performance of his duties, and given a fine example of devotion to all ranks.

27001 S.-M. J. KEITH, 15th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry in superintending the bringing up (frequently carrying boxes himself) of ammunition and rations to troops in the forward trenches under very heavy shell fire.

24142 Cpl. O. KRANCHEL, 17th Batt. (formerly 13th).—For conspicuous gallantry in saving a machine-gun. Later, when his section was in a most exposed position, he held on with great bravery for forty-eight hours after his battalion had been relieved, and until the relieving battalion had been able to replace him.

61589 Pte. P. A. LAMBERT, 22nd Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion when, with another man, he carried in a severely wounded comrade under heavy fire. Having no stretcher, they carried him on their shoulders, and in doing so had to cross barbed wire and several trenches. Their bravery and physical energy was most marked.

Great Bravery and Coolness.

40336 Sergt J. R. LANGFORD, 2nd Batty., 1st F. Art. Brig.—For conspicuous gallantry. He displayed great bravery and coolness in the performance of his duties under heavy fire and most trying conditions.

74 Sergt. F. W. LARKIN, P.P.C.L.I.—For conspicuous gallantry. When a team had been killed by a shell, Sergt. Larkin, under very heavy fire, galloped up, unharnessed a dead horse, hooked on his own horse and got the wagon away delivering the rations and stores which it contained in the trenches. His bravery and devotion to duty has always been most marked.

5410 Cpl. G. LAW, 2nd F. Co. Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on many occasions. For two periods of a fortnight and a week respectively he was continuously working under fire. On another occasion he assisted in dangerous mining operations and in repairing trenches under fire, and on another he assisted to place a mine in an advanced post just taken from the enemy.

880 Cpl. W. LEGGE, Royal Canadian Dragoons. For conspicuous gallantry. A machine-gun in the enemy's position having caused heavy losses and held up an attack, Cpl. Legge crept out in the night, under heavy fire, located the gun, and enabled it to be silenced. His bravery and devotion were very marked.

28817 Sergt. W. LE MAITRE, 16th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry since the formation of the battalion, and in all the actions in which it has been engaged. He has invariably exhibited bravery and skill in the performance of his duties, and given a fine example of devotion to all ranks with him.

28705 Cpl. A. LYONS, 16th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry; he continually carried messages under very heavy fire. He also brought a wounded officer into safety, and exhibited great bravery and resource in several difficult reconnaissances to ascertain the enemy's position.

Saved a Critical Situation.

40217 Sergt. W. MACINNES, 1st Batty. Art.—For conspicuous gallantry. Sergt. MacInnes was gun-layer during a heavy engagement. When the officer and senior non-commissioned officers had all been killed or wounded he assumed command of his gun detachment, and by his bravery and resource undoubtedly saved a critical situation. He has invariably shown great devotion to duty.

81576 L.-Cpl. J. MAXWELL, 2nd Batt.—For conspicuous and consistent good service since he joined the battalion. He has frequently led patrols, notably on one occasion when, with two men, he cut the enemy's wire and got on to the enemy parapet to examine the trench. Seeing a group of five men in the trench he bombed them with good effect and then brought his patrol safely back.

11262 Pte. M. G. MCCAULEY, 4th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry. When all the members of his machine-gun team were either killed or wounded while advancing to take up a position, he snatched the gun from the last hit man and mounted it for action. In endeavouring to fire he found that the gun had been rendered temporarily useless by a shell. He at once voluntarily went out, in the face of severe shell and rifle fire, and procured sufficient spare parts from his killed and wounded comrades, returned, dismounted the gun, and finally succeeded in repairing it. He rushed out again and obtained ammunition, which had been dropped several hundred yards in the rear, and returned to his gun, opened fire, and rendered invaluable services to the advancing infantry. On many occasions his bravery and devotion to duty have been most marked.

650 C.Q.-M.-S. G. L. MCDONELL, P.P.C.L.I. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion, when in charge of Divisional Headquarters transport, which were situated about 250 yards from the headquarters billets. The stables were set on fire by shell fire. C.S.-M. McDonell, in order to save the horses, made four journeys from the billets to the stables under very heavy shell fire. He succeeded in saving all the horses and other Government property besides.

42053 Sergt C. G. MCDOUGALL, 4th Batty. Art.—For conspicuous gallantry when in command of his gun under heavy rifle and shell fire in the front line trenches. On one occasion Sergt. McDougall showed great bravery and skill in taking his gun safely from a dangerous position.

Rescued and Tended Wounded.

12736 Cpl. E. G. MCFEAT, 5th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry when he went out twice and rescued two wounded men, one after the other, under heavy fire. On another occasion he tended the wounded under heavy shell fire.

13762 Pte. J. MCIVOR, 5th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry when he went out from the dressing station and carried in a wounded officer under heavy fire. On another occasion he again made an attempt to reach and rescue wounded, but unfortunately was severely wounded.

13760 Pte. N. MCIVOR, 5th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry when he went out from the dressing station and carried in a wounded officer under heavy fire. On another occasion he again made an attempt to reach and rescue wounded.

1158 Sergt. H. MCKENZIE, P.P.C.L.I. For conspicuous gallantry. His machine-gun having been blown up by a shell and the whole crew killed or wounded, Corpl. McKenzie displayed the utmost coolness in stripping the wrecked gun of all undamaged parts and bringing them safely out of the trench, which by then had been absolutely demolished. Having no machine gun he volunteered to carry messages to and from Brigade Headquarters under terrific fire, and succeeded. His devotion to duty has always been most marked.

26621 L.-Cpl. A. L. MCLEAN, 14th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry in carrying despatches under heavy shrapnel and rifle fire. He also showed great bravery and resource in carrying messages from the advanced line to the Battalion Headquarters under trying conditions, being under shrapnel fire the whole time.

16922 Pte. W. A. MCQUEEN, 30th (Res.) Batt. (formerly 7th).—For conspicuous gallantry. After an attack he took the lead in going out into the narrow 40 yards strip between the trenches to bring in the dead and rescue the wounded. Pte. McQueen has invariably shown great bravery and coolness on all occasions under heavy fire.

63640 Pte. J. MILLARD, 4th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry. He accompanied an officer on a daring reconnaissance, and, when the officer had been challenged and fired on near the enemy's parapet and had got hopelessly entangled in the wire, Pte. Millard, regardless of the rapid fire opened on him by the enemy, rushed in, freed the officer and helped him back to safety.

81597 Sergt. E. R. MILNE, 10th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry. When his platoon officer and every non-commissioned officer had been killed or wounded he took charge of the platoon and led it with conspicuous bravery and coolness. On another occasion he also showed the greatest courage and coolness under heavy fire in the performance of his duties.

71410 Pte. J. J. MILNE, 27th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry. One of the enemy was lying close to the enemy's lines, and, as identifications were urgently asked for, it was decided to endeavour to bring the man in. Pte. Milne volunteered to go out in daylight and with little cover. He succeeded in bringing back his cap, shoulder badge, postcard, and newspaper, which gave sufficient identification.

Carried Messages Under Fire.

2788 Pte. A. W. MITCHELL, L. Strathcona's Horse.—For conspicuous gallantry; he carried messages and repaired broken telephone wires, under heavy fire, exhibiting great courage and devotion to duty.

19584 Sergt. C. MORRISON, 10th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry; in spite of intense bombardment, he went out time after time to repair breaks in the telephone wires, and later he ran a complete new telephone to the front firing line.

41654 Cpl. D. MURRAY, 2nd Divl. Art. Brig. Hdqrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion. While in charge of brigade telephonists and linesmen, he maintained telephonic communication between Brigade Headquarters and infantry, constantly under shell and rifle fire. He also laid the wires of the brigade, and maintained them with great skill and bravery, regardless of danger, during five months in action on different fronts.

6256 Pte. J. F. MURRAY, 1st Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry; during a bombardment, he continually carried messages under heavy shrapnel fire. With a comrade's assistance he rescued three men who had been buried in a "feather" trench after the remaining five in the same place had been killed. He also did fine work on three other occasions.

616 C.S.-M. H. NEIGHBOUR, 8th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry. He has invariably shown the greatest bravery, coolness, and devotion to duty, and has given a fine example to all with him, under the most trying conditions.

6879 Sergt. F. C. C. NEWELL, 1st Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry. At a critical stage in the operations, after four men in succession had been killed in attempts to carry messages back from a captured trench to the British line he volunteered to deliver the message and succeeded in so doing, although he was obliged to cross a zone heavily swept by fire.

5612 Sec. Cpl. J. F. NORTON, No. 4 Section, 1st Can. Div. Signal Co. (Engineers, Telegraph Detach.).—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as a telephone linesman. He set a fine example under heavy shell and rifle fire.

1805 Q.-M.-S. P. M. ORBINSKI, 1st Divl. Hdqrs. Sub. Staff.—For consistent gallant conduct and devotion to duty, especially during three important operations, acting as Clerk to the G.S.O.

Led his Platoon to the Firing Line.

24204 C.S.-M. N. OSBORNE, 13th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion. When his platoon commander had been killed, and the other company officers killed or wounded, C.S.-M. Osborne collected the remains of his platoon and led them up to the firing line, under very heavy shell and rifle fire. During the whole of the action, he displayed great bravery and skill in controlling the fire and replenishing the supply of ammunition. His devotion to duty was most marked.

77902 Pte. W. PATERSON, 30th Batt. (formerly 7th).—For conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, notably when with a bombing party during an attack. He took over command of the party when the officer had become a casualty, and single-handed bombed into the enemy's trenches.

51383 L.-Cpl. A. G. PEARSON, P.P.C.L.I.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion. After practically all the garrison at the front trenches had been killed or wounded by the enemy's shell fire, L.-Cpl. Pearson, with a few men, still held on, and, fortunately, although wounded himself, managed to bring out the survivors in safety after a new position had been taken up.

2586 Sergt. F. C. POWELL, L. Strathcona's Horse. For conspicuous gallantry in carrying messages, rallying men, and in the performance of his duties.

30006 Cpl. M. S. PURTON, No. 1 Co. Divl. Train, C.A.S.C. For conspicuous gallantry in carrying up supplies and bringing back wounded under heavy shell fire. He had four wagons under his charge, and displayed great bravery and skill in handling them.

40005 Bombr. G. QUILTER, 1st Art. Divl. Hdqrs. For conspicuous gallantry and good work, first as telephonist, and later carrying messages under heavy shell and rifle fire.

Circumvented the Enemy.

8280 Sergt. J. RICHARDSON, 2nd Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry and ability. Sergt. Richardson, when orders were passed in English by enemy officers, scenting trouble, gave orders to his men to disregard all instructions from the right. One of the orders passed was to surrender, and that they were surrounded. His disregard of this order, and his prompt action following it, saved the situation. For several months his bravery and example have inspired all ranks with him.

16269 Sergt. J. ROBINSON, 7th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry. In the progress of a heavy enemy attack, a mistaken order was passed through the trenches ordering retirement. As the men started to leave their position, Sergt. Robinson got them back, and with great coolness and bravery kept them in their places. He has invariably exhibited great bravery and devotion, and, in spite of his age, fifty-eight years, has always exhibited the greatest cheerfulness under dangerous conditions and trying times.

6856 Pte. C. D. SMITH, 1st Batt. For conspicuous gallantry. After the capture of the enemy's trenches, and all the supply of bombs having become exhausted, Pte. Smith, on his own initiative, and after several attempts had failed, made five successive journeys through a fire-swept zone and back, bringing up fresh supplies of bombs, thus contributing by his bravery and determination to the successful maintenance of the position won.

754 Pte. L. L. SPALDING, 39th Batt. (formerly 8th). For conspicuous gallantry when the machine-guns of his regiment were supporting an infantry regiment in the trenches. The entire section was either killed or wounded and, although Pte. Spalding was himself wounded, he stood in an exposed position working the gun till he was finally disabled.

9068 Sergt. H. V. SPENCE, 3rd Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as Stretcher-bearer Sergt. He has shown great coolness and personal bravery when aiding and removing the wounded.

5749 Sapr. F. T. SPENCER, No. 2 Sec. 1st Divl. Signal Co. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when laying and repairing telephone lines

(Concluded on page 340.)

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—For eleven months of the fiscal year the total revenue of the Dominion amounted to $154,348,809, an increase over last year of $34,000,000.

——Registrations of motor-cars in the various Provinces of Canada up to November last were as follows:—Ontario, 36,300; Saskatchewan, 11,966; Quebec, 8,383; Nova Scotia, 2,345; New Brunswick, 1,941; Manitoba, 7,811; British Columbia, 9,100; Alberta, 5,192. The total shows over 83,000 motor-cars in use in the Dominion, as against 61,000 at the corresponding period of 1914.

A modern stone highway is to be laid down at a cost of $600,000, from this city, 60 miles south, to the St. Lawrence River, as a memorial to the late Sir James P. Whitney, Premier of this Province. It is hoped that work will be started this spring. Like the Meridian highway from Winnipeg across the United States boundary, this eastern road is intended to accommodate not only the farm and other traffic of the adjacent country, but also automobile traffic.

TORONTO.—The city's gross debt, including negotiated debentures and expenditures on account of the war, totalled $94,411,919 in January, according to the City Treasurer's statement.

——The Hon. G. H. Ferguson, the Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines of Ontario, has announced in the Legislature the completion of an agreement for the purchase at $8,350,060, payable in Ontario 4 per cent. Government bonds, of the Seymour electrical power interests in Eastern Ontario. The purchase covers 22 local power companies on the Trent river. The object of the Provincial Government is to supply electric energy at cost price, and to duplicate in the eastern part of the Province the extensive hydro-electric system of Western Ontario, which draws its power from Niagara.

——The liquor trade over the bars of Ontario has decreased by over $1,500,000 in value during the past year.

A procession numbering 20,000 persons marched to the Provincial Parliament Buildings on March 8 and presented the Hon. W. Hearst, Premier, with a petition bearing 80,000 signatures in favour of the prohibition in this Province of the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcoholic liquors for the duration of the war.

——At the Assizes held in Sandwich on March 7, before Chief Justice Falconbridge, Charles Respa was placed on trial for dynamiting the plant of the Peabody Sales Corporation at Walkerville. He confessed that he was employed by Kaltschmidt, a German living at Detroit, to destroy several Canadian factories. He said that Kaltschmidt carried dynamite across the river in a motor-car. Respa was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

GUELPH.—Professor C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College here, is importing flax seed from Norway and Denmark for experimental purposes.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—The s.s. *Matatua*, with a cargo for New Zealand, after being on fire for 24 hours, sunk in the dock here on March 12. The *Matatua* is a vessel of 6,488 tons belonging to the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Co., and was built in 1904.

The Provincial Government has promised a Prohibition Referendum.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The output of magnesite last year in this Province rose to a value of $131,304, the previous maximum figure having been $9,645. Chromite production reached $221,287 in 1915, as compared with $1,210 in 1914. Kaolin, a fine clay used in certain manufactures, is found in the Province, and was produced last year to a value of $13,000. Glass sand, valued at $8,000, was produced in Quebec in 1915.

——Though 1915 was the dullest year in real estate business since the Quebec Land Company commenced operations, that company was able to pay a 10 per cent. dividend besides 18 per cent. on account of capital: capital has now been repaid to the amount of 75½ per cent. Sales during 1915 totalled $11,824, against $12,837 in 1914.

MONTREAL.—A Commission has been appointed to make an enquiry into water conditions in this harbour; the work is not likely to be completed until the middle of next year. Meanwhile, a good deal of progress has been made with the improvement scheme which was put in hand in 1914. The high level wharf has been extended, and No. 1 elevator has been enlarged to give it an additional capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. The dredging of the South Shore channel of the St. Lawrence has been continued, and the dry dock site work has been completed. The additions made to the grain elevator capacity have increased the total storage of the port, if the Grand Trunk elevator be included, to a total of 11,500,000 bushels.

The Canadian Vickers Company will certainly play an important part in the development of Montreal shipping. The construction work it has in hand includes a large ice-breaker, as well as a big dredger; and many large vessels have been overhauled in the dry dock which the company installed.

In connection with the training work of the St. John Ambulance Association, the Wallace Nesbitt Trophy of five Ross rifles has been won by the team from Lower Canada College, Notre Dame de Grace, with a total of 412 out of a possible points.

—At the annual general meeting of the Montreal Manx Society, the following officers were elected for 1916:—Honorary President, His Excellency Lord Raglan, Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man; Past-President, Mr. Joseph Gawne; President, Mr. W. D. Moore; Vice-Presidents, Mr. T. R. Cregeen, Miss Kelsey, and Mr. Wm. Jackson; Secretary, Mr. L. McGain.

——The Montreal Building Exchange has re-elected Mr. John Quinlan as President; the Vice-Presidents are Messrs. E. W. Sayer and Mr. J. P. Anglin.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The general revival of business conditions in Western Canada is reflected in the returns of Customs revenue at this port for February, the total being $621,674, as against $577,737 for January, and $479,546 for February, 1915.

Grain inspections here during the week ended March 8 covered 4,391 carloads of wheat, 913 of oats, 129 of barley, 81 of flax, and 3 of rye.

——During the year 1915 17,532 homesteads were taken up in Western Canada, representing an area of 2,805,120 acres. In 1914 the entries totalled 25,623, but then there was no war to deplete the population.

Of the new homesteaders in 1915 Manitoba secured 4,113; Saskatchewan, 6,349; Alberta, 6,584; and British Columbia, 486. Obviously, allowing for the absence of immigration in consequence of the war and the large number of enlistments in the Army, many residents in the Canadian towns and cities are going back to the land

——The Winnipeg Hockey League has turned over the total of the season's proceeds from the games, amounting to $4,000, to the Patriotic, Red Cross, and the Returned Soldiers' Funds.

(*Continued on page 340.*)

CANADA AT LYONS.

Exhibits from the Dominion at the Great Fair of Samples (*see page* 343).

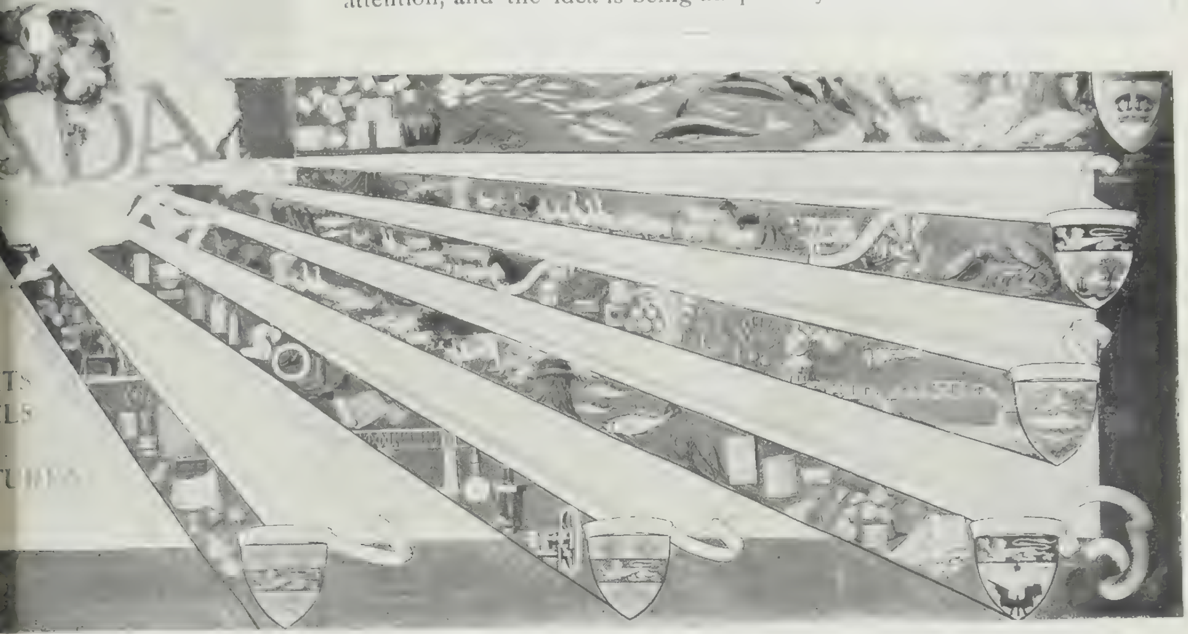
THE 1st CANADIAN PIONEER BATTAL

was raised in the four Western Provinces of Cana
Its muddy condition (*see page* 331) at times bids f

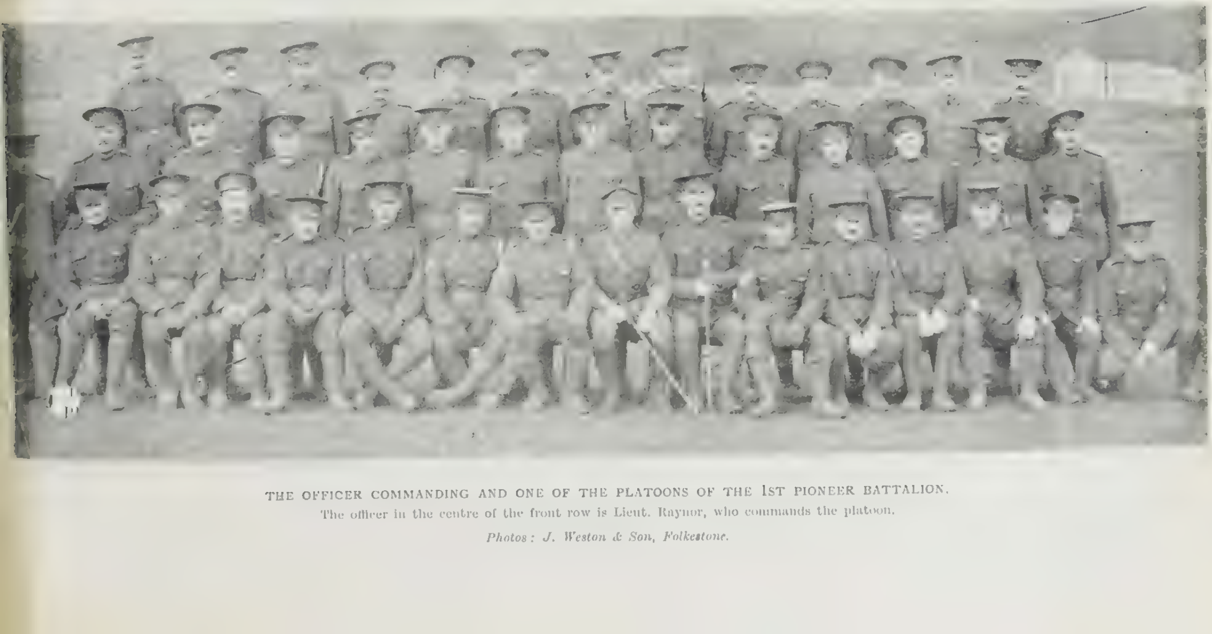
THE OFFICER COMMANDING AND OFFICERS OF THE 1ST PIONEER BATTALION.

Sitting (left to right): Capt. [illegible] Major H. H. William [illegible] Capt. Hayward [illegible] Lieut. Earle (Vancouver), Lieut. Cah
(Vancouver), Capt. Ruttan (Winnipeg).
Back Row: Lieut. Campbell (Esquimalt, B.C.), Lieu
Douthwaite (Winnipeg), Lieut. Underhill (Vancouve
Lieut. Jordan (Hazelton, B.C.), Lieut. Duff Stuart (Va
couver).

This photograph shows the large painting at the back of the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit, giving a pictorial representation of the principal agricultural, mineral and industrial products of every Province of Canada, and also of Newfoundland. It has attracted a great deal of attention, and the idea is being adopted by the French Colonial Office.



, C.E F.: For some time past this Battalion (which
as been under canvas at Dibgate Camp, Shorncliffe.
rival portions of Salisbury Plain during last winter.



THE OFFICER COMMANDING AND ONE OF THE PLATOONS OF THE 1ST PIONEER BATTALION.

The officer in the centre of the front row is Lieut. Raynor, who commands the platoon.

Photos: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 337.)

WINNIPEG.—Speaking on the bi-lingual question in the Provincial Legislature Mr. V. P. Hladyk, the editor of the *Russian People*, declared that German politics were being taught by Ruthenian and Ukrainian teachers in many public schools in the Province of Manitoba. He claimed that these people were doing everything they could to advance German propaganda. He said that the Ruthenians were not a nation, but really a political party built up by Germany for war purposes. He declared that these teachers were traitors to the Allies' cause, and denied their claims that 20.000 Ruthenians were fighting in the Russian Army. The bi-lingual clause in the Public Schools Act has been repealed.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Three Royal Commissions have been appointed to investigate charges of misconduct and misgovernment in this Province.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Not many years ago the cattle buyers of Chicago were in the habit of telling Alberta shippers that their cattle could never hope to compete with the corn-fed beef from the stalls of the stockmen of Illinois, Indiana and other rich stock districts of the corn belts. Recently Alberta grass-fattened cattle brought better prices than the corn-fed prime steers on the Chicago market. In breeding, conformation and flesh the bunch-grass cattle were equal, and in some cases even superior, to the corn-and-stall-fed beef sold on the same day.

——Mr. James Ramsay, President of the Board of Trade, in his annual address, with reference to conditions in the territory served by this city said: "The volume of the trade done with customers outside the city boundaries must be the measure of its prosperity. While conditions of trade within the city still leave something to be desired, I believe the worst has been passed; and conditions in our tributary territory are on an eminently sound and safe basis, that basis being the actual production of various farm products and the prosperity of the farmers."

CALGARY.—The city reduced its street lighting bill by 10 per cent. last year. In 1914 the cost was $104,017, in 1915 $93,275. Part of the saving was made up by $2,867 in the cost of material and labour; $2,857 was saved on account of the special power contract entered into early in the year with the Calgary Power Company.

MEDICINE HAT.—The Chief of Police here, Mr. James Bruce, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, has resigned that position to accept a captain's commission in the 175th Battalion.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA..—A quarter of the population of British Columbia has left the Province since the commencement of the war.

VANCOUVER.—Since the Provincial Botanical Museum was opened here in 1911 nearly 10,000 specimens of plant life have been collected from all parts of the Province. There are leaves from every kind of tree, flowers from every mountain where it has been possible to obtain them, and sea plants, freshwater plants, and even green algae from the telegraph poles, all neatly pressed and classified.

**

The Roll of Honour of the Royal Colonial Institute now consists of 641 names, or more than one-twentieth of the total membership. Of those serving during 1915 38 were killed in action and nine died of wounds

One of the best-known West End tailoring houses is Kenneth Durward, Ulster House, Conduit Street, W. This firm makes naval, military, and air service outfits a speciality, and keeps ready for immediate wear a large selection of British warms, trench coats, and regulation waterproof coats in various sizes. In addition to every description of service equipment, Red Cross coats and costumes are also supplied, and special attention is given to accuracy in detail and fit. The firm's clientèle includes the Canadian Artillery, Royal Naval Air Service, and Royal Flying Corps. Canadians visiting the Active Service Exhibition at Knightsbridge should make a point of inspecting Kenneth Durward's exhibits at Stall No. 113

DEEDS THAT WON THE D.C.M.

(Continued from page 336.)

under heavy shell and rifle fire. He has set a fine example in times of great danger.

12001 Staff Sergt. A. P. Sprange, Army Corps Hdqrs. For consistent good work as Chief Clerk in 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Office throughout heavy fighting. He was six days at the advanced report centre where the Brigade Major and Staff Captain were both seriously wounded in the dug-out in which he was working, and proved himself a thoroughly reliable man and of great service to the Corps.

25540 R. S.-M. J. M. Stephenson, 23rd Batt. (formerly 14th). For conspicuous gallantry; he was instrumental in keeping up the supply of ammunition, and, in many instances, he carried the boxes himself into the line, under very heavy shell fire, displaying the greatest bravery and devotion. He has twice been wounded in action.

41265 Gunr. S. Stickland, Res. Brig. Art. (formerly 7th Batty.). For conspicuous gallantry as battery telephone linesman. During operations he was constantly under shell and rifle fire patrolling and repairing battery lines, until he was finally wounded by shrapnel while on duty as a telephonist in a forward infantry trench.

77689 Pte. B. A. Styles, 15th Batt. For conspicuous gallantry during an action; he assisted to carry wounded all day and night, under heavy fire, and only gave up when thoroughly exhausted, and having been slightly wounded.

30240 Drvr. F. Sutcliffe, No. 2 Co. Divl. Train, C.A.S.C.—For conspicuous gallantry; he took wagons, loaded with bombs, to various infantry units along the trenches, under very heavy shell fire.

16958 Sergt. W. Swindells, 30th Batt. (formerly 7th).—For conspicuous gallantry. When all his company officers had been killed or wounded, and the remnants of his company were forced from their trench by terrific fire, he rallied and led them back again, displaying the greatest bravery and daring on this and on many other occasions.

45006 C. S.-M. (now Lieut.) G. R. Turner, 3rd F. Co. Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in carrying in wounded under heavy shell, machine gun and rifle fire. He also showed great bravery and resource in charge of detachments digging in new and advanced lines of trenches, and generally assisting with the defence, the work being carried on under heavy and continuous fire.

27020 Sergt. W. B. Venner, 15th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry in repairing telephone lines, under heavy fire, thereby enabling communication to be kept up.

41722 Sergt. J. Ward, 2nd Art. Brig. Amm. Col.—For conspicuous gallantry during the operations. When the brigade ammunition column was forced out of two successive positions by heavy shell and rifle fire, Sergt. Ward maintained communication with the officer commanding the Brigade, and his reports were very valuable. He delivered ammunition supplies direct to the infantry in the trenches, although his horse had been shot under him.

42423 Batty. S.-M. R. Wildgoose, 9th Batty. Art.—For conspicuous gallantry, especially during three important operations; he performed his duties with bravery and resource, and showed a marked devotion to duty on all occasions.

9066 L.-Cpl. F. Williams, 3rd Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry; he voluntarily accompanied an officer to bring in a wounded officer in broad daylight, under heavy rifle and machine gun fire. He also displayed great courage and resource in maintaining the wires for communication between the signalling station and other centres, under a continuous and heavy fire. The repairs had to be made under the most difficult and dangerous conditions.

8281 Sergt. G. G. Winterbottom, 2nd Batt.—For conspicuous and consistent good service. He was in charge of a party which carried explosives to a mine under heavy fire. Also, on the same day, he took over command of a platoon when the officer was wounded, and handled it with great skill. He has done efficient work as Acting Co. Sergt.-Major.

**

FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

General Staff Officer—3rd Grade.—Capt. G. K. Killam.

D.A.A.G. Hon. Capt. B. C. Binks to be temp. capt. while so employed, vice Lieut.-Col. G. T. Hamilton.

Staff Capts.- Lieut. D. McGugan to be temp. capt. while so employed, vice temp. Capt. B. C. Binks.

Can. Art. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Peake relinq. temp. commn. Capt. W. B. Prowse to be temp. maj. Lieut. D. K. Hazen (Can. Mil.) to be temp. capt. To be temp. lieuts.: H. N. Wootton, T. H. Atkinson, C. B. Hill, R. N. Hickson.

Motor Mach. Gun Serv.—To be temp. lieuts.: E. D. Currier, T. D. Campbell.

Divl. Signal Cos. Lieut. A. Leavitt to be temp, capt.

R. Can. Regt.-Temp. Paymr. and Hon. Capt. D. B. Pidgeon, Can. A.S.C., to be temp. paymr. and hon. capt.

4th Batt. Lieut. W. C. Sterling to be temp. capt.

7th Batt. (B.C.).- Capt. A. Brooks to be temp. maj.

9th (Res.) Batt.—W. E. Mercer to be temp. lieut.

11th (Res.) Batt.—A. J. Brander and J. Lever to be temp. lieuts.

12th (Res.) Batt.--Lieut. G. E. T. G. Roberts to be temp. capt.

17th (Res.) Batt.- Maj. G. Godson-Godson, D.S.O., to be temp. lieut.-col.

22nd Batt. Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: J. P. Archambault, H. L. Martigny.

23rd (Res.) Batt.- Capt. G. G. Mitchell to be temp. maj. Lieut. E. V. Collier to be temp. capt. To be temp. lieuts.: D. MacRitchie, G. F. Skelton.

27th Batt.- To be temp. lieuts.: A. R. Hill A. C. Newell.

31st Batt.- H. Norris to be temp. lieut.

32nd (Res.) Batt. D. Sinclair to be temp lieut.

41st Batt. Lieut. G. Codère ceases to hold temp. commn. in Army confd. upon him by notice in *Gazette* May 1.

2nd Pioneer Batt. -To be temp. lieuts.: W. Davis, D. Davis, H. J. Goode.

3rd Pioneer Batt. Temp. Sec. Lieut. W. J. Maclaren, Durham L.I., to be temp. lieut.

Can. A.S.C. Maj. J. V. N. Spencer to be temp. lieut.-col. To be temp. majs.: Capt. J. J. Fry, J. Scroggie. Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: H. M. Smillie, A. W. Morton, J. C. H. Storer. To be temp. lieuts.: Temp. Lieut. A. C. Holmes, Connaught Rangers; E. A. Ternan, N. Davison, A. Guest, M. Vidal, S. G. Pepper.

Can. A.M.C. Majs. to be temp. lieut.-cols.: J. E. Davey, P. G. Goldsmith. Capts. to be temp. majs.: L. W. MacNutt, J. G. Hunt, A. S. Donaldson. Lieuts. to be temp. capts.: R. Brault, S. Traynor. To be temp. qmrs. with hon. rank of lieut.: A. Paull, H. E. Law. Lieut. J. Still to be temp. paymr.; A. M. Yeates, M.D., to be temp. capt.

Can. A.P.C. Hon. Capt. G. M. Todd to be temp. hon. maj. and dep. asst. chief paymr.; Hon. Capt. A. L. Hamilton to be temp hon. maj.

Memoranda. To be temp. capts. whilst employed as os. in charge of Record Sections: Lieut. C. K. C. Martin, Can. Art.; Lieut. C. V. Winch, 7th Batt.; Lieut. R. C. Lalor, Can. A.S.C., whilst employed as officer in charge of Reinforcements Branch; Lieut. G. K. Ashby, 7th Batt., whilst employed as officer in charge of Effects Branch.

Royal Flying Corps. To be temp. lieut.: Cpl. A. L. Wilson.

R.A.M.C. Lieuts. of Can. A.M.C. to be temp. lieuts.: R. P. Smith, M.B., W. M. McLaren, M.B

To be Sec. Lieuts. J. F. Henderson (R. Fusiliers), F. W. Walsh (Glos.) C. W. Leggett (E. Surrey), R. S. Watt (Border) all ex-cadets Toronto Univ. O.T.C. Pte. L. Clarke (Norfolk).

"Canada" *is the authority most widely read and consulted by British investors interested in Canadian affairs.*

INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 119.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

Mr. H. B. Mackenzie on the Outlook for the Future.

The following review of the present financial and other conditions in Canada and the outlook for the future was given by Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, General Manager of the Bank of British North America, at the annual meeting of that institution in London last week.

When I had the pleasure of addressing you two years ago we had before us the results of our operations for 1913, which was for nearly all Canadian banks, including the Bank of British North America, a year of large profits, but it was evident at that time that the extraordinary prosperity Canada had been enjoying for some years had received a check, and that no prediction could be made as to when it would probably return. We can perhaps arrive at a clearer estimate of the present financial position of the Dominion if we briefly review what has taken place since that time.

There is an undoubted basis for a prosperous Canada in the natural resources of the country and the industry of its people, but on top of this there has been erected a fictitious prosperity resulting from the premature expenditure of capital on railroads and Government and Municipal public works, and a real estate boom of large dimensions. Two years ago these premature capital outlays had practically come to a standstill. The real estate boom also was over, but the process of liquidation was not, and in some Provinces it is still held at arm's length by Moratorium Acts.

Canada's Over-Borrowing.

Until 1913 it had been very easy for Canadian Governments, Municipalities, and Corporations to borrow, and, being a sanguine people, we over-borrowed, with the result that we showed a constantly increasing adverse balance of trade, represented by yearly additions to Government, Municipal, and Corporation indebtedness. It was not the war that brought all this to an end. A period of retrenchment and reform had set in before that, but the war brought to a head some weak spots that would otherwise have taken time to become manifest.

The outbreak of hostilities found Canada engaged in setting its house in order after the collapse of the boom. The process was far from complete, and a few years of quiet would have been of inestimable benefit, but since the day that Great Britain entered the struggle, the chief business of the Dominion of Canada has been war, and every other public and private interest has been subordinated to it. Under these conditions the country is naturally not improving its financial position. On the contrary, it is going into debt at a rate which, under ordinary conditions, would be alarming, but which present circumstances render unavoidable if we are to do our duty to the Empire, and, for that object, Canada is prepared to go to the limit of its resources. As in other countries, individuals and Corporations engaged in the production of war supplies are making money, and the labour that is available is fully employed at remunerative rates; but this is a temporary condition, and when the war is over there will remain a heavy burden of indebtedness which will have to be met by increased taxation.

MR. H. B. MACKENZIE,
General Manager of the Bank of British North America.

The Dominion Government, however, has not waited until the end of the war to take action in this matter. On February 11, 1915, a long list of special taxes was announced, and this has been followed by a further list announced in the Budget speech delivered by the Minister of Finance on February 15. This latter list calls for 25 per cent. of the net profits over 7 per cent. of all financial, industrial, and public utility Corporations, and in the case of individuals and partnerships, 25 per cent. of the net profits over 10 per cent. The tax is retroactive, going back to the beginning of the war, and though it is general in its application, the largest yield is expected from those companies and individuals who have been making unusual profits out of war contracts.

I referred a few moments ago to the fact that up till 1913 Canada was showing each year an increasing adverse balance of trade. It is satisfactory to be able to say that this condition no longer exists. The balance for the fiscal year ending March, 1913, was $309,000,000 against us. The balance for the last fiscal year, ending March 31, 1915, was only $36,000,000 against us, and the half-yearly figures since published show a balance of $45,000,000 in our favour. This result has been brought about in part by increased exports resulting from war contracts and large crops, but mainly through decreased imports, and the favourable balance will be larger for the fiscal year which closes at the end of the present month.

Abnormal Conditions.

The conditions that have obtained since the outbreak of war, and that exist to-day, offer no basis for comparisons with past years, or predictions for the future. They are in Canada, as they are everywhere else, abnormal, and they will give way to other conditions when the war ends. Where we shall find ourselves when that time comes depends upon the length of the war and the extent of the sacrifices necessary to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion; but the future is not being lost sight of. We, fortunately, have in Canada the means of giving employment to all who can adapt themselves to it, namely the cultivation of the soil, and the greater the number of people so employed, the quicker will be our return to normal conditions of business and living. When the Canadian troops come back from the front many of them may be disinclined to return to indoor work, and ways and means of assisting them to engage in farming are already under consideration. It is expected, too, that after the conclusion of hostilities a number of people from the Continent of Europe may desire to emigrate to America. Those of enemy countries would hardly be welcome in Canada, but if they go to the United States, a corresponding number of Americans will probably move North into our Central Provinces, so that it makes little difference to Canada whether emigration is in the first place directed towards the United States or ourselves. There is practically no limit to the amount of good and cheap land that will be available in Canada for these settlers, and therein is the mainstay of our hope for the future. The appeal of the Minister of Finance, shortly after the war broke out, for the largest possible production in 1915, was answered by the greatest crop on record, coupled, fortunately for the farmers, with unusually high prices. There is an indication in this of the extent to which the wealth of the country can be increased by extending the area under crop, and the Dominion Government will no doubt encourage and assist in every reasonable way those who desire to till the soil.

Borrowing in London and the States.

Now, as to our financial arrangements, we are no longer able to borrow in the London market, but in so far as we need to go abroad we can borrow in the United States, where the credit of the Dominion, the Provincial Governments, and the larger municipalities, is quite good. The war loan of $50,000,000 offered to the Canadian public was, as you know, subscribed twice over, and for the next few months the needs of the Government are supplied; but as long as the war continues, they will have to borrow from time to time, and the public in Canada will no doubt readily respond again. The funds available for subscriptions are the deposits in the banks, which stand at higher figures than ever before, and offer an assurance that the requirements of the Government, for our part in the prosecution of the war, will be duly met.

That brings us up to the point where we stand to-day. For the immediate future, no one can prophesy. We have to go through the remaining period of the war, be it long or short—we have to go through the confusion and unsettlement that will result from the return of our men now under arms, and the sudden cutting off of employment on war materials—but these conditions will be common to all countries engaged in the struggle, and probably not more severely felt in Canada than elsewhere. There will no doubt be a certain amount of privation, and perhaps even temporary distress, but possessed as we are of immense natural resources, needing only an industrious population for their conversion into national wealth, our people are able to face with calmness the present sacrifices entailed by the war, and to look forward to the future with unshaken confidence.

* *

CANADA'S HARVEST

Transporting the Crop.

The following cable has been received at the High Commissioner's Office, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, under date March 10:—

After six months of the movement of the 1915 crop of Western Canada there have been taken out of the West 272,116,000 bushels of grain out of a total crop of 721,000,000 bushels. According to the most reliable estimates there is yet to be moved from the West between 100,000,000 and 115,000,000 bushels of all grains, although these figures chiefly represent wheat. The present rate of movement through Winnipeg averages some five hundred carloads a day. At this rate of movement it would require nearly two hundred days more to complete the despatch eastward of last season's crop.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company announces that from the commencement of the crop year in September last until February 25 this year there have been marketed over its system 88,025,000 bushels of grain. This is more than double the quantity handled during the corresponding period of 1914-15, and nearly twice the amount moved during the season of 1913-14 when there had been the second largest crop in the history of Canada. A survey conducted by the company leads to the conclusion that there are along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway some 46,430,000 bushels of grain remaining in farmers' hands and still to be marketed.

* *

INDUSTRIES IN THE WEST.

Inducements Offered by Prairie Cities.

Among the factors in the strength and development of Western Canadian cities considered by Dr. R. Haig in his report to the Committee on Taxation of the City of New York are the efforts made by communities to induce industries to locate within their boundaries.

Vancouver's "Lopsidedness."

Vancouver resembles New York, says Dr. Haig, in its dependence on transportation facilities, for its economic welfare and its economic interests are closely related to those of the entire Province which are centred chiefly in the lumber, fish, and mining industries. "The development of the city is considered somewhat lopsided," he says, "because of this lack of manufactures, and strenuous efforts are contemplated to induce manufacturers to establish themselves there." After pointing out that there is an abundance of water power for electrical energy which it sold as low as one-half cent a kilowatt hour, and that building materials are plentiful, he goes on to enumerate the few instances of concessions granted to industries. "There has also been only a very small amount of artificial stimulation to growth by public advertising," he adds. "The official who has charge of this work, the Industrial Commissioner, received from the city in 1914 a grant of only $8,020. City grants during 1913 for such purposes amounted to $22,000."

Winnipeg, Regina, and Saskatoon.

Beyond the brief mention that there are in Winnipeg extensive manufacturing plants, attracted largely by cheap power, Dr. Haig gives little data about the Prairie metropolis. In the "Blue Book" of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, he points out, 366 factories were listed in 1913 and 26 new factories had been located in the city since the issue of the book in June, 1914. It was estimated that in 1913, 18,000 hands were employed in the factories, and that the invested capital amounted to $43,000,000.

Regina's activities have been handicapped by the lack of cheap power, the report goes on. The city fortunately retained a considerable portion of the townsite, and some time ago laid out districts in which industrial sites were offered on attractive terms. In 1913 the Publicity Commission spent $13,000 for the purpose of attracting population and industries.

Regarding Saskatoon, Dr. Haig says that some substantial encouragement was given a garment company for locating in the city, and the city incurred an indebtedness of $85,000 to obtain the location of a breakfast food plant. Moreover, a bylaw was passed in 1913 authorising the city to borrow $100,000 for the purpose of purchasing industrial sites. By the end of 1913, $43,799 had been spent for this purpose. As additional evidence of the artificial stimulation of growth, it should be noted that it has been the custom of the city to grant $20,000 a year to the Board of Trade for publicity purposes.

Edmonton and the Bonus System.

Edmonton has 125 manufacturing concerns, states Dr. Haig. He adds: "Until recently it was possible for a manufacturer who intended to locate at Edmonton to secure valuable concessions and bonuses. A number of concerns which are carrying on business in Edmonton at present were given some substantial encouragement to aid in their establishment. Under the provision of the city charter as it stood before 1913, it was possible, by obtaining the consent of two-thirds of those voting, to grant bonuses to business concerns in the form of cash gifts from the city treasury of subscriptions to stock, guarantees of debentures or otherwise. The services of the public utilities could be given at a reduction or absolutely free for a period of five years without a vote of the burgesses. In 1913, however, the Provincial Legislature passed an Act forbidding such practices. As the law at present stands, the city can grant no direct bonuses. It may sell services of its public utilities at cost, however, and may sell or lease industrial sites at a price which will cover the cost of such sites to the city plus 6 per cent. interest. The city owns lands which are suitable for factory sites and is in a position to take advantage of this provision. The city established an Industrial Department in 1912, whose function it is to disseminate information concerning the city and induce settlers and manufacturers to locate in Edmonton. The city grants approximately $21,000 a year to this department."

Calgary's Concessions.

Calgary has been more prodigal with bonuses and concessions. There are about 100 factories in the city, most of which are engaged in elementary manufacturing processes, according to Dr. Haig.

"From very early in its history Calgary has pursued the policy of making special concessions to industries locating in the city. As early as 1892 a grant from the public treasury of $800 was made to a tannery for the purpose of purchasing a site; and a grant of $5,000 to a flour mill. In 1898 the city gave a $25,000 bonus to the Canadian Pacific Railway for establishing their shops in Calgary. Liberal amounts have been allowed from the public treasury for publication campaigns. For several years before 1914 the city spent approximately $12,000 a year for advertising. In 1914 this policy was discontinued because of an adverse vote of the ratepayers. In addition to the city's activity, the Board of Trade, through its Industrial Commissioner, makes it a practice to do everything in its power to secure new industries. This organisation receives about $2,000 from the city each two years, and it has spent as much as $8,000 in advertising in a single year. Moreover, large sums are spent in securing conventions for the city.

"Calgary," the report adds, "gives aid by way of cheap industrial sites. Some four years ago the city acquired a tract of 160 acres, and it is now held for sale only to manufacturers at $1,200 an acre. Similar land is worth from $4,000 to $5,000 an acre. Calgary was able to obtain practically exemption from the Provincial law prohibiting bonuses. Tracts of land were annexed to the city, however, on condition that manufacturers would be exempt from taxation on buildings until 1923, and that the assessed value of their land should be fixed at $3,000 until 1918, and to $5,000 for five years following. Similar concessions were authorised by a vote of the ratepayers to be granted manufacturers in any part of the city. Calgary has power to supply coal, light, power, and water at cost, and to subscribe to stock in concerns, as well as to spend $20,000 a year on advertising. Recently a sentiment has developed against giving exemptions to manufacturers."

We pay the postage if you take "Canada" for a year.

LYONS FAIR OF SAMPLES.

Canada's Fine Representation—Description of Exhibits.

WHILST the guns are thundering around Verdun and the gallant soldiers of France are hurling back the hordes of the Hun, another French victory is being celebrated in the beautiful town of Lyons. Here, in spite of war, in spite of great difficulties in transport and shortage of male labour, a Fair of Samples is taking place, the first of a series of Annual Fairs destined in years to come to overshadow the German Leipzig Fair.

On both sides of the beautiful river Rhone, with its swiftly flowing bluish waters pouring down from the cold glaciers, long rows of picturesque wooden structures have been erected, and each is now filled with samples of goods from all parts of France, and her Colonies, and from England, Canada, Spain, Holland, Italy, Russia, and Switzerland. Over 800 different firms are exhibiting, and the hotels are crowded with buyers from all parts of the world. The Fair was officially opened on March 1, but owing to congestion on the railways it was not until the 6th that the majority of exhibitors were able to make an attractive show, so the local authorities have extended the closing date of the Fair from the 15th to the 20th of March. In view of the great success attending the present Fair it is perhaps interesting to recall that the first exhibition held in Lyons was interrupted by the Franco - Prussian war; the second, in 1894, was spoiled by the assassination of President Carnot; whilst the third came to an end owing to the outbreak of war in 1914.

SENATOR HERRIOT.
The Mayor of Lyons.

At present the shops and houses are gaily decorated with flags and bunting, whilst in the streets are to be seen French soldiers in various uniforms rubbing shoulders with their swarthy comrades from the French Colonies. Many of the ladies, alas! are clad in deep mourning for some dear one or near relative fallen in the great war, but in all an air of quiet confidence prevails, for, having proved the superior of the German soldier in battle, France has now determined to prove the superior of the German merchant and manufacturer in commerce when peace once more prevails.

That an exhibition is at present taking place at Lyons is largely due to the virile energy of one of France's most prominent sons, Senator Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, who in an address delivered before the opening of the Exhibition said:—"Lyons, grave, calm and laborious, is now working with all its heart, energy and will for the glorious day of victory."

The Canadian Section.

The most prominent foreign exhibit at the Fair is the Canadian section. Here, alongside the flag of France, gaily flies the flag of Canada, and Canada is the only country which has the honour of a special section all to itself as a mark of appreciation for stepping into the breach and taking so great an interest in the trade relations between France and the Allied countries.

In an interview at the Town Hall, Senator Herriot expressed his gratitude to Canada for her help in the following words:—

"I am altogether very thankful to the Canadian merchants for the part they have so kindly taken in our Lyons Fair. It is my great personal regret that I have never yet been able to visit your fair country, but one day I hope to do this. Although I have not visited Canada, I have read with deep interest many books about your country and your people, and have studied well, as have most Frenchmen, the books on Canada written by my friend Gabriel Hanotaux. I and all my countrymen admire the courage of the gallant Canadian soldiers now fighting in France, and this war must bring all Frenchmen and Canadians into closer touch with one another. We who are honest can no longer work with the Germans. We can no longer put our hands in theirs. Therefore let us work together in all harmony to develop our commercial enterprises.

"Kindly tell all Canadians that they will be received in Lyons by the Mayor at all times as one must receive heroes and brothers."

Senator Herriot is convinced that France offers wide scope to the enterprising Canadian manufacturer to supplant goods formerly bought from Germany and other enemy countries, and he hopes that Canada, and particularly the Province of Quebec, will afford opportunities for French manufactures to supplant those of Germany and Austria.

The C.P.R. Exhibit.

Pride of place in the Canadian section must naturally be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit, comprising three stalls, and the painting covering the back wall of the stalls (reproduced on our centre double page) showing in a pictorial form the principal agricultural, mineral, and industrial products of every Canadian Province and of Newfoundland has attracted much attention. In fact, the officials of the French Colonial Office have paid two special visits to study this picture, and will adopt a somewhat similar method in order to educate the public in France with the resources of the French Colonial possessions. On the right of this design is a large painting of the *Empress of Russia*, and underneath a panel of lettering in French pointing out that the Dominion Express Company places the French manufacturer and exporter in touch with the Canadian importer. On the left of the design is a large painting of a C.P.R. train, and underneath a panel of lettering in French giving statistics about the Canadian Pacific. Underneath the whole is a huge map of the C.P.R. system, showing its steamboat connections with Europe, Asia, and Australia, and paintings of all Canadian Pacific hotels.

The Canadian Provinces.

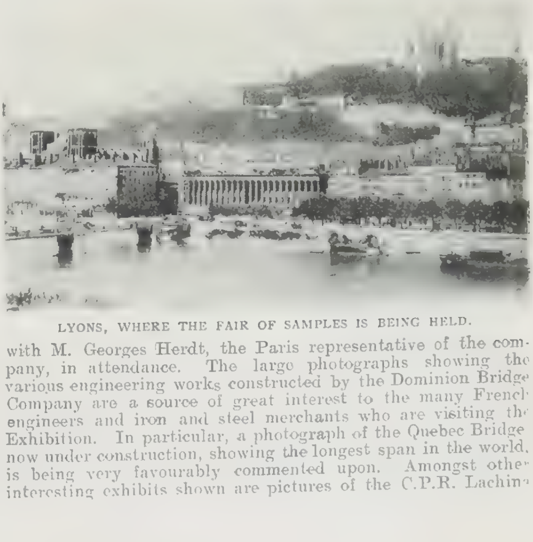
The right side of the stall is taken up with a splendid exhibit from the Province of Ontario, comprising numerous specimens of metals, canned goods, oils, marble slabs, grain, honey, woods, and—what rather amuses the French visitors—bottles of wine produced in Ontario. On the wall three British Columbia pictures showing big trees and salmon are prominent. An Ontario stuffed beaver is also much admired.

The right section of the stall is devoted to a Quebec Government exhibit, and comprises two large cases of asbestos manufactures, a case of mica manufactures, mineral specimens, a splendid display of wood samples mounted on a large stand, specimens of wood pulp and other interesting products. On the wall two large Nova Scotian pictures show the industrial development of that Province. At the bottom of both sides of the stall large photographic pictures depict scenes in every Province of Canada and the various activities of the C.P.R.

Three special brochures have been prepared by the C.P.R. in French—one dealing with the industrial development of Canada; the second, entitled "La Nouvelle France," dealing with the French settlement of Canada and the cementing of friendly relations between Canada and France in the present war; and the third dealing with interesting points along the C.P.R. The various Provinces have also sent a plentiful supply of literature, for which there was a great demand.

Canadian Industrial Exhibits.

Next door to the Canadian Pacific Railway the Dominion Bridge Company has a very attractive stall with Mr. George E. Bell, the London Manager of the company, in charge, together with M. Georges Herdt, the Paris representative of the company, in attendance. The large photographs showing the various engineering works constructed by the Dominion Bridge Company are a source of great interest to the many French engineers and iron and steel merchants who are visiting the Exhibition. In particular, a photograph of the Quebec Bridge now under construction, showing the longest span in the world, is being very favourably commented upon. Amongst other interesting exhibits shown are pictures of the C.P.R. Lachine



LYONS, WHERE THE FAIR OF SAMPLES IS BEING HELD.

Bridge; the C.P.R. bridge at St. John, N.B.; a C.P.R. track, Windsor Street Station, Montreal; the Alexandra Bridge, Ottawa; and various bridges built for the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Northern Railway.

Next door to the Dominion Bridge Company the Export Association of Canada occupies two stalls in charge of Mr. A. Ramsay. Here are a collection of Canadian manufactured goods which had been sent over specially from Canada in the *Saracen*, kindly placed at the disposal of the shippers by the Hudson's Bay Company. Amongst the exhibits shown are lawn mowers, hatchets, and hammers made by the Jas. Smart Manufacturing Company, of Brockville, Ontario; travelling trunks and hand-bags from Lamontagne, Ltd., Montreal; samples of piping from Page Hersey Iron, Tube and Lead Co., Ltd., Toronto; sulphite fibre from the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Montreal; and a various assortment of photos and booklets from the above firms and the Canadian Boomer and Boschert Press Co., Ltd., Montreal, and the Eastern Car Co., New Glasgow, N.S.; and a collection of framed photos and photo albums from the London office of the National Steel Car Co., Hamilton.

The Dominion Rubber Co. of Canada has a splendid exhibition in the Rubber Section in the Palace of Commerce, with Mr. F. L. Summerhayes, the European Manager of the Dominion Rubber System, in charge at the opening.

French-Canadians in the French Army.

Mr. Geo. McLaren Brown, European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is very pleased with the success of the Canadian Section. He is convinced that there is a good opening for Canadian manufactured goods in France. The feeling of the French towards Canadians is most friendly. This has not only been produced by the magnificent courage and bravery of the Canadian Expeditionary Force fighting in France, but also by the fact that several thousands of French-Canadians are fighting actually in the ranks of the French Army itself, and they have done much to tell their French comrades all about Canada.

An instance of this was the visit on leave to the Dominion Bridge Company of Mr. Marcel Beullac, Civil Engineer for the company in Montreal, and a Lecturer at the McGill University. Mr. Beullac was five months old when he was taken to Canada by his parents, together with his brother Pierre, aged two years. Mr. Pierre Beullac is a noted Montreal lawyer. The two brothers, aged 40 and 42 years of age, were on the outbreak of war claimed by the French Government, and, immediately throwing up civil employment, left for the land of their birth and became private soldiers in the French Army. Mr. Marcel Beullaç is now a non-commissioned officer in the 2nd Regiment of Engineers, stationed at Montpellier, and said that well over 3.000 French-Canadians were serving in the French Army. On his leave he took the opportunity of visiting the Canadian Exhibition at Lyons, and had many stories to tell of the great war.

A Promising Outlook for Canadian Goods.

Mr. Bell, the London Manager of the Dominion Bridge Company, expressed his confidence in the outlook for Canadian industry in France.

Mr. F. L. Summerhayes, the European Manager of the Dominion Rubber System, was very optimistic as to the opportunities for selling rubber products in France. Whilst in Lyons he received visits from large rubber goods buyers in France, Italy, and Switzerland, and he has decided to open up an office in Paris, with Mr. M. P. J. Wells as his representative for France.

Canadian manufacturers who desire to do business in France should first of all make a careful study of local conditions, and see that the man handling their goods can speak French fluently and has an expert knowledge of their manufactures, so that he can answer all enquiries. It is particularly necessary to emphasise the fact that goods are "Canadian products made in Canada."

**

BUILDING IN CANADA.

Permits Issued in January.

For the month of January reports received from 40 cities in Canada indicate the issue of building permits to the extent of $734,521, as compared with $743,539 a year ago, a decline of $9.018. In Eastern Canada 28 cities reported building permits amounting to $680.681, as compared with $623,679 in 1914, an increase of $57.000. Increases were reported from Sydney, Halifax, Quebec, Westmount, Lachine, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Welland, Hamilton, Stratford, Kingston, Sudbury, Windsor, and Berlin. In the West the total permits issued in 12 cities aggregated only $53.840, as compared with $119,850 a year ago. Small increases were reported from Winnipeg and Regina.

On these figures the *Financial Post* (Toronto) comes to the conclusion that there are no signs of a building revival at the present time. Hardware houses all over Canada, however, indicate an improvement in their business and the buying of articles which enter into building improvement, a certain amount of which is being done.

THE CALGARY OIL BOOM.

A Scathing Criticism.

In the *Petroleum World* Dr. Bosworth reviews the present state of affairs in the Calgary oil district, and severely criticises the promoters and those who engineered the boom. He gives a list of the wells still drilling, abandoned, or suspended, and, after discussing in some detail every well in which any oil was found, sums up as follows:—"From the foregoing summary of the results to date it will be seen that the position to-day, after the drilling of 55 wells, appears more hopeless than ever. The country has been tested on an extravagant and unreasonable scale, and has been found commercially unproductive." Dr. Bosworth in this report quotes remarks he made two years ago:—"On the Turner Valley anticline the presence of some small amount of exceptionally high-grade oil has been demonstrated; it is not likely that this will prove to be of any considerable economic importance, and outside of this there is not in this part of Alberta any evidence of commercial quantities of oil." Time has apparently proved the accuracy of this statement.

We are told by this authority that the total production of oil in the two years from all sources has not reached "anywhere near to a thousand tons," although a great deal of money has been spent and wasted.

Dr. Bosworth concludes his article by the following remarks:—"And now the oil craze is dying a slow and ugly death, but ere long the remainder of the subscribed cash will have been dissipated, and then the city can be cleansed of this unsavoury affair. But the events of these two years at least have shown the splendid energy of the people; and the losers bear the losses very cheerfully. Cheerfulness and optimism are the characteristics of this bright and pleasing city; and prosperity is assured to Calgary, independently of any search for oil. Never was a fairer prospect seen than this country during the summer past—boundless seas of golden grain, fat cattle, thriving homesteads and luxuriant pastures, bright with flowers—a true and visible wealth of the best kind."

**

COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS.

A Year's Experience in Canada.

The report for the year 1914-15 of the Secretary of State of Canada states that during the twelve months covered by its records, 546 charters were granted to commercial corporations under the Companies Act. This was 212 less than the figure of 1912-13. The capital authorised was $208.283.000 in 1914-15 and $425,307,000 in 1913-14. The decreases are the result of conditions which have tended to check new enterprises. The purposes of the companies authorised included practically every line of mercantile and productive activity.

Change to Limited Liability.

In a large proportion of the cases the businesses concerned were established, the partnership organisations being changed into limited liability companies without any notable change in the control. There are various reasons for this (points out the Montreal *Gazette*). It has always been a feature of a partnership that the retirement or death of a member was liable to cause a withdrawal of capital which might be embarrassing. Then when the Provinces began to levy death duties and inheritance taxes the demands of the collectors operated in the same way. With a company, a partner or stockholder may retire from active interest or may pass away without creating any liability of the concern or reducing its assets, while the tax collectors' business is with the value of the shares of stock and not with the operations or possessions of the issuing organisation. Then with what are counted moderately large concerns fitted to meet the commercial conditions of the time, the capital needed is often too large for a few men who might form a partnership to provide, and outsiders are most readily interested when they can take stock, in connection with which they, and all others concerned, know their liability is fixed. These causes have operated in all commercial countries to substitute the company for the partnership, and nowhere, it appears, to a greater extent than in Canada.

Laws generally have been framed to render easy the act of securing incorporation. That of Canada is apparently as satisfactory as any as regards the formation part.

**

Sir Max Aitken's book, "Canada in Flanders," is already in its ninth edition. The whole of the profits are being devoted to Canadian war funds.

About 150 Canadian soldiers, in the dress circle of the Queen's Theatre, London, on Saturday night, showed their disapproval of the Canadian play, "The Love Thief." At the close the curtain was rung down amid much noise. "The Maple Leaf" was sung by the soldiers, and when they reached the entrance hall a disturbance occurred. Four men were taken in charge by the military police

INVESTMENT NOTES.

A fuller report of the new War Taxes proposed by the Canadian Finance Minister reveals that banks and other companies are to be exempt from the new taxation of profits to the extent to which they were taxed under the War Revenue Act of last year. This provision, of course, importantly modifies the effect upon these institutions of the new taxes, which was dealt with in this column last week.

* * *

One of the only two tariff changes proposed, viz., the change of the duty on apples to 90 cents per barrel, will be greeted with pleasure by the apple growers of British Columbia, in whose interests the change has been principally made. The apple-growing interests in British Columbia have long been urging the necessity of their industry being afforded some tariff protection in the Prairie Provinces, which they regard as being the natural market for their produce. It may be remarked in this connection that, as the value of much of the fruit lands in British Columbia is inseparably based upon the prosperity of the apple orchards, this new protective measure will favourably affect the affairs of more than merely the growers themselves.

* * *

One of the recent messages cabled by the Dominion Government will be very pleasant reading for those who own Canadian railway shares. We refer to the statement that after six months of the movement of the 1915 crop of Western Canada, 272,116,000 bushels of grain have been taken out of the West, leaving still an exportable surplus of from 100,000,000 to 115,000,000 bushels of grain, principally wheat, to be moved. It is added that, at the present rate of movement, this will require nearly 200 days to move eastwards. Thus, if the grain movement continued only at the same rate as at present, next year's crop would be clamouring for transportation about two months before the movement of the 1915 crop was completed. In a few weeks' time, however, Lake navigation will again be resumed, and the consequent acceleration of the grain movement should clear the way for the crop of 1916 when it is ready. It seems obvious that the earnings of the railways will continue at their present high rate for at least the rest of this year, and with another good crop the continuation will be indefinitely prolonged.

* * *

It is stated that as a result of the wild lands tax, imposed by the Legislature of the Province of Alberta, a great deal of uncultivated land has changed hands and been placed under cultivation during the past year. According to a recent statement of the Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs, there are approximately 8,000,000 acres of wild land in the Province, other than Government land. The assessed value of this is approximately $70,000,000, and it is expected that the taxes from this source this year will amount to $699,824. This will be a welcome addition to the Province's revenues, and it would be difficult to sustain an objection to a measure whose object is to discourage fertile lands from being withheld from production by being tied up by speculators. It may, indeed, be regretted that some such method of discouraging speculative holding of land was not instituted several years ago before the real estate boom occurred.

* * *

As an instance of the slump in values of sub-division property, a Canadian paper mentions a property in East Calgary which last year was assessed at $235,895. On appeal by the owner this assessment was reduced, by a local judge, to $168,225. The owner still was not satisfied, and, taking the case to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, he secured a reduction to $134.580. In the assessment for 1916 the property figures at $58,714, which valuation, it is said, has now been confirmed by the assessment committee.

* * *

As an echo of the real estate boom in Western Canada a Western correspondent sends us the following paragraph, which, though perhaps exaggerated, is an amusing illustration of the changed attitude towards real estate speculations:—An industrious and thrifty Scottish carpenter managed to buy two separate lots in a residential section. In course of time he built two substantial houses on them, doing most of the work himself in the long summer evenings. In one he lived himself, and the other he rented. His son, a railway clerk, was leaving for Vancouver to meet his bride, and, said the father to his son, "My tenant is leaving town, and my house will be vacant by the time you get back. If you take it at the same rental mother and I will furnish it for you." The bride and bridegroom very thankfully accepted this. Two years went on, and the son failed to pay his rent. The father said, "Eddy, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll transfer that house to you." "Not much you won't," the son replied. "What! Why, I'm making you a free gift of it." "I won't accept it." "Why?" "I would then have to pay the taxes," said the son.

CANADIANS AT BOURNEMOUTH.

The 12th Battalion Visit

Bournemouth opened wide its heart, its hearth and home, to the Canadians of the 12th Batt., when on Friday, March 11, their Association football team and Battalion brass and bugle bands altogether about 100 visited the town.

Arriving at 3 p.m. at the Central Station, a very fine reception was accorded them. The Mayor, with Alderman Nethercoate, was there to offer the civic hospitality, while a guard of honour of South Africans was drawn up, and greeted the 12th boys with their famous battle cry. From the station to the centre of the town was one long triumphal procession, thousands of people lining the route.

On the Saturday afternoon, punctually at 3, the football match was opened, in the presence of some 5,000 to 6,000 spectators, by the Mayor kicking off. The 12th beat the team selected from the Somersets, Hants, Dorsets and Wilts by one goal to nil.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM, 12TH RESERVE BATTALION.

Pte. E. Platt (Burlington); Pte. D. Douglas (Acton), Cpl. W. R. Jones (Toronto); Pte. C. Northcliffe (St. Catharines), S.-M. (W.O.) F. N. Carpenter (Toronto), Pte. D. Brown (Oshawa); Bugler J. E. Griffiths (Fort William), Pte. W. Edge (St. Catharines), C.S.-M. C. Groom (Orillia), Cpl. J. Nesbitt (Welland), Capt. M. G. M. McLeod (Winnipeg). Reserves: Pte. J. Crone (Fort William), L. Boyle (Ottawa), and T. Hamilton (Ottawa), and Sergt. G. Pilley, linesman (Brantford). Trainer: S.-M. Easterby.

Photo: Lambert Weston, Ltd., Folkestone.

Most of the boys were guests of Bournemouth's residents during their visit, whilst the tramcars were free to all Canadians for the week-end.

On the Saturday evening the bands played at the Winter Garden to a packed house, some 2,500 people being present. The band is really a very excellent one, and the bandmaster, Sergt. A. J. Horton, is to be highly congratulated. Mr. Dan Godfrey, the world-famed musical director, expressed himself in no uncertain terms regarding the whole programme, and the thanks of the whole Battalion must go out to Major Deedes and other members of the Band Committee for their painstakings in the matter. Captain Abell received a very fine reception, his selections, "Green Isle of Erin" and "Drake Goes West," being vociferously encored, while Sergt.-Major (W.O.) Carpenter proved himself an entertainer and humorist of high merit. The team's singing of "Oh, Canada," was much appreciated—so much so that the boys all had to come back several times, finally singing that inspiring ditty, "Never Let the Old Flag Fall."

It may be truly said that Bournemouth fell in love with the 12th Battalion boys, and they in their turn have decided that any leave they may ever get will be spent in Bournemouth. The Mayor, Alderman Nethercoate—in fact, all Bournemouth's foremost citizens—are deserving of the best thanks for the hearty welcome extended. It is appreciated.

The 12th Batt. acts as reserve and supply to the 2nd and 4th Batts. Most of the members of the bands and football team have been wounded at the front.

**

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada stated at the annual meeting at Hamilton that 35,000 members of the fraternity are now serving with the colours.

Pte. Archie Bolster, who was reported wounded and missing after the battle of Ypres, has suddenly turned up at Coburn, N.B., to re-enlist.

[*"A Visitor in London" is unavoidably held over this week.*]

CANADA.

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(President Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., Ltd.)

Authorised Capital	$1,000,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid	750,000
Reserve	450,000
Total Assets	16,400,000

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UNION BANK OF CANADA.

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Those seeing "Canada" for the first time, and wishing to secure future copies regularly, should fill in the subscription form published elsewhere in this issue; see outside front cover.

Canadians with the Expeditionary Force, who subscribe for "Canada" on behalf of their friends at home, find that it is a much appreciated gift.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE TO CANADA.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Scandinavian (to St. John, N.B.)	March 17
Pretorian (to St. John, N.B.) ...	March 31
Sicilian (to St. John, N.B.)	April 14

GLASGOW SERVICE.

Sardinian (to Halifax and Portland)	March 18
Carthaginian (to Halifax and Portland)	April 6
British Monarch (to Boston) ...	April 8

LONDON SERVICE.

Corinthian (to Quebec and Montreal)	April 20

CANADA for the INVESTOR; MANUFACTURER; TOURIST; SPORTSMAN; SETTLER and DOMESTIC.

For all Information apply
ALLAN LINE

LIVERPOOL: 19, James Street.
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103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

GLASGOW: 25, Bothwell Street.
DUNDEE: 88, Commercial Street.
LONDONDERRY: 50, Foyle Street.
PLYMOUTH: 10, Millbay Road.

PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon;
" Currie's, 10, Rue Auber; and
" Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

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A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND OF RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

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Abounding in game of the finest, in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a license fee of $50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of $10 (£2)

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining, Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and **Iron Mines** in active operation.

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For information respecting SPORT, apply to A. W. PICCOTT, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, N.F.; respecting LANDS, to S. D. BLANDFORD Minister of Agriculture and Mines, St. John's, N.F.; and otherwise to

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, April 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Mon., Mar. 27.	Tues., Mar. 28	Wed., Mar. 29

Although there is no material change in the number of daily markings on the Stock Exchange, brokers state that business is contracting and the majority of transactions put through are apparently of small extent. Satisfaction at the results so far achieved in the fighting around Verdun has been offset as a factor of stimulation by the uncertainty of the taxation outlook and the growing shortage of men, which threatens semi-paralysis to commercial and industrial activity before long. New York continues to pursue an uneven course, and is disturbed just now by the recrudescence of Mexican border disturbances. Local monetary conditions are easy, but have been ignored by the investment sections, which are still awaiting the next War Loan operation.

Among Canadian securities movements have been irregular and rarely wide in extent, business, as elsewhere, being at a low ebb. The Old Fours have fallen ¼ to 80½, while the 4½ per Cents. at 96½ are ½ lower.

In the railroad section Canadian Pacifics, after some fluctuation in sympathy with Wall Street, show a net gain of nearly $2 at 178⅜. Grand Trunk stocks have moved ⅛ to ½ either way on the lightest trading. Canadian Northern 4 per Cent. Debentures have been marked back 6½ to 82, with the removal of the minimum quotation. The 5 per Cent. Income Bonds at 50 are 1 down. Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Line Fours have given way 5½ to 75½, the minimum on this stock having also been removed. Grand Trunk Pacific Guaranteed Threes are back to 61¼ in the same connection.

In the land group dealings have been on the smallest possible scale. Hudson's Bays, after being lower, are unchanged at 5 15-16; Western Canadas have fallen 6d. to 2s., and Southern Albertas at 2s. 6d. are the turn weaker.

As regards industrials, Canadian Cars are about unchanged at 70, but the preferred at 94 is 5 up. Dominion Steels, though under best, have added a fraction on balance at 47. Steel of Canada at 43¼ is also rather better. Shawinigan Water and Power is back to 135½.

Among South American tractions Mexico Trams have drooped to 32, but Brazilian Tractions at 51 are ½ better on a satisfactory January statement.

*

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, February 24, 1916.

The principal topic of recent discussion has naturally been the new war taxes. For some time past the knowledge that such taxation would be found necessary, and the uncertainty as to how heavy it would be, has been, at least, partly responsible for the timidity which has been a feature of the markets. Now that the worst is known, I think the general feeling is one of relief that the taxes are not heavier, and, with the domestic situation improving steadily, we may perhaps see advances take place in several instances. It is possible, for instance, that more attention will now be devoted to some of the enterprises which are known already to have benefited from improved domestic business. It is now possible to estimate which of these will be subject to, and which practically immune from, the new war taxation.

The heaviest dealing of the week, both in Toronto and Montreal, has been in the shares of the Steel Co. of Canada, which are now quoted at 42¼. Dominion Steel Corp. and Scotia have also been active, current quotations being 45½ and 96¾ respectively. Another active stock has been Montreal Power, which is quoted at 225¾, while Canada Cement, on a fair volume of trading, is 47½. Canadian Car is where it was a week ago, at 68½; Canadian General Electric is 113, Canadian Locomotives 59, Dominion Textile 76, Shawinigan 132½. Canada Steamships are a point lower at 16¼, and Ames-Holden seem to be steady at, Common, 22, and Preferred 72½. Milling shares have been quiet. Current quotations are: Ogilvie, 132; Lake of Woods, 133½; Maple Leaf, 74. There is a rumour that the Dominion Textile Co., which has been working at capacity for a good many months past, will erect another mill at Montmorency Falls. The annual meeting of Canada Steamships is announced for March 15, and some official announcement in regard to the company's Preferred dividend is expected to be made then.

The uncertainty as to the taxation of profits has naturally affected the mining markets, and prices generally show some decline. Among the Porcupines, Hollinger is $26, Dome Mines $24. There has been fairly heavy dealing in McIntyre, which closes at 94, and Jupiter, the quotation for which is 22, has also been the subject of a fair volume of trading. The heaviest trading of the week has been in Dome Extension, which closes at 29¼. In the Cobalt group, Temiskaming has been the most active, closing at 56½. A considerable number of Peterson Lake shares have also changed hands, the quotation now being around 25. Among the higher-priced Cobalt shares, Coniagas are quoted at $4.25-$4.35; Nipissing, $6.25-$6.50; and Kerr Lake, $3.50-$3.90. Several of the British Columbia mines' dividend declarations have now been made, among them being Granby, 6 per cent., Standard Silver Lead, 2½ per cent. per month.

*

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

Another $75,000,000.

It is announced (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) that Parliament will be asked to authorise an additional loan of $75,000,000 to meet general expenditure, including the payment of loans already maturing.

*

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO.

Resumption of Preferred Dividend.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable April 1, in respect of arrears of Preferred dividends. The last half-yearly dividend on the company's Preferred stock was paid April 1, 1914. For a good many months past the resumption of this Preferred dividend has been confidently awaited, and the fact that the Directors now feel justified in making the declaration will give general satisfaction.

*

B.C. Electric Railway.—The numbers are announced of 60 4½ per Cent. 1st Mortgage Debentures of £40 each of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which have been drawn for payment at par on and after April 15 at the offices of Messrs. Sperling and Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIVE PER CENT. 50-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will PAY on and after the 1st April, 1916, COUPON No. 16 attached to the above Bonds.

Coupons must be left at the Bank three clear days for examination.

No. 2, Lombard Street, E.C. 14th March, 1916.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £513,698
PAID UP 359 589
RESERVE FUND 359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,172,328
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Photo] SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 12TH RESERVE BATTALION [Lambert Weston.
(*SEE PAGE* 345).

Front Row, left to right: Lieut. Good (Qmr.), Capt. Sturdee, Major Deedes, Lieut.-Col. H. F. MacLeod, Capts. Chrysler, Abell, and Elliott.

Back Row: Lieuts. Mowat, Ryder, Parker, Piper, Stuart and Neel, Capt. Jennings, Lieuts. Milner and Winslow.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	96½
,, C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938	75
4½ %, 1920-25	96¼
3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	77½
3½ % ,, ,, 1930-50	70½
,, 4 % ,, ,, 1940-60	80¼
,, 3 %, 1938	69¾
,, 3½ % C. P. R.	74½
Alberta 4 %, 1922	91¾
,, 4 %, 1938	80¼
,, 4½ %, 1924	97¼
4½ % Registered	81¾
British Columbia 4½ %	98¼
,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	82½
,, ,, 3 % ,, ,,	65
Manitoba 4%, 1947	76
,, 4 %, 1928	86
,, 4%, 1949	76½
,, 5%, 1888	97½
,, 4% Registered	70½
,, 4½%	77
New Brunswick 4 %	74
Newfoundland 3½ %	70
,, 3 %	61⅞
,, 4 % Registered, 1913-38	80½
,, 4 % ,, 1895	96
,, 4 % ,, 1896	94½
,, 3½ % ,, 1905	88½
,, 3½ % ,, 1910	70
,, 3½ % ,, 1912	69½
Nova Scotia 4½ %	70
,, 3½ % Registered	67¾
,, 4½ % ,,	84
,, 3 % ,,	60
Ontario 3½ % Registered	68½
,, 4 % ,,	77⅞
,, 4½ % ,,	85
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	96
,, 4 %, 1934	80½
,, 4 %, 1868	86
,, 4½ % Registered	87½
,, 3 % ,,	66⅝
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	97
,, 4 %, 1923	91¼
,, 4 %, 1949	75½
,, 4 % Registered	73¾
,, 4½ % ,,	84

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	78
,, 4½ %, 1928-37	92
,, 5 %	90
,, 5 %, 1934-1944	97½
Edmonton 5 %	90½
,, 5 %, 1923-53	87¾
,, 5 %, 1928-38	93⅝
,, 5 %, 1962	80¾
,, 4½ %, 1932-52	88
,, 4½ %, 1918-51	88
,, 4½ %, 1917-49	75
Fort William 4½ %	85
Hamilton 4½ %	85
,, 4 %, 1930-40	79½
Maisonneuve 5 %	89¼
Medicine Hat 5 %	82
Moncton 4%	90¼
Montreal 4 %, 1932	83¾
,, 4 %, 1948-50	78¼
,, 3 %	60¼
,, 3½ %, 1942	71⅝
,, 4½ %, 1951-53	88½
Moose Jaw 5 %	85
,, 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1948-63	80⅝
,, 4½ %	77¼
N. Vancouver 5 %	74½
,, 4½ % 1931	81
Ottawa 4½ %	85¼
,, 4 %	83½
Point Grey 4½ %	80
,, ,, 5 %	71⅞
Port Arthur 4½ %	80½
,, 5 %	89
Prince Albert 5 %	81
,, 4½	67½
Quebec 3½ %	66
,, 4 %, 1923	90½
,, 4 % 1961	86
,, 4½ %, 1963	83½
Regina 4% Stock	87
,, 4½ %	77½
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	87½
,, 5 %, 1941-61	87½
,, 4½ % 1940	80
,, 4½ % 1941-61	75
Sherbrooke 4½ %	76
South Vancouver 5%	77⅛
,, ,, 4 %	62
St. John 4 %, 1934	86
,, 4 %, 1946-51	70⅝
Sherbrooke 4½ %	85
Toronto 3½ %	80½
,, 4 %, 1944-8	75
,, 4 %, 1936	81½
,, 4 %, 1922-8	98½
,, 4 %, 1919-21	91½
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 5 %	98¼
Vancouver 4 %, 1950-1-2	72¼
,, 4 %, 1931	78
,, 4 %, 1932	70
,, 4 %, 1947-9	69¼
,, 4 %, 1926-47	69½
,, 4½ %, 1923-33	88½
,, 4½ %, 1953	71½
Vancouver 5 %, 1927	100
,, and District Joint Sewers	77
Victoria 4½ %	70½

Municipal—continued.

Victoria 4 %, 1962	65½
,, 4 %, 1920-60	91
Winnipeg 4 %, 1940	76½
,, 4 %, 1940-1960	7 ¼
,, 4 %, 1916-36	78
,, 4½ %, 1943-63	84½
,, 4½ %, 1940	97½
Gtr. Winnipeg Water 4½ %	79½

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5% 1st Bonds	85½
Algoma Central & H. 5% Bonds	40
,, Central Term. 5% Bonds	49
,, ,, ,, Scrips	55
,, Eastern 5% Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5% Bonds	98½
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	109½
Calgary and Edmonton 4% Debentures	78½
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	69
Can. N. Alberta 3½% Debentures	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4% Debentures	59
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961	78½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938	79
,, Quebec 4% ,,	59¾
Can. N. Pacific 4% ,,	85
,, ,, Terminal Debentures	89
Can. Northern 4% Perpetual Debentures	58¾
,, ,, 4% Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 4% Guaranteed Debenture	88
,, ,, 3% Debentures	66
,, ,, 4% Land Grant Bonds	89½
,, ,, 4% Alberta Debentures	82
,, ,, 4% Saskatchewan Debentures	83
,, ,, 4% Manitoba Debentures	89½
,, ,, 4% Ontario Div. Debentures	81
,, ,, 5% Land Mortgage Debentures	79½
,, ,, Income Debentures	50
,, ,, 5% Secured Notes, 1919	92
,, ,, 5% ,, ,, 1918	92½
Can. Northern Western 4½% Debentures	89½
Can. Pacific Com.	178½
,, ,, Preference	75
,, ,, 4% Debentures	80½
,, ,, 5% ,,	101½
,, ,, 5% Algoma Bonds	98½
,, ,, 6% Notes	107 11/16
Central Ontario 5% Bonds	90¾
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	79
,, ,, 2nd ,,	77
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4% Debentures	62½
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4% ,,	61
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	61½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A	65½
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B	66
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	60¾
,, ,, Branch 4% Bonds (Sask.)	75½
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (Alberta)	81½
,, ,, ,, 4% ,, (L. Superior)	76
,, ,, 5% Notes 1921	91½
Grand Trunk Common	11 5/16
,, Guaranteed	62¾
,, 1st Pref.	63¼
,, 2nd Pref.	50¾
,, 3rd Pref.	26⅜
,, 5 % Debentures	91¾
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures	70½
,, Junction 5 % Bonds	98¼
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6%	101
,, 5½% 3 Year Notes	97
,, 5½% Notes, 1920	97½
,, 5% Notes, 1918	96½
,, West. 1st Mort. Bonds	69
,, ,, Dollar Bonds	72¼
Manitoba S.W. 5% Bonds	99
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	98
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage	88½
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line	78
Nakusp and Slocan 4% Bonds	94½
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	98
,, 4 % Debentures	79
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	111
,, ,, 5 % Debentures	99
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	81
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. 4 % deb.	65
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	78
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures	65
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds	97½
,, Capital Stock	95⅞
Quebec and Lake St. John 4% 1st Mort.	68
St. John and Quebec 4 % Debentures	75
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	77½
Shushwap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures	100 3/16
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	80½

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	62½
Can. Bank of Commerce	39
Royal Bank of Canada	42½

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	113
,, ,, Preference	113
Cedars Rapids	[illegible]
,, 5 % Bonds	[illegible]
Calgary Power Bonds	75½
Cities Service Com.	[illegible]
,, Preferred	[illegible]
,, 7% Notes	100⅞
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	88½
Kaministiquia	[illegible]
Kaministiquia Bonds	[illegible]
Montreal L., H. and Power	[illegible]
,, 4½% 1st Bonds	94
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	84½
Ontario Power 5 % 1st, 1943	98
Shawinigan Capital Stock	[illegible]
,, Bonds	104½
,, Mortgage Debentures	[illegible]

Electric Light and Power—continued.

Toronto Debentures, 1918	97¾
,, Consolidated Debentures	75½
Vancouver Power 4½% Guar. Debentures	60

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	18 -
,, ,, ,, Preference	16/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	7/3
Canada Co.	16 1/16
Canada Wheat Lands	2/3¾
Canada N.W. Land	60
Can. Northern Prairie	30/-
Calgary and Edmonton	12/6
Hudson's Bay	5⅝
,, ,, Preference	95 -
Investment Corporation of Canada	84½
San Antonio Bonds	14½
Southern Alberta	2/7½
,, 6% "A" Debentures	21
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4% Debentures	95
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid	5 1/16
,, ,, ,, £1 Paid	18/9
Western Canada Land Debentures	46
,, Common	2/-
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	60½
,, ,, Preference	59¾
B.C. Electric Preference	70½
,, Deferred	35
,, Preferred	39
,, 1st Debentures	85½
,, Perpetual Debentures	64½
,, Vancouver Deb.	93½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	94½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922	94½
Montreal Trams Common	36
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	76½

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	7/-
,, ,, Pref.	10/10½
Canadian Mining	9/6
Casey Cobalt	3/9
Kirkland Lake Prop.	19/6
,, ,, Explor.	28/9
,, ,, Goldfields	2/6
Le Roi No. 2	11/9
Mond Nickel	60/3
,, Cum. Preference	23/3
,, Non. Cum. Pref.	22/3
,, 1st Debentures	102
,, 5% Debentures	97½
,, 6 % Debentures	102
Tough Oakes Gold	11/9

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	50½
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs.	50
Canada Steel Bonds	92
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds	97½
Dominion Steel Corp.	47½
,, ,, ,, Preference	76¾
,, ,, ,, 6% Notes	96½
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	69¾
Lake Superior	11 5/16
,, ,, Bonds	60
,, ,, Income Bonds	28
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	101¾
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	82
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	92½
,, ,, Pref.	89
,, ,, Common	43½

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	104½
,, ,, ,, Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
,, Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	6/4½

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5% Bonds	64 1/16
Canada Cement Bonds	96
,, ,, Pref.	93½
,, ,, Common	50
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	97
,, ,, Preference	95
,, ,, Common	82
Canadian Cottons Bonds	77½
,, ,, Preferred	72
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse 6 % Preferred	88
Canadian Locomotive Common	9½
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	38
,, Common	-/6
,, 5 % 1st Debentures	38
,, 5% Income Debs.	14½
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	61½
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	75
Cockshutt Plow Preference	68½
Dominion Bridge	132
Dominion Canners 6% 1st Bonds	90
Dominion Cotton 4½% 1st Mortgage	98½
Dominion Glass Preference	83½
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	20/-
Furness-Withy	37/3
,, Pref.	9⅛
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	19/4½
,, ,, ,, Ordinary	17/9
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	60½
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	111½
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	98½
Montreal Cottons Debentures	93½
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	134½
,, ,, ,, 6% C. Debentures	106
,, ,, ,, 7% Pref.	101
Penmans' 6% Preferred	75
,, Bonds	93
Price Bros. Bonds	81
Spanish River Pulp Bonds	[illegible]

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.** General Manager JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phoenix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delia
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Lke. Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepaw
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Aoton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Costicook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—*continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Ford
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowiton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
Montreal (7 offices)
Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St. Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St Hyacinthe
St. Johns
St. Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Timmins
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C.B.
Truro
Windsor

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LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { C. CAMBIE, Manager, A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $87,475,126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND**, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

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John B. Fraser, *Vice-President.*
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David Maclaren.
Russell Blackburn.
Denis Murphy.
Sir Henry K. Egan.
Hon. Sir George H. Perley.
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager.*
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. **Reserve Fund, $16,000,000.** **Undivided Profits, $1,293,952.**

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H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

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Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

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HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.
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C. R. HOSMER.
SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
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SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.
A. E. HOLT, *Manager.*

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid ...$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised. $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, $200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT. E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.
C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER,

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—**Antigua:** ST. JOHN'S. **Bahamas:** NASSAU. **Barbados:** BRIDGETOWN. **Dominica:** ROSEAU. **Grenada:** ST. GEORGE'S. **Jamaica:** KINGSTON. **St. Kitts:** BASSETERRE. **Trinidad:** PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO. **BRITISH HONDURAS**—BELIZE. **BRITISH GUIANA**—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings Princes Street, E.C
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. **HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.**

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000 (£1,438,356). **Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, $7,245,140 (£1,488,727).**

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuble hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Tardy Removal of Minima on Railway Guaranteed Bonds. The decision of the Treasury to sanction the removal of the minimum prices on railway securities (British possessions) is another stage towards normality in the Stock Exchange. There are only 16 of the securities included in this group which have been covered by the minima, and these are Canadian guaranteed debentures, and we are afraid that the revision of values necessary to reduce the prices of the stocks in question to the new investment standard will necessarily be somewhat drastic As however, owing to the maintenance of the minima, business in this section has for some time past been of negligible dimensions, and holders have already been prepared for such a reduction as a preliminary to marketability, the shock will be materially minimised. How necessary such action was may be gauged from the following analysis of a group of representative issues. In one case there have been no dealings since the minima were imposed. Another has not been dealt in since last May, and in several others no business has been marked for six or seven months. In only half-a-dozen have there been any markings this year, three being dealt in January and three in March. Such a record as this shows how artificial conditions had become in this group, which it is perhaps needless to say represents many millions sterling of British capital. As was the case when the minima were removed from the Colonial Government section, it will take some weeks for prices to settle down to their true levels. When comparatively normal conditions are reached many opportunities will be presented to the investor seeking well-secured debentures in railway companies operating in British possession showing comparatively hgh interest yields, and we shall then endeavour to make a solution of those bonds which, in our opinion, are most deserving of attention. For purposes of reference we append the list of stocks from which the minima were removed on Monday, together with the prices at which business has been done since:—

	Minimum.	Markings since removal of mins.
Canadian North Alberta, 3½ % Dom. Gtd., 1960	78¼	—
Do., Ontario, 3½ % Deb , 1936	82¼	—
Do., do , 3½ %, 1938	78¼	—
Do., do., 3½ %, Dom Gtd , 1961	78¼	—
Do., North Pacific, 4 % Deb Gtd., 1950	85	80
Canadian Northern, 4 % Alb. Gtd. Deb., 1939	82	—
Do , 4 % Sask Gtd Deb., 1939	82	—
Do., 3½ % Dom. Gtd , 1958	79½	—
Do., 4 % Dom. Gtd., 1934	88¼	83
Do., 4 % Man. Gtd. Deb., 1930	89	—
Canadian North-West, 4½ % Alb. Gtd.	89	—
Edmonton, Dun., 4 % Gtd. Deb., 1942	81	—
Gd. Trunk Pac Branch, 4 % Sask. Gtd., 1939	81	73, 75½, 75
Do., 4 % Alb. Gtd , 1939-1942	81	75, 74, 75
Do , Pacific, 3 % Gtd , 1962	71½	—
Pacific Gt. East, 4½ % Gtd. Deb., 1942	93¾	80

* * *

A Striking Comparison. What the investor who is prepared to lock up, say, £1,000, for twenty years, has to decide for himself is what would be his position at the end of that period as compared with the results achieved in the same number of years from an investment of the like amount on, say, a 5 per cent. basis. There are several unknown quantities which make such a comparison very difficult, the most important of which, of course, is the question of income tax; an almost equal vital question being the value of money, say, in 1936. As to the first factor, it is, we think, a fair assumption that the rate of income tax cannot be expected to be less on an average than 2s. in the £ for the first ten years, and 1s. 6d. in the £ for the second decade of the period. As to the value of money twenty years hence, that is a problem which must remain unsolved. Provided, however, that the investor purchases redeemable securities at par or under, he can ignore this factor, for he is assured of the repayment of his capital in full at the date of redemption, together with the difference between the price at which he purchases his securities and par. Now let us see how an investment of, say, £1,000 at the present time on the two principles would result. If invested in a 5 per cent. security at par, the return—allowing for deduction of income tax on the above hypothesis—in simple interest would be £912 10s. in twenty years, or at 5 per cent. compound interest £1,359. Adding to this the principal of £1,000, the capital account, if allowed to accumulate, would be £2,359. Taking the present value of a 3 per cent. long-dated Canadian bond as approximately 65, £1,000 would purchase practically £1,600 stock, on which the yield in simple interest would be—allowing for income tax—£869, or assuming that the interest is re-invested on a 5 per cent. basis, at compound interest, £1,290. Adding the principal receivable on redemption in, say, 1936, of £1,600, the net capital account at the end of the twenty-year period would be £2,890, or £531 more than the amount receivable in interest and capital on the 5 percent. investment. In other words, whilst the £1,000 5 per cent. security was accumulating to £2,359, a net gain of 135 per cent., the £1,600 of 3 per cent. stock would increase to no less than £2,890—a gain of 172 per cent.

* * *

The Canadian Loan Companies and the New Investment Standard. The new investment standard set up in this country by the issue of British Exchequer bonds on a 5 per cent. basis has naturally created misgivings in Canada as to the effect it is likely to have upon the Canadian loan companies, who have in the past raised large sums in this country, especially amongst Scottish investors. The *Monetary Times* has interviewed the officials of a number of the lending companies to ascertain their views as to the best way to deal with the situation. Our contemporary is of the opinion that "if the loan companies are called upon to pay 5½ or 6 per cent.—as is suggested by the Scottish correspondents of the companies—and in addition the usual commission and stamp duty, it would seem to be impossible to make a profit by lending these moneys in Ontario; the margin, indeed, would be narrow enough even in Western rates." It is said that "some of the largest of the loan companies are now offering 5½ per cent. on the Scotch market," whilst an official of a prominent Ontario loan society is of the opinion that "it would be better for the companies to retire their maturing British debentures rather than renew them at a higher rate than 5 per cent.," at which rate it is said to be now difficult to make a profit in Ontario, whilst the demand for money on the West is at present, it is said, "anything but brisk." This is one of the financial problems arising out of the war which cannot be settled until the war is ended. At present the British Government is in the unenviable position of having to pay 5 per cent. for the money it requires to carry on the war, and in such times as these its needs must necessarily have priority.

* * *

How Canada is Helping to Finance the War. How splendidly Canada is aiding the Mother Country in connection with the problem of financing its enormous munition contracts in the Dominion is shown by the brief telegram from Ottawa stating that at last week's conference between the Minister of Finance and the Canadian bankers a further Imperial credit of $100,000,000 was created. We noticed the *Observer* last Sunday referred to the fact that "Canada had nobly taken up her part of the war burden, and is shouldering debt and responsibilities," as an adverse point in connection with the present position and prospects of the Dominion. Our contemporary, we hasten to explain, was not speaking disparagingly of Canada; indeed, it has been prominent in recognition of the wonderful recovery that has been in progress in the Dominion during the past twelve months. What our contemporary recognises and feels it necessary to remind its readers is that, rapid as has been Canadian recovery, and gratifying as is its present prosperity, it is necessary to remember that the Dominion has incurred enormous liabilities and responsibilities in connection with the war, and that it is well in estimating the benefits arising from an abundant harvest, high prices for produce, and huge war contracts, that these obligations should not be forgotten. Still, the fact remains that the favourable developments we have named have given a great impetus to trade in the Dominion, and the 25 per cent. war tax on profits should furnish a substantial sum to assist the Ottawa Government in making provision for the heavy liabilities which the Dominon, in common with other units of the Empire, has so willingly incurred as its contribution to the common war fund of the Empire.

**

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE.

We have received a copy of a letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., signed by Sir S. Maryon-Wilson, Bart., of Eastborne, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Maritime League, conveying the thanks of the League to Mr. Balfour personally, the Board of Admiralty, and the Navy, for their splendid services throughout the war, and expressing the confidence of the League in Mr. Balfour and his advisers. The Imperial Maritime League secured over 200,000 recruits for the Army, and is now embarking on a campaign to impress upon the country the vital needs of the moment.

**

Sir Robert Borden, in the course of a debate in the Dominion House of Commons on Monday on the subject of coast defences, reaffirmed his belief that the proposals embodied in the Naval Aid Bill of 1912-13 were in the best interests of the Empire.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

READER.—We are obliged for your very interesting letter. At present we can only agree that your conclusions seem to be well drawn, but we must defer further comment until more complete information reaches us.

T. W. (Hampstead).—The number of the company's vessels usually engaged in the Lake service, but which this winter are employed in ocean trade, is 16. According to a recent statement by the Managing Director these vessels are stated to be busily engaged and earning at a satisfactory rate.

W. P. (Edinburgh).—The Canadian Government agreed, conditionally upon the company endeavouring to raise $800.000. to advance $354.684 for constructional purposes, to extend the time for the disposal of the company's lands by ten years, viz., to 1931, and to give immediate title to lands already sold. The security for the loan is to be 354,684 acres, and repayment is to be made at the rate of $1.25 per acre against title being given by the Government, the whole being repayable before June 30, 1921. The receiver has been authorised to raise loans for $242,000, ranking in priority to the two debenture stocks, the total amount of which is £940.000, but efforts to obtain this money have been postponed until after the war is finished.

NORTH WEST.—Population is about 3,500. Tax rate for 1915 was 25 mills, made up of a general rate of 20 mills and school rate 5 mills. The general debenture debt of the town in 1915 was $206.896. Of this, sinking fund accounted for $16,380 and public utilities for $67,148, from the latter a net revenue of $1,578 being obtained. The net debenture debt, plus local improvement debt, amounted to $179.820. The town's assessed value for taxation was $3.531,188, and the municipality's assets were valued at $456,283.

W. H. C. (Kingston).—We must refer you to the notes dealing with the "Potentialities of Low-yielding Stocks" and "Interest versus Capital Increment," published on p. 319 of last week's issue of *Canada*. Alluding to the investment standard, which has been set up during and owing to the war, it was there suggested that the national credit would quickly rise to an improved basis following the conclusion of hostilities, and that that improvement would be quickly reflected in other gilt-edged issues, such as those of the Oversea Dominions.

R. B. (Sutton).—(1) A town or city in Saskatchewan desiring to make an issue of debentures must secure permission to do so from the Local Government Board of the Province. The by-law authorising the issue has to be submitted to the Burgesses of the city, the qualification for voting on such by-laws being the possession of freehold property. Before submission to the Burgesses the by-law has to be duly advertised. A majority vote carries the by-law except in the case of by-laws granting exemption from taxation beyond the current year, in which case a vote of two thirds of the Burgesses is required. (2) The Local Government Board, besides having the power to give or withhold permission to issue debentures, is empowered to manage the sinking fund of any local authority which may desire such assistance; to supervise the expenditure of moneys borrowed by local authorities under its authority; to obtain from any local authority at any time a statement in detail of its assets and liabilities and of its revenue and expenditures for any definite period.

GENERAL.

J. J. B. (Shorncliffe).—There is a club for Overseas soldiers at 8, Rutland Square, Edinburgh, near the Caledonian Station, and one at the Balmoral Hotel, 122, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

F. G. S. (Cleckheaton).—If you leave within the next month you would be landed at Halifax or St. John, and complete your journey to Montreal by rail from either of these ports. Commencing about the middle of April, the mail steamers will resume their direct sailings to Quebec and Montreal for the season until November. The proposed dates of sailings will be found in the advertising pages of *Canada*. There is an occasional sailing from London by passenger steamships of the Allan and Cunard lines.

*

AN IMPERIAL NURSES' CLUB.

It has more than once been brought to the notice of the committee of the Nurses' Missionary League that there is still great need, owing to the war, for a "club" for members of the nursing profession, including those from Overseas. After careful consideration the committee are prepared to go forward with a scheme provided that the sum of £2.000 can be raised. This will pay the rent, furnishing, service, and general upkeep for two years. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, "Imperial Nurses' Club Fund," Major W. McAdam Eccles, R.A.M.C., T.F., 124, Harley Street, London, W.

*

Despite the fact that the Montreal Stock Exchange was practically closed during the early part of last year, the total number of listed shares sold in 1915 was 1.536.000, as compared with 1,087,000 in 1914.

The Alliance Investment Company (Canada), Limited.
Paid-up Capital (over) ... $656 000
Head Office:
Herald Building, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
London Office:
3, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate E.C.
Land for Sale in best parts of Calgary and Regina and other Western Canadian Cities (Government Titles).

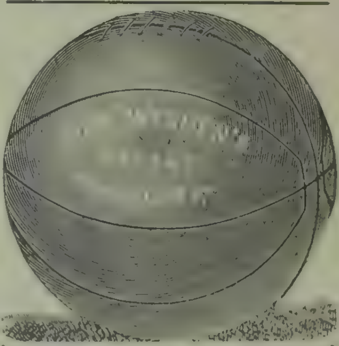
ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA." No. 582. March 18. 1916.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

The arrival last week of 11,370 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. Finest white and coloured is now quoted at 103s. to 104s.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851
FIRE & MARINE
WESTERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY
BRITISH & FOREIGN OFFICES
14, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Paid-up Capital - £513,698
Head Office: TORONTO
W. R. Brock - - *President*
W. B. Meikle, *Vice Pres. & Gen. Man.*
LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Rt. Hon. Sir John H. Kennaway, Bart., C.B. (*Chairman*).
Sir Ernest Cable (Bird & Co.)
Alfred Cooper. Esq. (Grahams & Co.)
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Johnston.
W. A. Miles, *Fire Manager.*
H. M. Bentley, *Asst. Fire Manager*
R. H. R. Burder, *Underwriter and Secretary.*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Catalogues Post Free upon application to (DEPT. C)
JOHN WISDEN & Co. Ltd.
23, CRANBOURN STREET,
LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—Net earnings for January, 3,778,000 milreis; inc., 363,810 milreis.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—A quarterly dividend has been declared on the Common Stock of 2 per cent., payable on April 1.

Rio Tramway, etc.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce will pay on and after April 1 coupon No. 16 attached to the 5 per Cent. 50-Year Mortgage Bonds of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Co., Ltd. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

Molsons Bank.—The Directors have declared a dividend of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, upon the capital stock for the current quarter, payable by Parr's Bank, Ltd., on and after April 1 to shareholders on the London register on the 15th inst.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The Directors have declared the half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preference shares, payable on the 31st inst., and have also declared an interim dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the issued Ordinary shares, payable on 30th inst.

Canada Permanent Mortgage.—The report for 1915 states that the net profits amounted to $872,105. With $157,420 at the credit of profit and loss at the beginning of the year, the total sum available for distribution was $1,029,525. This has been appropriated as follows:—Four quarterly dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each on the capital stock, $600,000; transferred to reserve fund, $250,000; balance carried forward at credit of profit and loss, $179,525.

City of Montreal Stock.—The Bank of Montreal notifies that, for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due May 1, the balances of the City of Montreal 4 per Cent. Sterling Consolidated Debenture stock, 1932, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Sterling Registered Consolidated Debenture stock, 1942, 4 per Cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1948, 4 per Cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1950, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1951, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1952, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1953, will be struck on the evening of April 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay £5 per Cent. Gold Bonds.—A committee is being formed to resist the scheme of the Bondholders' Committee. Bondholders desiring a statement as to the grounds of objection can obtain the same upon written application to Mr. J. Watson Hughes, of Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C., who advises bondholders to reserve their decision until the meeting to be held on the 24th inst., and in the meantime to retain full liberty of action by refraining from depositing their bonds, or if they have already deposited them by withdrawing them. A circular issued by the committee says:—"The scheme, in effect, deprives bondholders of the following important rights:—(*a*) The right to enforce their security and obtain direct control of the railway; (*b*) the right to impeach the sale by the railway company and the trustee for the bondholders of the Railway Terminals to the Terminals Company; (*c*) the right to sue the trustee for the bondholders for alleged breach of trust arising out of the sale of the Terminals; (*d*) the right to sue the Lake Superior Corporation upon its guarantee of the bonds."

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending March 7.

Canadian Northern, $540,200; inc., $111,500.

Canadian Pacific, $2,198,000; inc., $531,000.

Grand Trunk, £161,177; inc., £21,831. G.T. Western, £30,925; inc., £4,151. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £11,739; inc., £2,759. Total, £203,841; inc., £28,741.

G.T.P., Prairie Section, £21,439; inc., £9,950.

* * *

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

A Royal Proclamation, prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of canned, bottled, dried and preserved fruits, except currants, as from and after March 13, appeared in the *London Gazette* on March 11. The prohibition does not apply to such goods as are the produce of any of the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates, nor to any fruits which are imported under licence of the Board of Trade.

* * *

MONEY ORDERS TO CANADA.

The Post Office announces that on and after March 8, and for the period of the war, telegrams of advice for telegraph money orders payable in Canada and Newfoundland may, at the option of remitters, be accepted for transmission at the deferred rate. Full particulars as to the procedure in connection with telegraph money orders sent at deferred rate may be obtained at any post office at which money order business is transacted.

* * *

COAL STEAMERS COMMANDEERED

Complaint was made by Mr. Maclean, Liberal member for Halifax, in Parliament on March 10 (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*) with respect to the commandeering of vessels of the Dominion Coal Company by the Admiralty. Mr. Maclean stated that the requisitioning of these ships had caused a coal shortage, and indicated lack of method on the part of the Admiralty. The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, replied that the matter was being taken up with the Admiralty and War Office by the Government.

* * *

A settlement was announced to Mr. Justice Sargant in the Chancery Division last week of the action by the Canadian and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., against the Royal Bank of Canada.

Messrs. Donald Macleod and Co. have sold to London buyers the Donaldson liner *Kastalia*, formerly well known in the Canadian transatlantic service, of 6,500 tons d.w. It is understood the sale price was nearly £90,000.

Messrs. Æmilius Jarvis and Co., the well-known firm of Toronto brokers, have opened an office at 4, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., in charge of Mr. H. G. Wallace, who for a number of years was London Manager of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Canada.

The action in which Capt. Cecil Edmund Banbury, of the 11th Reserve Cavalry, claimed damages from the Bank of Montreal for alleged negligence and breach of duty, in respect of the investment of $125,000 in the Westholme Lumber Co., Ltd., resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street London, E.C., were the following

A London firm desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of domestic woodenware.

A London firm of importers are desirous of obtaining samples and quotations from Canadian packers of evaporated apple rings, etc., and of canned apples, peaches, pears, tomatoes, and beans, for which they are in the market.

A London firm are desirous of getting into communication with Canadian producers of calcium chloride.

A London firm of engineers are in the market for 250,000 square yards of asbestos-cement sheets, 3-16in. thick, and invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office. 19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—MR. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—LT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending March 14 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Abbot, Lieut. M. H., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Adams, Capt. J. M., Calgary—Hotel Cecil.
Appel, J. C. B., St. John, N.B.—91, Warrington Crescent, W.

Bell, Mrs. A., Calgary—62, Queensborough Terrace, W.
Blackstock, Misses, Toronto—Alderden, Walmer, Kent.

Cameron, Capt. R. B. M., Enderby, B.C.—Bramshott.
Conant, E. E., Nicola, B.C., 20th Hussars—care of Cox and Co.

Davidson, Lieut. G. H., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.

Embury, Mrs. J. L. L., Regina—care of Bank of Montreal.

Green, E. A., Fort Fraser—10, Aston Street, Stepney.

Hammond, J. Felton, Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.
Harling, Mr. and Mrs. T., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Helliwell, Mrs. J. P., Vancouver—care of Bank of British North America.
Henderson F. D., Montreal—67, New Oxford Street, W.C.
Henderson, Mrs. J., Regina—Norfolk House Hotel, Sutton.
Hope, Mrs. R. M., Halifax—Goring Hotel, Grosvenor Gardens.
Hunter, Lieut. J. C., Montreal.
Hunter, Mrs. H. S., Montreal—Kensington.
Hunter, Sergt. H. G., Montreal—care of Pay and Record Office.

Jones, A., Westmount—care of A. B. Souter, Colonial House, Tooley Street.

Kelly, J. C., Toronto—6, Albany Court, Piccadilly.
Kennedy, J. S., Vancouver—16, Freeland Road, Ealing, W.

La Hale, E. Smith, Sherbrooke—194, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Le Page, E., Vancouver—Waverley Hotel, W.C.
Lippiatt, Lieut. H. T., Shanville, Quebec—care of Holt and Co.

Maitland, Q., Vancouver—221, High Road, Balham.
Manning, H. G., Toronto—Strood, Kent
McKnight, 2nd Lieut. H. D. (R.G.A.), Fredericton—Orvalia Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.
McMeans, Mrs. V., and Miss L. Winnipeg—24, Seabrooke Road, Hythe, Kent.
Moffat, H. P., Pembrooke, Ontario—Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Morris, Lieut. S. C. W. (R.A.M.C.), Calgary—17, Gordon Square, W.C.

Orton, N. C., Tête Jaune Cache—Inns of Court.

Parsons, Mrs. J. L. R., Regina—care of Royal Bank of Canada.
Peers, A. F., Lieut., New Westminster—14, Lansdowne Road, Wimbledon.
Peers, F. G., Vancouver—10, Hillside, Wimbledon.
Preston, Capt. C. E., Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.
Purner, Sergt.-Major W. H., Halifax—66, Perham Road, West Kensington.

Reid, Mrs. A., Winnipeg—34, Ganeston Road, Leamington.
Robertson, A. J., and Mrs., Davidson, Sask.—Shaftesbury Hotel.
Roe, P. S., Naramata, B.C.—Birmingham.
Rothurrs, H. L., Nakusp, B.C.—care of Pay and Record Office.

[illegible], Mrs. J. B., Toronto—care of Royal Bank of Canada.
Sanger, J. C., Saskatoon—8, Loampit Vale, Lewisham.
Secord, G., Edmonton—76, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate
Stovel, Mr. and Mrs. J., and Misses C. and P., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
Stuart, J. F., Vancouver—M.T.A.S.C., Catford.

Van den Berg, Mrs. J., Toronto—Grand Hotel.
Virgin, A. R., N. Hatley, P.Q.—Hotel Victory.

Wedlake, G. K., Brantford—care of Bank of Montreal.
Williams, B. V., and Miss P., Ottawa—Knightsbridge Hotel.
Wood, Mrs. Corry, Alberni—care of Bank of Montreal, Regent Street.
Wrigley, N. V. (R.N.A.S.), Port Arthur—Kingsley Hotel.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, March 17.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, March 18.—R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Andania* (Cunard), London to Halifax and New York.

Monday, March 20.—S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Friday, March 24.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John; s.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, March 25.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, March 29.—S.s. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, March 31.—S.s. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Saturday, April 1.—S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, April 7.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, April 8.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Monday, April 10.—S.s. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Friday, April 14.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, April 15.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York; s.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.

*

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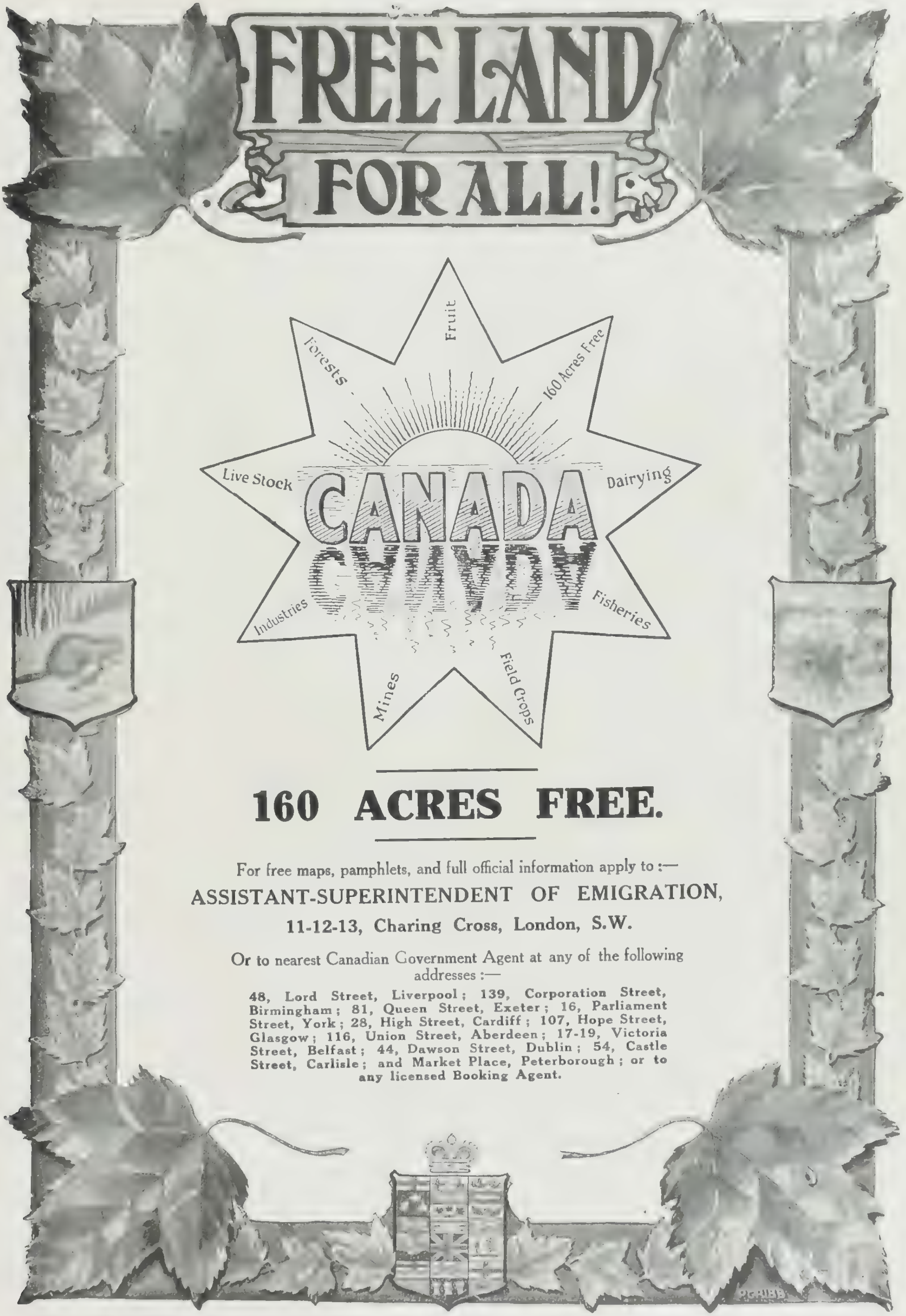
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No. 533. Vol. XLI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916.
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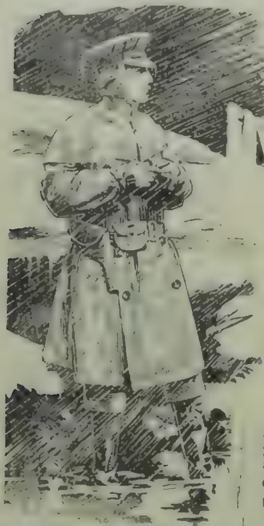

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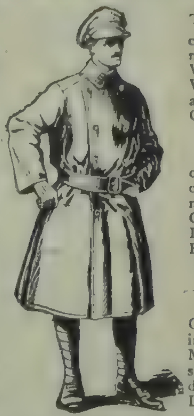

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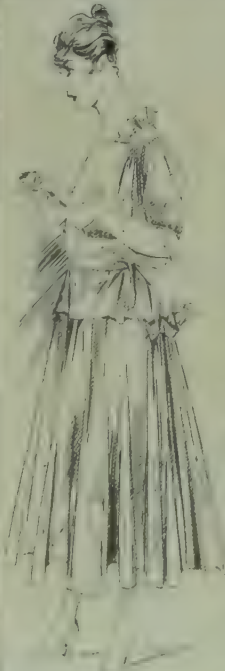

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Second Row: Capt. McKay, Lieut. Leitch, Lieut. Davis, Lieut. Doncaster, Lieut. etrie Capt. Wadington, Capt. Clark, Capt. Tate, Capt. Thexton, Capt. Gendron, Capt. Gibson, Lieut. Lazenby, Lieut. Davis, Lieut. Bishop, Lieut. Stewart, Lieut. Coatsworth.

Third Row: Lieut. Tracy. Lieut. McCauley, Lieut. Parker, Lieut. Good, Lieut. Boyd, Lieut. Galway, Lieut. Colingwood, Lieut. Withrow, Lieut. Smith.

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Second Row: Major C. J. Trethewey, Major C. J. Lennox (Second in Command), Lieut.-Col. H. Snell (Officer Commanding), Capt. G. A. Dann (Adjutant), Major C. H. McKenzie.

Third Row: Lieut. C. U. Helden, Capt. the Rev. D. G. Ross (Chaplain), Capt. B. R. Philbrick, Capt. J. S. Rankin, Major F. W. B. George, Capt. E. M. Thomson, Capt. A. J. A. Illingworth, Capt. D. E. Waldie, Capt. C. E. Anderson (Medical Officer), Lieut. J. R. Ponton (Assist. Adjt.).

Back Row: Lieut. A. H. D. Parker, Lieut. C. W. Smith (M.G. Officer), Lieut. E. H. Hill, Lieut. W. Parry, Lieut. H. M. Taylor, Lieut. J. L. Whitside.

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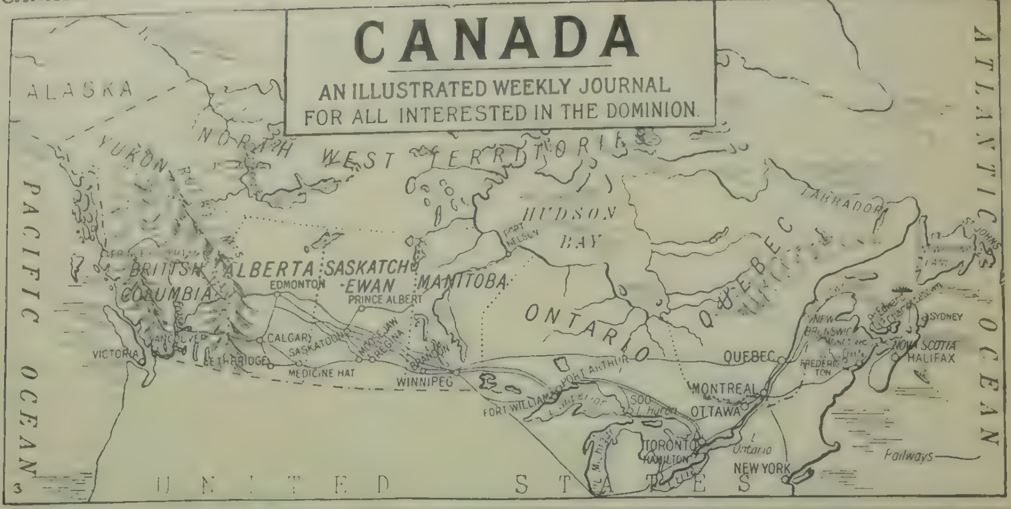

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THE MAN AND THE MOMENT.

LAST November we urged in *Canada* the vital necessity of direct consultation between the Home Government and Overseas statesmen. We pointed out that the Empire possesses in her Overseas statesmen leaders of the very quality needed at this grave hour in the Empire's history, and we urged that the Mother Country would be the better for the counsels of these statesmen. We said at that time: "Vigour and determination are alone wanted to finish this war on our own terms. We have the men, the resources, and the will to sacrifice, but we also require virile leadership. If we cannot find it in the Home Islands, let a call be sent out Overseas." The call has gone out, and Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, is in our midst. On his way here he met and consulted with the members of the Canadian Government, and the Canadian Press tells us that he has most powerfully and favourably impressed public opinion in Canada, which is in hearty agreement with the wide views on Imperial policy which he publicly expresses.

We referred last week to a notable speech made by Mr. Hughes before the Empire Parliamentary Association, and on Monday a still more important public statement was made by him in the City of London at a gathering described by Mr. Balfour as "a great historic occasion." Mr. Balfour, who presided at this meeting, emphasised a truth which is clearly recognised in Australia and in Canada (except by the followers of Mr. Bourassa). Tracing the stages in the history of the British Empire, Mr. Balfour pointed out that a third stage was yet to be accomplished which would tax the highest statesmanship both here and in the Overseas Dominions, for, as he truly remarked, "the proper climax of the great and historic evolution of the British Empire was not separate communities, however great, however free, scattered over the world, but one united Empire in which the separate parts would never feel that they were hampered by belonging to the whole, but would fully realise that it was only by belonging to the whole that they could make the best of themselves." On this axiom of Empire development both Mr. Hughes and Sir Robert Borden are entirely agreed.

Every word in the ringing message from Mr. Hughes, which followed Mr. Balfour's introductory remarks, indicated the fixed determination and the clear foresight of Overseas statesmanship in regard to the most pressing of Imperial problems. In this speech Mr. Hughes represented the views of Canada just as accurately as he did those of

Australia. Including all citizens within the Empire of British descent under the title of "Britishers," he said that our eyes are now open. "A people slow to anger, unsuspicious of guile in others, foolishly generous in throwing open their land to the world, offering sanctuary to all, even to those who propose first to exploit and then betray them, it was a considerable time before we as a nation awoke to the peril in which we stood." He emphasised the absolute determination of the nation to be content with nothing short of the utter destruction of Germany's military power, because, as he put it, "When the civilised world has lifted itself from the shambles it must be able to rest itself upon the sweet green pastures of peace unhaunted by the dreadful spectre of war." It is this fixed determination which has led the magnificent contingents from Australia and New Zealand to their deeds of valour in Gallipoli, and which to-day possesses the soul of every unit in the Canadian Army Corps in Flanders.

The Australian Premier then proceeded to urge the necessity for cutting out the German cancer wherever and whenever it is found throughout the Empire. He warns his fellow-citizens that "the extirpation, root, branch, and seed, of German control and influence in British commerce and industry is no light task. Its roots are deeply buried in the very vitals of the economic organisation, the influences that are working in its interests are more to be feared because they too frequently work beneath the surface. The German cancer has eaten into our national body in such a fashion that we cannot cut it without seeming in some cases to cut into the healthy flesh." Successfully to fight this condition will require organisation, and for this Mr. Hughes powerfully appealed. He urged that in setting the Imperial house in order we should take a new outlook, and cast away old shibboleths and a trade policy which played into the hands of our enemy. "This war," he said, "has rung the death-knell of a policy of cheapness that took no thought for the social and industrial welfare of the workman, that mistook mere wealth for greatness, no matter whether the wealth was in our hands or in those of German Jews." On this point public opinion in the Dominions we know to be absolutely sound, but at Westminster not only among the rank and file, but also among Ministers, the heresy of cheapness for cheapness' sake is, we fear, still strongly held. If it were not so, how would it be possible for Mr. Asquith to insult our Allies by announcing that British representatives at the forthcoming trade conference will go there with their hands tied?

Mr. Hughes then very strongly urged the paramount and vital importance of taking immediate action in conjunction with our Allies, pointing out that "to delay the public declaration of what our policy is to be is to make the work of attempting to eradicate German influence in our midst infinitely more difficult, and to make any radical change after the war impossible." In *Canada* last week, writing on this subject, we said: "We have the most profound conviction that a comprehensive and agreed action decided on by ourselves and our Allies and published to the world, showing an inflexible resolve to refuse the Central Powers any of the trade advantages they enjoyed with us prior to the war, would have an immediate effect upon neutral opinion greater by far than has been caused even by the repulse at Verdun." Mr. Hughes is in full agreement with ourselves as to the immense value of such a declaration not only on neutral opinion but on opinion in Germany, for in his opinion such a declaration would "strike a vital blow at the very heart of our enemy which would put him to more confusion than the loss of many battles," and he gives us a warning which should ring throughout the Empire and force immediate action on the part of the British Cabinet: "Now is the hour not only of our trial but of our opportunity, which, if we fail to avail ourselves of, will pass away for ever."

In this message to the people of the Mother Country the Australian Premier has given a valuable and timely lead. If this results in the desired action at Westminster, the following prophecy of Mr. Hughes will assuredly prove true: "If it were known that after this war Germany's influence over British trade, these profitable markets on which she has lived and upon the hope of which she now lives, would be for ever gone, our Allies would follow our example: Germany would then see herself isolated, overwhelmed with the tremendous cost of this war, the fabric of her credit would topple, the bubble of her confidence would be broken, her capitalists and workmen would have to abandon hope of that brisk employment and profitable trade after the war to which they now cling with the tenacity of drowning men. Take that from them and their last hope is gone." This memorable speech was closed with the words: "This is the hour not for words but for acts." Mr. Hughes should be one of the delegates representing the British Empire at the trade conference in Paris, and he and his colleagues should be empowered by the Government of the Mother Country to arrange with our Allies for a declaration to the world which will entirely shatter and dissipate all German trade dreams.

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CANADA AND THE COMING BUDGET.

EARLY next month the Chancellor of the Exchequer will place before the House his proposals for meeting an expenditure which is likely to nearly approach two thousand million pounds. Shortage of freights, the application of some form of compulsion in the practice of economy on a national scale, the maintenance of our credits abroad—these things point with certainty to the fact that a further restriction of imports will bulk largely in the new Budget. In these restrictions how far, it may be asked, will the export trade of Canada receive consideration? The situation is complex and delicate. On the one hand, nothing is more obvious than that reduction in our expenditure upon imported luxuries must effectually lessen the trade balance against us abroad; but, on the other hand, there is a vast difference between money spent by us inter-Imperially and money spent by us with the world at large. In the latter case, our financial resources suffer a drain; the rate of exchange is driven against us; the task of liquidating our national indebtedness is made costly and difficult. In the case of money spent inter-Imperially, it goes out of the country, it is true, but it comes back to us transmuted—as nowhere else in the world can we so transmute it—into help of the most material and priceless character. Every dollar spent by us with Canada assists the Dominion to discharge the burden it has voluntarily assumed in the great struggle; it helps her to maintain her magnificent Divisions in the field; it keeps her workshops running at home. One Canadian firm alone at the present time, with branch establishments in this country, is paying to the Dominion Government additional war-taxes to the amount of £60,000 a year. A Budget which restricted without discrimination the exports of this firm would immediately re-act adversely upon the revenue of the Dominion Government.

But there is a further and less apparent disability which would attach to the Canadian exporter. He is competing in this market not so much against the home manufacturer as against the manufacturers of those proud but pacific States who perceive in this crisis of our Imperial fortunes little more than a great commercial opportunity. They have no war-taxes to pay, no excess profits to divide. A tariff that would effectually bar the Canadian trader, already handicapped by home imposts, might conceivably still leave his competitor a trading margin, sufficient enough to permit of the maintenance, if not of the extension, of his business here. "The relations between modern trade interests and national welfare," said the Australian Premier, speaking last week at the dinner given in his honour by the British Imperial Council of Commerce, "are so intimate and complex that they cannot be treated as though they were not parts of one organic whole." It may not be possible at the moment to legislate with that nicety of balance and that delicacy of adjustment, whereby conflicting interests are agreeably reconciled, and rival claims receive their proper and proportionate consideration; but that preferential treatment should be allotted to those Overseas States of the Empire that are sharing with us all the heat and burden of the struggle is no more than just. It is an Imperial matter; let us hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will meet it in an Imperial spirit.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada Doing Her "Bit." General Sir Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, is again in London, and on his arrival at Falmouth, where he received the freedom of the borough, he was able to announce that in Canada and at the front they had more men than were engaged on both sides at the battle of Waterloo. In addition to this we learn from Ottawa that Canadian banks have established a credit of £15,000,000 to enable the British War Office to finance payments for munitions. This is in addition to the credit of £10,000,000 supplied by the Dominion Government last year, so that Canada, in addition to raising, equipping, and maintaining 300,000 men, has been able to finance the British Government to the extent of £25,000,000. These facts will not be lost sight of by the heads of neutral Governments. They can hardly be ignored even by Bethmann-Hollweg and Jagow.

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Recruiting in Canada. Sir Sam Hughes is able to point with justifiable pride to the fact that nearly 300,000 Canadians are now under arms, and he is hopeful of attaining without undue difficulty the 500,000 at which he is aiming. In this effort he is receiving general support, and various suggestions have been put forward to add to the volume of recruits. It is noticeable that most of them are borrowed from the Mother Country's experiments.

Based, presumably, upon Lord Shaughnessy's protest against indiscriminate recruiting, Senator Mason urged the other day the adoption of registration. Recruiting leagues in several centres are advocating modified conscription. In Winnipeg, a leaf has been taken from Lord Derby's book. Following upon a meeting of leading business and professional men, a house-to-house canvass was made, in order to secure the names of every male from 18 to 45, while in addition employers of labour are being asked to make a return, giving full information of the men in their establishments. The men are being divided into the following three classes: (1) Age 18-30: unmarried men and widowers without children; (2) Age 30-45: unmarried men and widowers without children; (3) Age 18-45; married men and widowers with children. It is proposed to raise at least 15,000 recruits in the city, and the names of from 30,000 to 40,000 eligible men have already been obtained.

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Ready-made Farms for Soldiers. From various quarters we have been hearing about the necessity of making provision for the settlement of soldiers on the land after the war. But while others have been doing the talking, Lord Shaughnessy and the C.P.R. have, with characteristic energy, been setting to work. The President now announces that the company is taking in hand the preparation of a thousand farms in Western Canada, which will be ready for occupation by soldier settlers in the spring of next year. These settlements are to be on the well-known lines of the C.P.R. ready-made farms, so closely associated with Lord Shaughnessy's name, and will be obtainable on terms which will easily enable the ex-soldiers to become landowners.

A feature of these "returned veterans' colonies" is that they will be grouped together so as to contain a sufficient number of families to ensure social, school, and church facilities, and a central instruction farm will be set up with a competent agricultural instructor. They are to be given names associated with the war, and will presumably be available for men who have served in either the Canadian or the Imperial Forces.

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The Queen on Hospital Policy. Some time ago it was necessary to combat strenuously a policy thoughtlessly advocated by some fervent Canadians, that Canadian wounded and sick should be treated only in Canadian hospitals. A timely letter from Lady Drummond in the *Times* and comments in *Canada* and other journals fortunately disposed of this unwise suggestion. Mr. Balfour and others afterwards referred to the matter, strongly urging the incalculable advantage of the widest possible intermixing of citizens from the various portions of the Empire.

Now the Queen has taken the opportunity of a visit to the wounded Canadians at Bushey House, lent by the King as a convalescent home, to add the weight of her great influence against the idea of segregation. Her Majesty, in conversation with the matron of the hospital, is reported to have suggested that wherever practicable wounded men of British race from all parts of the Empire should be treated in general hospitals rather than in institutions reserved for soldiers of particular countries. Her Majesty thought that this association of companions in misfortune would go far to promote the mutual sympathy and good feeling which the Empire had already so splendidly shown, and which it was important to cultivate and extend.

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Living and High Living— Some time before the war started, the increase in the cost of living was a live topic in Canada, and in December, 1913, the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the causes. The report of that Commission, occupying 200 pages, has just been presented to Parliament, and inasmuch as its members were able public men not prominently identified with any political party, their findings are being studied with keen interest.

The causes which, since 1890 (the Commissioners only deal with the situation prior to the war), have put up the cost of living by "practically 50 per cent." may be summarised as follows: Increase in the gold supply, so reducing the purchasing power of money; extravagance and waste, public and private, individual and social; disproportionate rural as compared with urban development; uneconomical methods in the distribution and marketing of products; higher standards of living by both rich and poor to such an extent that the Commissioners suggest the problem is not so much the cost of "living," as the cost of "high living"; the effect of mergers, trusts and combinations. "The gospel of ease which has permeated the national life of the Anglo-Saxon race," showing itself in lack of household economy and thrift and in luxurious indulgence, is also alluded to as a contributory cause.

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—Alleged Causes and Suggested Remedies. Many alleged causes were examined by the Commissioners and dismissed. For instance, as regards the tariff, they note that the greatest advance in prices has been in commodities least affected by the tariff. As to the vexed question of mergers, monopolies and trusts, it is shown that between January, 1909, and January, 1913, there were 56 big mergers, absorbing 248 individual companies, and resulting in an aggregate capitalisation of $456,938,000; and "one may safely conclude," says the report, "that a proportion of the securities issued by the mergers in Canada has been watered stock." Moreover, "there is no doubt," it adds, "that some prices are appreciably raised at times through the operations of monopolies, industrial combinations, mergers and trusts," and that the evidence in some cases shows that there may be a contravention of the Combines Act. As far as the "meat trust" is concerned, however, it is claimed that there is little good ground for stating that the big increase in the price of meat is due to any monopolistic control of prices. The real reason for the enhanced price of meats is ascribed rather to the lack of production. It is shown that since 1890 the consumption of liquors in Canada increased by 60 per cent., and of tobacco by 66 per cent., while in one year (1914) motor-cars to the value of at least $12,000,000 were either imported or manufactured, of which only 10 per cent. were for industrial use.

As to the practical remedies, the Commissioners confine themselves to urging the encouragement of land settlement, more attention to mixed and intensive farming, co-operation in the method of the distribution of food products, and the extension of the parcel post system, and of good roads in the rural districts. The need for individual technical training in all lines, particularly in agriculture, is dwelt on, and the provision of working capital upon easy terms to industrious farmers, especially those in the newer areas of Western Canada, is recommended.

IN THE BATTLE LINE. II.

A NIGHT IN THE TRENCHES.

(By Our Special Representative.)

A VISIT to the actual fighting front may suggest to some the sight of the movement of masses of troops and some of the old-time panoply of war. The reality is a far different picture. The front is the most desolate portion of the country occupied by our forces. Broken and splintered trees and ruined buildings mark the front, and the absence of any signs of life or movement above ground. At Divisional Headquarters you may see something of the bustle and activity of war, but the nearer you get to the front the less movement is observable in the daytime, and should the weather be dull, as it was on the occasion of our last visit, you will see neither observation balloons nor aeroplanes. In the grey dawn the whole strip of country containing the rival front trenches looks as desolate as a Lincolnshire fen.

On the Way to the Trenches.

Snow was falling, and the country looked very desolate and bare as the car stopped in the road at the nearest point to the trenches of the battalion I was to visit. The young Staff Officer from Divisional Headquarters had dropped other members of the party at their various battalions, and leaving the road he led me to the rendezvous previously arranged by telephone.

Narrow footboards surrounded by mud ankle deep led to a small collection of huts and dugouts. Except for the absence of garbage and dogs it might have been one of the little Indian rancheries in British Columbia. A rough door opened into the largest hut, which was the officers' mess. Here I was warmly greeted by Colonel Rogers, and introduced to Major Rorke and other officers. The hut contained the typical Flemish flagon-shaped stove, with a long projecting flue, a long table, and three beds—just the kind of shack you can see anywhere on the prairies on a bachelor's farm. There is certainly no ostentatious luxury on our front lines. The only attempt at decoration were pictures by Kirchner and others of pretty girls pinned on the walls. Kirchner, by the way, seems to have quite a boom at the front. His pictures were everywhere.

The old mess sergeant, who turned out to be quite a character, was laying the plates for dinner—on the bare table—and soon dinner was ready—soup, fried beefsteak, onions, and potatoes, cheese and cake, washed down with tea. Instead of dessert the gramophone was turned on, and soon after the mail happened to be brought in. One package was immediately seized upon, as new gramophone records were expected. Great was the disgust when it only contained cake, of which the mess was not in immediate need.

Fifty Hours on Duty.

I learnt during dinner that I had missed a most interesting experience by arriving about 24 hours too late. There had been an attack in another part of the line earlier in the week, and we had taken back some trenches. This had been followed by a general "strafing." All of my hosts had been on duty continuously for some 50 hours, and described the shelling as intense, but more on our part than that of the enemy. On the front of the battalion I was visiting the Boche sent some 1,800 shells; only two men were scratched, and these not so severely as to incapacitate them. Our guns replied with over 10,000 shells, and it was these passing very close over our trenches which aroused their enthusiasm. The enemy's wire was entirely destroyed, and the parapets of his trenches in many places blown in, but no attack was launched on either side, nor was it known what casualties had been caused by our liberal expenditure of shells. It was expected that the Boche would endeavour to repair his wire without delay, and our men were on the "qui vive," so I hoped to see a little liveliness in No Man's Land.

In spite of his want of sleep, Lieut. McLean undertook to pilot me to the trenches. A Toronto boy, uncomfortably tall for shallow trenches, as he stands over six feet, he was a delightful companion and an excellent type of the clean-cut young Canadian who has come over to take part in the Empire's war.

Into the Inky Darkness.

Equipped with gum boots, oilskin coat, and a waterproof cap shaped rather like the French steel helmet, which perhaps assisted to disguise my civilian identity, we stepped into the inky darkness of night and a snowstorm. I was equipped with a sort of alpenstock to help to feel my way, but it was difficult walking. The air was full of the sullen booming of guns some distance off, and towards the front the sky was illuminated by flares. I had reason to bless the excellence of the German flares many times before I got to the front trenches. Active service evidently sharpens the senses, and eyes get accustomed to the dark, for soon after leaving the hut, and while I was blindly floundering along the muddy track, Young Toronto spotted a rat by the light of a flare and hit it with the bar of iron he was carrying in place of his trench stick, which he had given up to me.

Although the mess hut was not more than three-quarters of a mile from the front line trench in a direct line, we had to cover a much more devious course to get there. The muddy track, covered with wet snow, was difficult to keep to when the flares sank down, and there were all kinds of pits and shell holes to entrap your feet if you strayed from the path. No shells or bullets were passing anywhere near us, but I was much less concerned about them than I was about tumbling among these hidden pitfalls. As soon as we reached the communication trenches it was better going.

The Communication Trenches.

In this part of the line the land is so waterlogged that trenches cannot be sunk to the usual depth, so instead parapets have to be built up. I was in the trenches of two brigades in September, which were excellent at that time, as there had been a long dry spell, but the trenches I now entered were an amazement to me, and reflect very high credit on this and any other battalions who are responsible for their upkeep. Whenever there were two or three flares up at the same time it was as light as day, and I could admire the excellence of the footboards and the riveting. In all these communication trenches I did not notice a single break in the footboards. When it is remembered that there are some miles of communication trenches connecting the front line of this one battalion, the work and care entailed to keep them in such perfect condition can be appreciated. All the supplies and ammunition are carried up at night, and sometimes for lengthy distances the footboards are raised high over the bed of the trench, which is often a running stream. Broken footboards mean a nasty fall, and perhaps a broken limb. I was devoutly thankful that my luck had led me on such a dark and stormy night to a battalion so careful of their trenches.

CANADIAN OFFICERS OUTSIDE THEIR DUGOUT.

It was, indeed, a water-logged country through which I passed. I heard running water everywhere, and one ditch about 12 ft. wide was a swirling torrent over six feet deep, from the melting snow. I waited for a good burst of flares before crossing the narrow planks with my slippery boots.

The trenches are made as narrow as possible as a protection from shell fire, and the footboards vary from 14 to 18 inches, so one needs to walk warily. We passed small groups of men from time to time, and whenever they were more than we Young Toronto always gave them the pas. This kindly thoughtfulness for their men is very much in evidence among Canadian officers.

In the Front Line Trench.

At last we emerged into the more roomy but more muddy front line trench, and here we were frequently challenged. It was interesting to contrast the sharp challenge and the instant response of real war with the more polite and leisurely manners of H.Q.C.D. Special Constabulary.

It was so dark from the falling snow that except when the flares sent their beams into the deep trench I could barely see a foot in front of me and was constantly bumping into men in the angles of the trench.

There was nothing eerie about these trenches, which were only a hundred yards or less from the enemy's front line. They were cold and wet, and the men were very quiet, generally hidden in corners or stationed at look-outs on the parapets. As far as I could see for the darkness most of the men appeared to be wearing the new steel helmet. This is not so attractive in shape as the French helmet, but it has a considerably wider brim and very probably gives more protection; but it cannot be said to be a becoming head-dress.

In No Man's Land.

From time to time one saw gleams of light on the rear wall of the trench, showing the existence of a dug-out, but all light is very carefully concealed. We passed out into No Man's Land from a concealed opening in the trench and saw a tortured terrain shrouded in white and pitted with shell holes and covered with wire entanglements. On the snow-covered ground any exploration towards the Boches' lines would have been foolish; but one could see that in the absence of snow the broken ground gave fair cover for scouts. Sometimes the trench had no parados, and one looked right back over the communication trenches to the huts we had come from, and the night seemed more chilly without the protection of the second wall.

A smell of bacon reached my nose, and round the corner was the cookhouse, a dug-out with a big coke fire giving out huge heat. A man was sleeping in a bunk directly facing, and within a yard of, this hot fire and another was sitting even closer to it. The men seem as impervious to heat as they are to cold. In a further corner a man was cutting great slices of bacon. I told him that bacon seemed more plentiful at the front than at home, since it has risen so much in price, and he agreed that their food was of the best and there was no stint. Passing on we called on the Major in his dug-out. His little funk-hole was very bare, as he had recently been burnt out. All his kit was burnt and the day's ration of rum, so his men deeply regretted that fire. While we were there the sergeants came with their tins for the rum ration. This was carefully poured out from the big jars and the smell of the heavy liquor filled the little room. I volunteered the statement that I would not carry those little tins on the slippery boards outside for any consideration, and asked the sergeant what would happen if he spilt them. "Shoot me," he said, with a stern face but a twinkle in his eye.

A PEEP AT THE ENEMY THROUGH A PERISCOPE.

The mechanism of the Mills hand grenade was shown and explained. It is a very satisfactory and deadly missile, and a great improvement on the hand-lit things used earlier in the war. A cricketer who can bowl a good yorker ought to be very useful in a bombing party. We fired off pistol flares and parachute rockets; some of the last fell behind the German trenches and blazed fiercely for many seconds, giving an excellent view of the Boches' parapet. No working party left the German lines in front of us that night to repair their wire, and I heard no sniping from their front; but our men were firing from time to time. Occasionally the rattle of a machine-gun was heard—a nasty sound: it is so mechanical and insistent; the boom or the whinnying of a shell to me seems less irritating.

The Monotony of Trench Life.

Trench life, even under the best conditions, is apt to be monotonous, and must always be unpleasant. In winter and in snowstorms it is distinctly beastly; but the men are perfectly cheerful and contented. After a time warfare is taken as a matter of course. An officer told me that hearing some shots he walked along to the man to ask what he had shot at. He said: "I killed two of them, sir, and the third I think I hit bad, as he was going off very slow till he got under cover." Then he put his hand in his pocket and producing a photograph said: "Maybe you'd like to see this. It came in yesterday's mail; it's my youngest one, Benny." He might have been killing gophers instead of Germans, so far as it interrupted the even tenour of his domestic thoughts.

The same officer told me of another soldier, usually a very peaceful man, whom he met in a trench emitting a string of the most lurid oaths. Asking what was the matter, the man showed him his tin pannikin nearly full of soup into which it appeared a small piece of shell had fallen—and this had produced a torrent of rage.

A Last Peep at the Enemy's Lines.

It was getting quite light before we left the front trenches, and on taking a last peep at the enemy's lines, their front trenches stood out quite clearly, being only about eighty yards away from us at this point, but the most careful scrutiny failed to detect any movement whatever. The Canadian snipers undoubtedly seem to completely dominate No Man's Land in his section.

Just before we said good-bye to the Major he pointed out to us a dug-out which had had part of its roof taken off by one of our shells during the recent heavy bombardment. It is a testimony to the accuracy of our gunners that with the opposing trenches so close this had been the only low shell out of some 10,000.

We made our way back by another route, and by daylight I was able more fully to appreciate the fine trench work. I was shown the battle quarters and various strong places which lie behind the front trench, where ingeniously hidden machine-guns can enfilade all probable attacks. Until these should have been destroyed by artillery, it would be a very costly business for the enemy to make any progress round here.

The other occupants of the mess tent were sleeping soundly when we got back, and there was plenty of time to shave and wash before it was time for breakfast. When the meal was finished and I had been taken to an observation post it was time to get back to the rendezvous, where the car was waiting to pick us up.

Happiness of the "Boys."

One of the many impressions one gathers at the front is that the men are genuinely happy. It is shown in the tone of their voices, in the frank care-free look on their faces, in their bearing; and the fact is confirmed generally by their officers, who have sounder reasons for their judgment than a visitor. One officer who had been back to Canada on a short visit told me that at a recruiting meeting the statement of his that attracted most attention was, "The boys out there are happy." It is a fine proof of the spirit of our men and the justice of our cause, and we may leave it at that.

It is difficult to convey any adequate idea of trench life in Flanders to-day. The only comparison is with the men guarding the battlements of a beleagured castle or fort in olden days. There is the same ceaseless watchfulness, the occasional sortie, the menace of saps and mines, and the recurring routine of being relieved of the strain of the parapets at certain intervals. This strain certainly has no effect on the spirits of our men, who are ever planning new ways to worry the foe.

(To be continued.)

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PASSES FOR SOLDIER FREEMASONS.

Freemasons serving with the Forces abroad may now be supplied, by permission of the military and Masonic authorities, with a card printed in English, French, Italian, German, and Turkish, vouching for their Masonic membership, and asking for kindly treatment at the hands of any Freemasons with whom they may come in contact. The idea was suggested (says the *Times*) by the Canadian Freemasons serving with the Forces, who are supplied with similar vouchers by the Canadian Grand Lodge.

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Canada has been authorised by the Imperial authorities to enlist from five to ten men monthly for the Royal Flying Corps. A Canadian Aviation Association is being formed to conduct aviation schools at the principal centres in the Dominion.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Monday the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, introduced a Bill making it illegal to import liquor into any Province in which the sale or the use of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by the Provincial law.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

LIVELY ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ENEMY.

Daring Scouting and Patrol Work by Canadians.

DETAILS of several lively encounters with the enemy are contained in recent communiqués received by the Minister of Militia at Ottawa from Sir W. Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian General Representative at the front.

The despatch dealing with the period February 9-16 mentions the inspection on February 10 of the 3rd Infantry Brigade by Lord Kitchener, and says:

"On the night of February 9-10 a party of six Germans was encountered by a patrol of our First Division and driven back with bombs. On the same night Sergts. Elliott and Meyerstein, with two men of our 7th (British Columbia) Battalion, went out to a point where Lieut. Owen had been killed ten days previously in an encounter with a hostile firing party. Investigation showed that the enemy had made no further attempt to strengthen this entanglement. Lieut. Owen's revolver was found and brought in.

"On the night of February 10-11, scouts of our 5th Battalion of Western cavalry examined an old German sap. Four German graves were found in it, and, proceeding up the sap, our scouts threw nine bombs into the German trench. The enemy replied with four bombs, but without effect.

"On the night of February 11-12 a hostile working party was discovered by scouts of our 18th (Western Ontario) Battalion in front of the enemy's trenches. Our machine-guns were turned on the party and at least two casualties resulted.

A Daring Reconnaissance.

"The following night a daring reconnaissance was made by a patrol of our 18th Battalion, under Lieuts. Baxter and Bell. In spite of hostile fire, our patrol crossed the enemy's wire, and getting close under the parapet at one of the strongest points in this sector of the German defences, succeeded in bringing in information of considerable value. The enemy's trenches were heavily manned at the time, but our patrol withdrew without casualties.

"Useful reports on sections of the enemy's entanglements have been secured by Sergt. Haase and Corp. Rawlinson, of our 49th (Alberta) Battalion, who on successive nights spent several hours making examinations.

"A patrol of our Royal Canadian Regiment, consisting of Lieut. McCallum and Lance-Corp. Pope and two men, carried ou a special reconnaissance under heavy enemy sniping.

"On the front of our 24th Montreal Battalion some excellent scouting has been done by Lance-Corp. A. F. Mott."

Hostile Patrols Circumvented.

The communiqué of the following week records the wounding on February 17 of Brig.-Generals Macdonell and Leckie, and says:—

"Early on the morning of February 16 a patrol of our 24th (Montreal) Battalion, consisting of Corp. E. A. Mott and Scouts Deyer and Williams, discovered a small hostile patrol endeavouring to approach our wire. One of the enemy was about twenty yards in advance of his comrades. Creeping forward rapidly, our patrol succeeded in surrounding this man, while, becoming aware of its approach, the remainder of the hostile patrol retired hastily to its trenches. The German was then taken prisoner and brought back safely to our lines.

"On the night of February 17-18, a hostile patrol approached one of the listening posts of our First Division and threw two bombs. Our post replied with grenades and the enemy at once withdrew. On the same night another German patrol of six men was discovered close to the wire of our 8th Infantry Brigade and driven off by machine-gun fire.

"The following night two scouts of our 2nd Infantry Brigade observed a patrol of four Germans crawling along about sixty yards from our wire. Our scouts opened fire and the hostile patrol retreated. On the front of our 7th Brigade scouts of the Princess Patricias encountered and drove back a hostile patrol, wounding one of the enemy.

German "Souvenirs.'

"A patrol of our 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, occupied an enemy listening post and threw bombs at a hostile patrol endeavouring to reach this point. The following night a patrol of the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, visited the scene of the encounter, and brought back five German cylindrical stick grenades and two heavy knobkerries of a novel type.

"Lance-Corps. Withers and Labin, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, discovered a trip wire placed by the enemy near our entanglements. Following it back, they found that it was connected with the German trenches, but nevertheless managed to cut it close up to the enemy's wire and bring it in.

"Several excellent reconnaissances were carried out during the week. Pte. G. W. Graham, of the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, left our trenches in the middle of the day and, crawling forward for some distance to a point near the German wire, where a good observation could be obtained, remained there two hours. Pte. Graham brought in valuable information. Detailed reports on section of the German wire and works were also secured by Lieuts. T. D. Sneath and G. Graves, of our 5th Battalion, C.M.R., after a close personal inspection."

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The Duke of Connaught inspected on Saturday at Ottawa the Woodsmen Battalion, which has been recruited for Overseas Service from the lumber camps. It numbers 1,500, and will carry Overseas its own equipment, including portable sawmills.

During last Sunday's air raid a bomb fell on an annexe to the Canadian hospital at Ramsgate, damaging some of the rooms at the top of the building, but causing no personal injuries. The patients were quite unmoved, one sergeant observing: "Say, nurse, this is like old times."

Photos] [J. Weston & Son.

CANADIAN MILITARY PATIENTS AT THE WEST CLIFF CANADIAN EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL, FOLKESTONE, ENJOYING A QUIET HOUR IN THE LOUNGE.

The splendid special Military Hospital is in charge of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Courtenay, C.A.M.C., of Ottawa.

CAPT. B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,

28th Vancouver Battalion, C.E.F.

SIR SAM HUGHES IN ENGLAND.

Receives Freedom of Falmouth.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., M.P., Canada's Minister of Militia and Defence, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday night by the s.s. *Rotterdam*, being accompanied by Capt. John Bassett, Staff Officer, and two lady secretaries.

On landing on Monday, Sir Sam (who was met by Col. Sir W. Max Aitken, M.P., Major-General J. W. Carson, and Col. Murphy) was presented with the freedom of the borough, in recognition "not only of his valuable services to literature and journalism, but of his life-long advocacy of Colonial military assistance to the Empire in Imperial wars, which has done so much to bind together the Colonies with the Mother Country."

In conferring the freedom, the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Chard) said Sir Sam was noted in Britain for his bluff honesty and untiring energy; indeed, he was Canada's outstanding figure in this war—he was Canada's Kitchener.

The Empire's Ideals.

In accepting the honour, the Minister of Militia (who remarked that at home he had always been known, and was still known, as plain "Sam") said that the ideals with which he set out were the ideals for which the Empire was fighting today. The free peoples of the Empire were determined to maintain the cause of freedom and liberty, be the cost what it might. When war was declared the Government of Canada, with the people at their back, decided that it was their duty to do their bit in the great cause. It was felt that time was an essential element. Twenty thousand men were called for, and inside of six weeks they had 35,000 men in arms, mobilised, equipped, trained, and the best rifle shots in the world. They had nearly four miles of rifle ranges, with one continuous line of targets. In England if they had half a mile of continuous targets it would gladden their hearts.

Canada felt it was a serious job. They knew Britain was not prepared by land—thank Heaven she was prepared by sea. They knew that France and Russia were not ready, and that Germany had every arsenal and storehouse filled with ammunition and equipment from cellar to garret. They knew something had to be done rapidly if they were to bear their share. Those 35.000 men were trained and sent over, following the motto he selected for his own regiment, "Where duty leads." Since then they had sent over nearly 100,000 more men. In Canada and at the front they had more men than were engaged in the great battle of Waterloo, the total now under arms being practically 300.000.

His Life-long Ambition.

His life long ambition, continued Sir Sam, had been the union of the great British Empire that the seas no longer divided. To-day the distance from Halifax to Falmouth was but a few days' journey. It took a letter no longer to go from Falmouth to Halifax than from Halifax, crossing Canada, to Vancouver. He felt sure that from every point of view—of kinship and kindred institutions, of that love of liberty that was characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race at all periods of its history—it was essential that Great Britain and her Colonies should form a co-partnership union at no distant date. Then, hand in hand, with the liberty-loving nations, they could guarantee the world a prosperous future.

At a subsequent reception the health of the new freeman was proposed by the Mayor. Major Goldman, M.P. for the Falmouth Division, who spoke as a personal friend of the Minister in South Africa, dwelt in glowing terms on the services he had rendered towards Imperial consolidation; and Sir Max Aitken, referring to the visit of the Australian Prime Minister, expressed the hope that the British Government would embrace the opportunity to bring the two Hugheses into the councils of State in a common endeavour to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Sir Sam afterwards proceeded to London, where he took up his headquarters at the Ritz Hotel.

Canadian Problems.

Discussing a number of Canadian topics with London pressmen on Tuesday, the Minister of Militia said, with regard to the interference of recruiting with agriculture, that there was no scarcity of labour with farmers, and that there were several voluntary organisations ready to lend their help if there were such a shortage—for instance, the High Schools offered lads of 15 or 16, if needed. As to industrial difficulties, he did not at all share Lord Shaughnessy's views, and held that there were quite enough able men available who were not quite suited for military duties. In regard to recruiting, Sir Sam said there were no "conscientious objectors" in Canada, and he even had some superior officers who were of the Mennonite persuasion. He repudiated the idea of American Germans being very active in Canada, and denied that they had set fire to the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. And he dwelt on the grand spirit of the Canadian "boys" at the front, who, he said, were determined to see the thing through and crush the Prussian tyranny.

On Tuesday Sir Sam had a conference with Lord Kitchener. Among his callers were Sir George Perley, Lord Dundonald, Brig.-General Lord Brooke, Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir Trevor Dawson, and a number of Canadian officers.

On Wednesday he was present at the Royal entertainment to soldiers and sailors at Buckingham Palace.

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CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

Robertson, Lieut. J. E., 27th Battalion.

Died of Wounds.

Bell, Lieut. A. H., 2nd Mounted Rifles, attd. 5th Infantry Brig. Hdqrs.

Wounded.

Bates, Major W., 25th Battalion.
Dalton, Lieut. J. A., 20th Battalion.
Geldert, Lieut. H. J. C., 7th Battalion (British Columbia Regt.).
Germain, Capt. M. A., 28th Battalion.
Grothe, Lieut. R. P., 22nd Battalion.
Manson, Lieut. J C., Canadian Engineers.
McLaurin, Lieut. H. J., 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish).

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. Alexander Herbert Bell was gazetted lieutenant in November, 1914. He was the only surviving son of the late Major Alexander Bell, Northamptonshire Regiment, and of Mrs. Bell, of Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex, and was 28 years of age. He formerly belonged to the 30th B.C. Horse.

Capt. Allen M. Cleghorn, C.A.M.C., attached to the 46th Batt., died at Bramshott Military Hospital on Tuesday morning of pneumonia. He belonged to Brantford, Ontario, and had been ill practically ever since landing in England in the beginning of January.

Lieut. J. K. Gibson, 17th Batt., whose death from wounds was recorded in last week's *Canada*, was a member of the firm of Gibson Bros., real estate and insurance brokers, Toronto.

Second Lieut. Herbert Ernest Mallandaine, 97th Infantry, I.A. (27), who died of wounds on March 8 in the Persian Gulf, was the second son of Mr. A. Mallandaine, "Colaba," Broadwater, Sussex, and grandson of the late Dr. J. C. Cochrane, D.D., of Halifax, N.S.

Lieut. J. E. Robertson belonged to the 90th Winnipeg Rifles.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major Bates was dangerously wounded with shrapnel in the chest.

Lieut. Dalton, of Kingston, Ontario (gunshot wound in thigh), and Lieut. McLaurin, of Winnipeg (bullet wound in wrist), are at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; Lieut. Geldert (gunshot wound in chest) at No. 24 General Hospital, Etaples; Capt. Germain, of Moose Jaw (gunshot wound in knee), at 47, Roland Gardens, S.W.; Lieut. Grothe, of Montreal (gunshot wound in shoulder), at the Empire Hospital, Vincent Square, S.W.; and Lieut. Manson (shell shock) at the Liverpool Merchants' Mobile Hospital.

Capt. E. M. Papineau, 22nd Batt. (shell wound in face), is now at Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Millbank; and Lieut. R. M. Calvin, 6th Field Co., R.E. (gunshot wound in chest), at 7, Mandeville Place, S.W.

Lieut. G. Leslie Davidson, 4th H.L.I. (wounded), was well known as a golfer and Rugby football player in Edinburgh. He was in Canada when war broke out, and received his commission in the spring of last year.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

A.D.C. Lieut. O. Berry (Aug. 17), Capt. J. K. Cronyn (Aug. 20).

Brigade Commanders, and to be temporary Brig.-Generals whilst so employed: Col. C. H. C. Van Straubenzee; Lieut.-Col. (temp. Col.) G. S. Tuxford, C.M.G., vice Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. C. MacDonell, D.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. (temp. Col.) F. O. W. Loomis, D.S.O., vice Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R. G. E. Leckie, C.M.G.

Can. Art. To be temp. lieuts.: W. H. Abbott, S. C. Anderson, G. H. Davidson, J. L. Mathewson, J. J. W Hayward, J. Hamshere.

12th (Res.) Batt.—R. W. Birdseye to be temp. lieut.

Can. A.M.C. Capt. H. L. Jackes to be temp. maj., G. M. Ross, M.D., A. H. Rolph and A. R. Robertson to be temp. capts.

Can. A.S.C. To be temp. lieuts.: H. St. J. Blake, A. G. Waddell, C. H. Woods.

C. A. Dental C. H. C. Hodgson to be temp. capt.

Can. Ord. C. G. R. Birch to be temp. lieut.

Can. A. Pay C. J. E. Evans to be temp. hon. lieut.

To be Temp. Hon. Lieuts.: E. M. Arnaud, S. J. Tinner.

R.A. Temp. Sec. Lieut. R. M. Haultain relinquishes commn. on appointment to Can. Forces.

A.S.C. Sec. Lieut. A. M. Mitchell to be temp. lieut.

R. Flying Corps. To be Flying Officer: Capt. K. E. Kennedy, Can. Art., from Flying Officer (observer).

(We are informed that Lieut. I. A. Macdonell should have been described as Flying Officer pilot, not observer.)

R.A.M.C. Lieut. E. Reavley, C.A.M.C., to be temp. lieut.

To be Sec. Lieuts.: J. J. M. Macklin, cadet, Can. O.T.C. (R. Lancs.); Sprs. J. W. Roberts, E. A. Collis, and M. Baker, Can. Engrs. (R.E.); Pte. E. G. Clarke, L. Strathcona's Horse (R. Bucks Hussars, T.F.).

1st Newfoundland Batt. Temp. Lieut.-Col. R. de H. Burton (maj., R. of O.), relinq. temp. rank on vacating command of batt.

WAR HONOURS FOR CANADIANS.

More Awards of D.S.O.s, Military Crosses, and D.C.M.s.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette* of March 15, announcing a further list of honours for distinguished service on the field, includes the names of 22 Canadians, of whom three are made Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, and seven are given the Military Cross, and twelve the Distinguished Conduct Medal. They are as follows:

Distinguished Service Order.

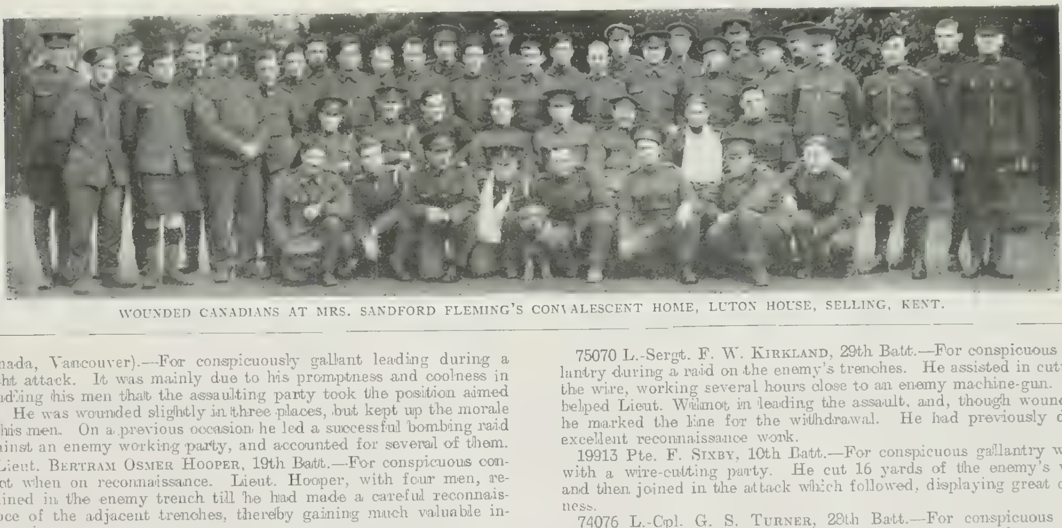
Capt. **Andrew Henry Jukes**, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army (Staff Captain, 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade).—For conspicuous good service and ability as a Staff Captain, Intelligence. Capt Jukes organised on two occasions enterprises against the enemy trenches, with marked success. His enterprise and careful training has resulted in most excellent work on the part of the Scouts.

Capt. **Duncan Eberts MacIntyre**, 28th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry when leading an assaulting party after personal reconnaissance. Having reached the enemy trenches, Capt. MacIntyre acted with great promptness, and later showed great coolness and presence of mind in the selection of a suitable line of retirement.

Capt. **Kenneth Churchill Craigie Taylor**, 29th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry when leading bombers in a raid on enemy trenches. Although wounded, Capt. Taylor jumped into the trench, and disposed of several of the enemy with bomb, revolver, and bayonet. Later he withdrew his men most coolly, and assisted in taking back wounded.

Military Cross.

Temp. Second Lieut. **Caledon Robert John Radcliffe Dolling**, 2nd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (formerly 11th Irish Fusiliers of Canada, Vancouver).—For conspicuously gallant leading during a night attack. It was mainly due to his promptness and coolness in handling his men that the assaulting party took the position aimed at. He was wounded slightly in three places, but kept up the morale of his men. On a previous occasion he led a successful bombing raid against an enemy working party, and accounted for several of them.



WOUNDED CANADIANS AT MRS. SANDFORD FLEMING'S CONVALESCENT HOME, LUTON HOUSE, SELLING, KENT.

Lieut. **Bertram Osmer Hooper**, 19th Batt.—For conspicuous conduct when on reconnaissance. Lieut. Hooper, with four men, remained in the enemy trench till he had made a careful reconnaissance of the adjacent trenches, thereby gaining much valuable information.

Lieut. **Stanley Hornsby Kent**, 10th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry. He led a wire-cutting party, which worked for six hours, and then headed an attacking party through the gap. In spite of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, and bombing by the enemy, he inflicted severe loss on them. He has on two previous occasions led daring reconnaissances.

Lieut. **Nigel Evans O'Brian**, 29th Batt.—For conspicuous bravery during an assault. Lieut. O'Brian led his section with great gallantry, personally killing several of the enemy and taking others prisoners. He obtained important information of the enemy trenches.

Lieut. **Alfred Syer Trimmer**, 10th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry. He led a party of bombers through the enemy's wire and inflicted severe loss on the enemy. Although wounded, he remained behind till all his men had got away from the wire.

Lieut. **Lemuel Allan Wilmot**, 29th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry during an assault. Lieut. Wilmot was under heavy fire for several hours whilst cutting wire. He then led an assaulting party, and, though wounded, superintended their withdrawal.

Lieut. **Lewis Younger**, 10th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry He commanded the men covering a wire-cutting party previous to an attack on the enemy, and subsequently led one of the bombing parties up to the enemy's trenches. He personally accounted for several of the enemy.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

74091 Pte. J. C. **Andrews**, 28th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack on the enemy's trenches. He led the bombers to where the enemy were in force, and there killed five and took one prisoner. He gave great assistance in guiding back his party

22555 Sergt. A. **Budd**, 10th Batt. -For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty After returning much exhausted from an attack, he volunteered to go out for the wounded, and assisted in bringing in three. Later he carried a fourth badly wounded man nearly 400 yards into safety.

74034 L. Sergt. W. **Burd**, 28th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack on the enemy's trenches. He led the leading bombing party over the parapet and attacked a machine-gun emplacement. He continued bombing out a party of the enemy till he was seriously wounded, and then insisted on coming back alone

21452 Pte. F. S. **Cox**, 10th Batt. -For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack on the enemy he did great execution as a bomber, and later volunteered to go out again and bring in the wounded. He did fine work.

55636 Pte. J. **Hutchison**, 19th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry. L.-Sergt. Jackson and Pte. Hutchison accompanied the Battalion Grenade Officer into the enemy's trench, and remained there reconnoitring for half an hour. Valuable information resulted from this hazardous expedition.

79311 Pte. A. H. **Jackson**, 31st Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry. A large bomb fell among a party working in the front trench. Pte. Jackson at once, at great personal risk, drew the fuze out, thus rendering the bomb harmless and saving many casualties.

55763 L.-Sergt. L. **Jackson**, 19th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry. L.-Sergt. Jackson and Pte. Hutchison accompanied the Battalion Grenade Officer into the enemy's trench and remained there reconnoitring for half an hour. Valuable information resulted from this hazardous expedition.

75070 L.-Sergt. F. W. **Kirkland**, 29th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He assisted in cutting the wire, working several hours close to an enemy machine-gun. He helped Lieut. Wilmot in leading the assault, and, though wounded, he marked the line for the withdrawal. He had previously done excellent reconnaissance work.

19913 Pte. F. **Sixby**, 10th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry when with a wire-cutting party. He cut 16 yards of the enemy's wire and then joined in the attack which followed, displaying great coolness.

74076 L.-Cpl. G. S. **Turner**, 28th Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry and determination. Prior to a night attack on the enemy's trenches he crawled out with a corporal, and in 4½ hours cut a passage through the enemy's wire just under a machine-gun. He then joined in the assault, was one of the first to enter the enemy's trenches, and displayed great courage

20924 Pte. L. **Zuidema**, 10th Batt.—For conspicuous coolness when with the covering party cutting wire. One of the party was killed, but he at once took charge, steadied the men, and carried on the work.

Clasp to Distinguished Conduct Medal.

81597 Sergt. E. R. **Milne**, 10th Batt. —For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He cut 21 yards of the enemy's wire in six hours, returned to the trenches, and led the attacking party through the wire, subsequently commanding one of the bombing parties. He was four times wounded, but remained with his men throughout with the greatest determination.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal was awarded in Honours *Gazette* dated January 14, 1916 for the following act of conspicuous gallantry:—"When his platoon officer and every non-commissioned officer had been killed or wounded he took charge of the platoon and led it with conspicuous bravery and coolness. On another occasion he also showed the greatest courage and coolness under heavy fire in the performance of his duties."

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

THE MAPLE LEAF CLUB.

At the Opening of the New Canteen.

The new canteen at the Maple Leaf Club is the last touch of comfort for its guests—the soldiers on furlough from the surrounding camps, and sometimes straight from the trenches. It is organised by the British Columbia and Yukon Church Aid Society, who have done a big work in recent years in building churches in the outposts and lonely places of British Columbia. Anxious to participate in the more immediate and personal work among the Canadian soldiers, they agreed to the suggestion that they should make this addition to the attractions of the Maple Leaf Club.

Between nine o'clock and midnight, the hour after the theatre—too early for bedtime—the time, in fact, when one is most sociably inclined—the canteen opens its door to show a bright fireside, little white tables, and a daintily arranged "counter," where all kinds of things good to eat are arranged among yellow daffodils and green ferns.

Now, though a formal opening is usually about as dull a proceeding as one can imagine, when the Bishop of London performs the function, aided and abetted by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, it is a very different matter.

With his incomparable wit, the Bishop of London entertained his lucky listeners with most delightful reminiscences of his former trips to Canada. Full of humour, they brought a smile, a chuckle, an unrestrained laugh. from the amused soldiers in front of him. But humour is the salt of saintliness, and it was noticeable that both the Bishop and Mr. Kipling, who followed him, left the same message with their hearers—that Canada was finding her Soul through sacrifice—that for both individual and nation there was no other way—that "he who loseth his life for My sake shall find it."

Mr. Kipling's Canadian Reminiscences.

Mr. Kipling confessed (speaking after the Bishop) that he felt like the English Colonel in France who, on being ordered to follow up an attack, muttered to himself, "A Canadian battalion has already been over the whole blankety ground. What's left for me?"

Nevertheless, when Mr. Kipling went on to tell how he remembered Canada in the days when she was very young and unformed, when the pioneer Western trains tied their engines to a cedar stump (!) and when Calgary and Winnipeg were "non est," it was evident that he had "struck a trail" where there was still much that was green and new.

I doubt whether a more interesting function has ever taken place in the dining-room of the beautiful home, which the Hon. Mrs. Greville has given for the Maple Leaf Club, than on this night of the formal opening of the canteen.

At one of the tables Lady Drummond, Lady Perley, Mrs. Kipling, and Mrs. Hay, of Toronto, drank to the health of the new undertaking in the canteen ginger ale. At another table Mr. Rudyard Kipling exchanged stories with three Canadian soldiers up for a few days from Bramshott; while, going from one table to another, with a word here and there to the arriving men, were Sir George Perley and Mr. Robert Lindsay, of Montreal, one of the most interested members of the Committee.

It was nearly midnight, but that did not affect the appetites.

"What's the favourite order?" I asked one of the ladies, rushing past with her hands full.

"A ham sandwich, a sardine sandwich, cup of coffee, a piece of cake, two oranges and two apples," she told me—in all seriousness.

A stage-whispered confidence showed how the work was appreciated:—

"Say, Bill, we struck it rich!"—from a splendid specimen of one of our Western battalions.

"Bet yer life, old man!" was all Bill had time to rejoin, as he began on the work of total annihilation.

Good luck to the new canteen at the Maple Leaf Club!

"Three cheers and a 'tiger' for the British Columbia Society" made the room re-echo with its lusty ring!

GERTRUDE ARNOLD

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The "Canadians" have won the Hockey Championship of Canada by beating Ottawa by 5 to 1.

Sarnia, Ont., has won the Ontario Hockey Associate Intermediate Championship by defeating Belleville, Ont.

One month's furlough, on pay, is being allowed to soldiers in Canada who are required for spring seeding and ploughing.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is about to instal and equip recreation rooms, after the pattern of the one at its Cliveden (Duchess of Connaught) Hospital, at the Treport, Camières, Outreaux, and Meerut (McGill) Canadian hospitals in France.

A Canadian Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to revise military pensions. The Folkestone Board, over which Lieut.-Col. Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., presides, recommends an increase of $96 per annum all round, up to the rank of Captain.

A VISITOR IN LONDON.

III.—Piccadilly and St. James's Street.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian Forces visiting London.

We left Piccadilly a fortnight ago at No. 1, Stratton Street, the home till her death of the famous Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It was bought originally by Mr. Coutts, the great banker, and it was here that he was married on his death-bed to Harriet Melon, a beautiful actress with whom he had been in love for many years. He left his vast fortune, amounting to nearly two millions, to this second wife, who married again and became the Duchess of St. Albans. She was faithful, however, to her first husband, and left the huge Coutts fortune back to her husband's grand-daughter, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts of our day. On the death of Sir Henry Irving his body was brought to No. 1, Stratton Street, and it lay there in state for several days while his thousand admirers paid their last tribute to his memory.

Devonshire House.

Every now and again we hear terrifying rumours that Devonshire House, with its big garden, is to make way for some new palatial hotel, but nothing has yet occurred to justify such alarmist reports. Not that there is anything intrinsically beautiful about the place, but it has a history, and it is a great landmark. In period it belongs to the eighteenth century, and was the home of "the beautiful Duchess," the Duchess of Devonshire who was the friend of Charles James Fox, and canvassed for him in the purlieus of Covent Garden and Seven Dials, buying votes with kisses. Between Devonshire House and Piccadilly Circus the interest lies principally "off the route," and it is sometimes necessary to depart slightly from the main artery of traffic. .

St. James's Street.

First of all there is St. James's Street on the right, with its many memories of great clubs and coffee houses. The Thatched House (the present-day club is at No. 86) was at first nothing more than a plain tavern, but later became a great haunt of fashionable wits. The Cocoa Tree at No. 64 was the great Tory tavern; the St. James's was the resort of the Whigs. Defoe, writing to a friend from Pall Mall, congratulated himself that he was near all the coffee houses of note, telling him that by taking a round of them he could hear what all the town was saying in an afternoon. The desire for a more exclusive medium of social intercourse resulted in the eighteenth century in the rise of the great clubs. Chief among these was "White's," which is still in St. James's Street at No. 37. White's was a great gambling club. Its members played for enormous stakes, and would bet on anything. Once when a man fell dead on the doorstep bets were freely offered and taken as to whether he was really dead or not, and when a surgeon was called and attempted to revive him, exception was seriously taken on the grounds that it was introducing an unfair element into the gamble.

In Albemarle Street, on the left, No. 50 is the house of Mr. John Murray, the publisher, and contains portraits of Scott, Byron, Washington Irving, and other famous men of letters. Dover Street, next to it, is the home of many of the famous women's clubs. Next comes Bond Street, which, as Baedeker says, "contains numerous attractive and fashionable shops, several picture galleries, and many tea rooms"; then the Burlington Arcade and Burlington House, the Albany, Sackville Street, and Piccadilly Circus.

Bond Street.

One could spend a full and interesting day in Bond Street itself looking into shop windows, not forgetting "Thornhills," where Jane Austen's heroines shopped, or wandering round picture shows, with tea at "Stewart's," one of the oldest confectioners in London. At 147, New Bond Street Nelson lodged, and many of the roads leading out of Bond Street contain famous houses bearing the name-plates of the London County Council.

St. James's Church, in Piccadilly, on the right, is the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and has a marble font and carving by Grinling Gibbons. "Old Q.," whom I had occasion to mention a fortnight ago, was buried in the churchyard. Adjoining the church is the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours and Prince's Restaurant. Let me in parting adjure you to look down into Jermyn Street, which runs parallel with Piccadilly from Regent Street to St. James's Street, and so into St. James's Square. Jermyn Street is the traditional camping ground of the rich bachelors of London. St. James's Square has far too long a history to tell here. It contains the houses of the Bishop of London and the Duke of Norfolk, and in the right-hand corner as you look towards Pall Mall are the residence of Lord Kinnaird, once the home of Gladstone, and the fine premises of the British Empire Club.

J. B. S. B

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Notes on Officers—Appointments and Movements—Commissions for N.C.O.s.

SPECIAL leave was granted to all Irish soldiers in the C.E.F., Shorncliffe, to attend High Mass at Westminster Cathedral on Saturday last for the Irish soldiers who have fallen in the war, and for those who are now fighting.

Lieut.-Col. S. H. McKee, C.A.M.C. (Montreal), has been appointed Second in Command of West Cliff Canadian Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, Folkestone. For the past few months Col. McKee has been a semi-patient at the hospital, rendering valuable assistance to Col. J. D. Courtenay and his staff. He came to England with the First Contingent as Second in Command of No. 1 Stationary Hospital, C.E.F., and succeeded to the command on the transference of Lieut.-Col. Lorne Drum to other duties. After spending some four to five months in France, No. 1 Stationary Hospital, together with Nos. 3 and 5, were transferred to the Eastern Mediterranean for service with the Imperial and other troops operating in that area. Here, on the island of Lemnos, Col. McKee, as well as Col. Casgrain, commanding No. 3 Stationary Hospital, contracted a severe attack of dysentery, and was invalided to Shorncliffe.

Capt. N. C. Ogilvie (Montreal), P.P.C.L.I., formerly 12th Res. Batt., has returned from Canada, and is again attached to the Canadian Ordnance Corps, Ashford.

Lieut. J. Hirsch (Victoria, B.C.), 7th B.C. Batt., attached to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the General List of Officers, and posted for employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone, as a Conducting Officer. Lieut. Hirsch was Machine Gun Officer of the 30th Batt. before being transferred to the front for duty with the 7th.

Warrant Officers

S.-M. B. C. Budd (No. 12), S.-M. D. J. Davies (No. 13), and S.-M. J. G. Griffith (No. 15), Depôt Unit of Supply, C.A.S.C., have been promoted Warrant Officers (1st Class).

A reinforcing draft of 3 officers and about 150 rank and file has arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada for the Res. Brig., C.F.A.

Mrs. Mary Louise Smith, Miss Bertha Smith, Miss Edith MacAlpine, Miss M. S. Townsend, and Miss Georgie Etta Mackenzie have been appointed Nursing Sisters in the C.A.M.C.

The 30th Course at the Canadian School of Field Telephony and Signalling, Shorncliffe, opened last Monday.

Capt. E. D. Clarke, 49th Edmonton Batt., attached to the 9th Res. Batt., has been transferred to the General List of Officers and appointed to duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster at Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate. Capt. Clarke was formerly Quartermaster of the 49th Batt

Lieut. J. H. S. McClure (Victoria, B.C.), 16th Can. Scottish Batt., attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been promoted to the rank of Captain. One of the original officers of the 16th Batt., he was invalided to England from Festubert.

Lieut. M. C. Rousseau (Saskatoon), 32nd Res. Batt., attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment, who was recently invalided from the front, has been transferred to the General List of Officers and posted to employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone.

No. 3 Overseas Battery of Siege Artillery, C.E.F., is in future to be known officially as "No. 107 (Canadian) Siege Battery."

Lieut. A. H. Ryman, Assistant Paymaster of the 9th Res. Batt., has been temporarily appointed Paymaster at Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, during the absence of Capt. H. A. McComb, who is ill.

The 11th Res. Batt. has been transferred from the eastern portion of St. Martin's Plain to West Sandling, where it is now attached to Col. E. C. Ashton's 12th Res. Inf. Brigade.

Lieut. G. E. Gibson, 16th Can. Scottish Batt., is now attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

New Senior Chaplain.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. G. A. Wells (Chaplain to the 34th Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg) has been promoted to the rank of Hon. Major, and appointed Senior Chaplain to the Canadian Forces in England, in place of Hon. Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D. ("Ralph Connor"), who has been transferred to General Hill's 9th Inf. Brigade.

Lieut. G. C. Edridge, C.A.S.C., has been transferred from the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe, to the General List of Officers, and posted for duty to the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre, Folkestone, to which Capt. A. H. Hough, C.A.M.C., has also been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. A. C. Matthews (Toronto), 35th Central Ont. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the Can. Engrs Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. and Q.-M. F. Guest (Victoria, B.C.) has been transferred from the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to the General List of Officers.

Lieut. W. A. Campbell (Edmonton), 3rd C.M.R., is now attached for duty to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. G. D. Whitaker has been transferred to the Office of the Director of Chaplain Services, London.

Lieut. C. L. Weldon, C.F.A., who was promoted to commissioned rank from the rank and file of the 1st Divl. Art., C.E.F., Overseas, is now attached to the Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Major J. R. Routh (Ottawa), 8th C.M.R., attached to the 39th Res. Batt., has been transferred to the General List of Officers, and posted for duty under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation.

The 35th Central Ont. Res. Batt. has been transferred from its quarters in the Howitzer Lines, St. Martin's Plain, to the lines vacated by the 11th Res. Batt., and is now attached to Col. Rogers' 10th Res. Inf. Brigade.

Photo] [*Bandsman C. W. Thomas.*

BANDSMEN OF THE 9TH BATTALION WHILING AWAY THE TIME AT HYTHE RANGES DURING TARGET PRACTICE.

Capt. T. R. Mackenzie (Sherbrooke, P.Q.), 14th Montreal Batt., is now attached to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling. Capt. Mackenzie came to England a little over a year ago with the 23rd Batt., but was afterwards transferred to the 14th Batt. at the front.

Lieut.-Col. W. O. H. Dodds (Montreal) has been promoted from the command of the 5th Brigade, 2nd Divl. Art., to the command of the 3rd Divl. Art.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. E. B. Hooper (Chaplain to the 62nd Fusiliers, St. John, N.B.) has been transferred from the 13th Res. Inf. Brigade, Shorncliffe, to Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate.

Major H. Eden Smith (Toronto), 3rd Toronto Batt., is now attached for duty to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Lieut. H. J. Haffner (Vancouver) has been transferred from the 3rd Pioneer Batt. to the Can. Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe. Lieut. Haffner was Machine Gun Officer of the 48th prior to its conversion into a Pioneer battalion.

The Canadian Pioneer Training Depot.

The base details of all ranks of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Canadian Pioneer Batts. have been provisionally organised into one unit, to be known as the Canadian Pioneer Training Depôt, and to be temporarily attached to Col. Cowan's 13th Res. Inf. Brigade, Shorncliffe. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Shannon (53rd Regt., Prince Albert, Sask.), 7th B.C. Batt., attached to the 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been appointed to the temporary command of this depôt, which will be located in the Howitzer Lines on St. Martin's Plain, to which the Pioneer details are being transferred from Lower Dibgate and West Sandling Camps. The establishment of this depôt will primarily consist of an adjutant, a quartermaster, a paymaster, a medical officer, and six company officers, in addition to the Commandant and rank and file.

Lieut. J. H. G. Strathy (Toronto), 2nd Eastern Ont. Batt., is now attached for duty to the 12th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe.

Capt. F. S. Molson (Montreal), 13th Royal Highlanders Batt., attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been temporarily attached for duty to Headquarters of the 10th Res. Inf. Brigade, Shorncliffe. He was wounded at Langemarck.

Eight officers and about 100 rank and file of the 34th Western Ontario Batt. and two officers and about 50 rank and file base details of the 43rd Winnipeg Highland Batt. have arrived at Shorncliffe from the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott, and are now attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Capt. A. G. McLennan (43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa), 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt., has been transferred from the Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone, to the Pay Office, London. He was wounded at Langemarck last April.

Lieut. G. H. Dell (Kemptville, Ont.), 3rd Toronto Batt., is now attached for duty to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Some 120 rank and file have been transferred from the 17th Res. Batt. to the 2nd Pioneer Batt.

Major W. R. Rierdon (Belleville, Ont.), Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, has been posted to the 41st Divl. Art., R.F.A., for instruction.

Capt. V. C. Johnson (Halifax, N.S.), General List of Officers, C.T.D., Shorncliffe, has been posted for duty at the Pay Office in London.

Officers transferred Overseas for duty include Capt. J. W. Pilcher, C.A.M.C. (No. 2 Can. Field Ambulance, 1st Division); Capt. M. R. Cahill, C.A.S.C.; Capt. A. H. Munro, C.A.S.C.; Lieut. W. W. Stratton (Peterboro', Ont.), C.A.S.C.; and Lieut. A. M. Latchford (Brantford, Ont.), Res. Brig., C.F.A.

Photo] [*J. Weston & Son*

LADY ALLAN AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT FOLKESTONE.

(See next column.)

Three officers and about 150 rank and file have arrived at Shorncliffe from Halifax, N.S., as a reinforcing draft for the 17th Res. Batt., C.E.F.

Lieut. the Hon. B. W. Aylmer, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been granted sick leave to return to Canada until April 24.

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Mayes (late 6th Fort Garry Horse Batt., C.E.F.), Director of Bayonet Fighting and Physical Training, C.T.D., is now attached to Headquarters, C.T.D., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. E. R. Osler, C.A.M.C., has been posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. W. M. Graham (Yorkton, Sask.), Paymaster, 1st Divl. Supply Col., has been attached to the 32nd Res. Batt.

Lieut. J. D. Ruttan (Winnipeg), 1st Pioneer Batt., has been promoted Captain.

Capt. J. A. McKay (Weyburn, Sask.) has returned to the 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, after a period of sick leave.

Recovered from Wounds.

Several officers who have recovered from wounds have been detailed for duty at Shorncliffe. They include Major W. R. Brown (St. John, N.B.), 26th N.B. Batt. (to 12th Res. Batt.); Capt. F. J. Buchanan (Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.), 19th Central Ont. Batt. (to 36th Res. Batt.); Lieut. F. J. Young (Ottawa), 5th Field Co., 2nd Divl. Engrs. (to Can. Engrs. Training Depôt); Lieut. W. M. Macaw, 27th Winnipeg Batt. (to 11th Res. Batt.); Capt. C. K. L. Pyman (Kelowna), 5th Western Cavalry Batt. (to 32nd Res. Batt.); Lieut. C. F. Cragg, 3rd Toronto Batt. (23rd Res. Batt.); Capt. C. E. Shirley (Montreal), 3rd Toronto Batt. (23rd Res. Batt.); and Lieut. C. G. Greenshields (Montreal), 24th Batt. (to 30th Res. Batt.).

Capt. G. H. Gordon, 1st Divl. Supply Col., has returned to England from special sick leave in Canada, and is now attached to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. J. R. Paterson, C.A.S.C., has been transferred from the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott, to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe.

The base details of the 107th (Canadian) Siege Battery have been transferred to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. G. M. Paton (34th Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg) has been transferred from employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone, to the Canadian Pay Office, London.

Lieut. E. G. Morrison (98th Regt., Fort Frances, Ont.), 1st C.M.R., is now attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe.

Three officers and about 50 rank and file Base Details of the 52nd (Port Arthur) Batt. have arrived at Shorncliffe from Bramshott, and are now attached to the 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Hon. Major G. W. Birks, Chief Superintendent Y.M.C.A., C.E.F., has been granted leave of absence to return to Canada until May 20 next.

Eight officers and some 250 rank and file, C.A.S.C., have arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada as reinforcements for the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt.

Lieut.-Col. D. I. V. Eaton (Kingston, Ont.), R.C.H.A., has been appointed to command one of the brigades in the 3rd Divl. Art. Col. Eaton has been at the front for several months. He served through the South African War with the R.C.F.A., and wears the Queen's Medal with three clasps.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O. (Montreal), late 14th Montreal Batt., Commandant of the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, is spending his fortnight's leave at Nice.

Commissions for N.C.O.s.

The following are among those who have recently received commissions in the C.E.F.:—

Pte. H. S. Day, No. 3 Can. General Hospital (McGill), posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; L.-Cpl. A. Sewell, 42nd Montreal High. Batt., posted to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling; Sergt. E. N. Johnson, No. 2 Can. Tunnelling Co., C.E., posted to his unit; S.-M. (W.O.) G. D. Patterson, P.P.C.L.I. (Hon. Lieut.), posted to the Pay Office, London; Gnr. W. M. Notman, 5th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; S.-M. (W.O.) A. R. McMullen, 1st Divl. Train., C.A.S.C. (Hon. Lieut.), posted to the Pay Office, London; S.-M. (W.O.) J. M. Wallace, C.A.M.C. (Hon. Lieut. and Qmr.), posted to No. 2 General Hospital; S.-M. (W.O.) W. Marsh, 4th Central Ontario Batt. (Hon. Lieut.), posted to the Pay Office, London; Sergt. J. P. Crean, No. 2 Tunnelling Co., C.E., posted to his unit; Staff-Sergt. A. MacLachlan, No. 1 Res. Park, C.A.S.C. (Hon. Lieut.), posted to the Pay Office, London; S.-M. (W.O.) R. W. Atkinson, 8th Winnipeg Batt. (Hon. Lieut.), posted to the Pay Office, London; Act.-Sergt. F. H. Hatheway, Royal Canadian Dragoons (Hon. Lieut.), posted to the Pay Office, London.

Also Batty. S.-M. J. Hamshere, 3rd Brig., 1st Divl. Art., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Gnr. S. C. Anderson, 2nd Brig., 1st Divl. Art., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.; L.-Cpl. C. J. McCool, 16th Batt., posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe; Sergt. J. J. W. Hayward, 3rd Brig., 1st Divl. Art., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.; S.-M. (W.O.) F. S. Hamilton, 1st Res. Park, C.E.F., posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe; Bomb. G. H. Davidson, 5th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.; Sergt. W. A. Ostrom, C.A.S.C., posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depôt, Shorncliffe; Sergt. W. H. Abbott, 5th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.; Cpl. J. L. Matthewson, 5th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.

**

ENTERTAINING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A few days ago Lady (Montagu) Allan, who, like other Canadian ladies now resident in the Folkestone district, is untiring in her efforts to cheer and help wounded soldiers, took the members of the above group from the Queen's Canadian Hospital, Beachborough Park, in her car to Folkestone, and there entertained them to the cinema, refreshments, and other good things, including a visit to *Canada's* special photographers.

They are not all Canadians, two of them being members of the Imperial Army. Left to right they are:—Sitting: Pte. G. Pike (13th Royal Highlanders Batt., C.E.F.), wounded at Hill 63; Lady Allan; and Pte. R. Macdonald (13th R.H. Batt.), invalided from the front with pleurisy. Standing: L.-Cpl. J. S. Cormack (16th Can. Scottish Batt., C.E.F.), wounded at Messines; Pte. G. W. Banham (1st London Scottish), wounded at Loos; and Sergt. H. Horsley (6th Berkshire Regiment), wounded at La Boisselle.

It will be remembered that Lady Allan was rescued from the *Lusitania* disaster, but had the misfortune and grief to lose two of her daughters as victims of the Huns' atrocity.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The King, who has lent Bushey House, Bushey Park, as a convalescent home for Canadian soldiers, visited it on Friday of last week, accompanied by the Queen. At present there are only 25 patients, but arrangements for extension are in progress, and it is hoped presently to have sufficient supplementary huts to accommodate about 400.

* *

The Royal visitors were received at the house by the Commandant, Lieut.-Col. Casgrain, who presented Sister A. F. Casgrain, Captain H. A. Gordon, Major S. Woodiwiss, and Captain B. L. Wickware, members of his staff. They spent about an hour at Bushey House, inspected every part of the building, and saw the huts in course of erection.

* *

The King, last Saturday, at Buckingham Palace, conferred the Royal Red Cross decoration (first class) on Miss Vivian Tremaine, acting matron of the Daughters of the Empire Canadian Hostel for Officers, 1, Hyde Park Place, who nursed his Majesty after his accident in France and returned to London with him.

* *

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, who was seriously burned in the Parliament Buildings fire, is slowly recovering, and it is doubtful if he will be able to attend the House this session. The Hon. J. D. Hazen is acting Minister of Agriculture.

* *

The Hon. J. D. Reid, M.D., Minister of Customs, is acting as Minister of Railways in Canada during the illness of the Hon. Frank Cochrane.

* *

Senator Dandurand, Chairman of the Canadian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, has heard from the permanent secretary of the German group that the Hon. Dr. Beland, who is in an internment camp in Germany, may shortly be exchanged.

* *

Sir Henry Paul Harvey, K.C.M.G., C.B., of London, has been visiting Ottawa.

* *

Brigadier-General E. M. Morris, a native of Guelph, Ontario, and a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been awarded the C.M.G. for services in France and the Balkans.

* *

Colonel Hodgetts, Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, returned last Saturday from an eighteen-day tour of inspection of the Canadian hospitals in France. To-day the Assistant Commissioner, Captain Claude Bryan, leaves for France.

* *

Captain Stanley Lindsay, 5th Royal Highlanders, has returned from Montreal after sick leave and rejoined the 13th Batt.

* *

Mr. W. R. Allan, of Winnipeg, is staying at Claridge's Hotel.

* *

The Rev. J. M. Warner, B.A. (Baptist), of Woodstock, Ont., has been appointed a combatant captain in the 108th Battalion, C.E.F.

Mr. William H. Sharpe, ex-M.P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, has been appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Kirschoffer, of Brandon. Mr. John S. McLellan, K.C., of Sydney, N.S., has been appointed to succeed the late Senator William McKay, of Cape Breton. There are still seven vacancies in the Senate—four from Ontario, one from Nova Scotia, and two from British Columbia.

DR. C. J. STEWART,

Of the Queen's Canadian Hospital, Beachborough Park, Kent, who was recently given a Commission in the C.A.M.C., with the rank of Hon. Major.

[*Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*]

The Rev. Arthur French, accompanied by Miss French, of Montreal, is making a tour in Japan, China, and the Far East, and will be away until the fall.

* *

Mr. A. J. Langmuir, General Manager of the Toronto General Trust Corporation, is staying with Mrs. and Miss Langmuir at the Savoy Hotel. His son is in the Royal Flying Corps at Avonmouth.

* *

Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, General Manager of the Bank of British North America, left this week for Montreal via New York by the *Nieuw Amsterdam*.

* *

Lieut. Travers Williams Taylor, son of Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, has been in hospital at Le Touquet, but will shortly rejoin his unit.

* *

Edmund Burke, the well-known Canadian baritone, who sang with great success at Covent Garden and toured America with Mme. Melba and Kubelik, has just arrived in England on his way to the front. He is a captain in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

* *

The Hon. Patrick T. M'Grath, of St. John's, N.F. (*Canada*'s Newfoundland correspondent), has been appointed President of the Legislative Council of the Island, succeeding the late Hon. John Harris.

Mr. Christopher P. Chisholm, formerly Commissioner of Works and Mines in the Nova Scotia Cabinet, has been appointed to the Legislative Council.

* *

The eldest son of Lord Shaughnessy (Captain the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, 55th Regiment, Montreal) has been appointed Adjutant of the 199th Batt. Another son, Captain the Hon. A. T. Shaughnessy, is now at the front with the 60th Montreal Batt. His son-in-law, Mr. René Redmond, is also at the front.

* *

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Colonel Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Sir Richard McBride, and Mr. G. McLaren Brown were present at the Pilgrims' dinner to Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, last week.

* *

Among those present at the City Carlton Club luncheon to Mr. Hughes on Monday were Sir George Perley and the Agents-General for British Columbia (Sir Richard McBride), Quebec (Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier), Ontario (Lieut.-Col. R. Reid), Prince Edward Island (Mr. Harrison Watson), and Alberta (Mr. J. A. Reid).

* *

Major James, of the firm of Ney and James, of Regina, who is serving in the C.A.S.C., 3rd Divisional Train, has arrived in England, and is now stationed at Bramshott.

* *

The Rev. A. G. Hamilton Dicker, formerly of the Diocese of Fredericton, N.B., has been appointed Vicar of Upchurch, Kent.

* *

At the weekly service for the Oversea Forces held last Sunday afternoon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the preacher was the Rev. A. P. Shatford, of the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, now Chaplain to the Canadian Convalescent Home at Bearwood. His subject was "The Soldier's Duty."

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Major P. B. Hamilton Ramsay, 131st Westminster Batt., C.E.F., and Mrs. Hamilton Ramsay announce the engagement of their daughter, Hilda, to Mr. Copley W. Chesterton. Mr. Chesterton is Manager of the Bank of Montreal at New Westminster, B.C., and Quartermaster of the 104th Regiment, Westminster Fusiliers of Canada. The wedding will take place shortly after Easter.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Marjorie Sumner, youngest daughter of Mr. F. W. Sumner, of Moncton, N.B., Agent-General for New Brunswick in London, to Mr. Samuel McDougall, Lieutenant in the Canadian Engineers, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McDougall.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of Senator and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Montreal, to Mr. Paul Emile Ostiguy, son of Dr. and Mrs Emile Ostiguy.

* *

The marriage took place in New York on February 3 of Miss Marie Geraldine Wise, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Arlington, to Lieut. Charles M Armstrong, of the Grenadier Guards, son of Mr. E. J. Armstrong, of Ottawa.

* *

The marriage takes place to-day (Saturday), at St. Mary's, Twickenham, of Staff-Sergeant F. C. Coleman (late of Edmonton), of the Canadian Pay and Record Office, to Miss Mona Sheppard, of Twickenham.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING (LIEUT.-COL. FRANK A. HOWARD), BANDMASTER, DRUM MAJOR AND MILITARY BAND OF THE 11TH RESERVE BATTALION, SHORNCLIFFE.

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Photos: J.
Lambert W
Harry Rich

12 BATTALION
1914-5 1915
CEF

THE BAND OF THE 12TH RESERVE BATTALION, SHORNCLIFFE, WHOSE VISIT TO BOURNEMOUTH WAS DESCRIBED IN LAST WEEK'S "CANADA."

Officers sitting: Major H. G. Deedes, Lieut.-Col. H. F. McLeod, M.P. (O.C.), and Capt. T. H. Abell.

THE BUGLE BAND OF

Photo: *E. H. Du.*

THE 47TH BATTALION, NOW AT BRAMSHOTT, WAS ONE OF THE LAST REVIEWED IN FRONT OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, BEFORE THE FIRE.

THE BURNING OF THE PARLI
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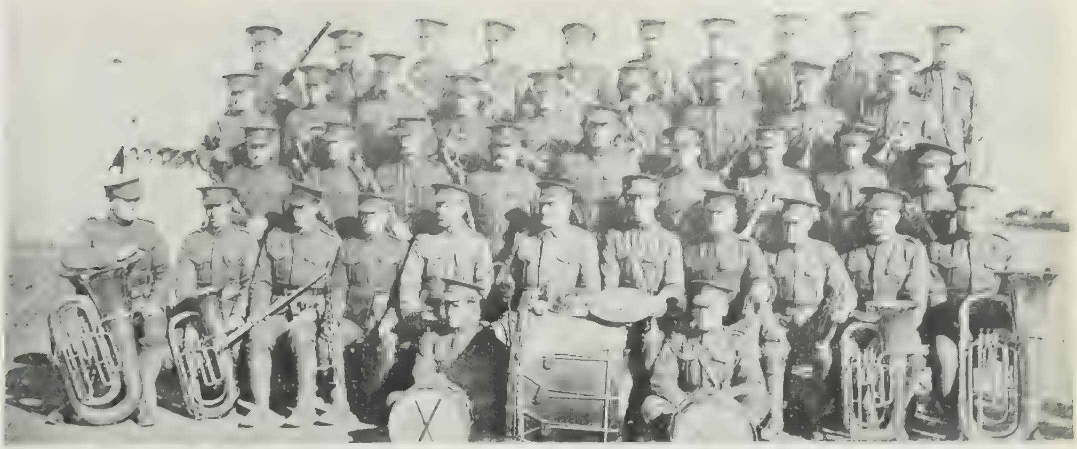
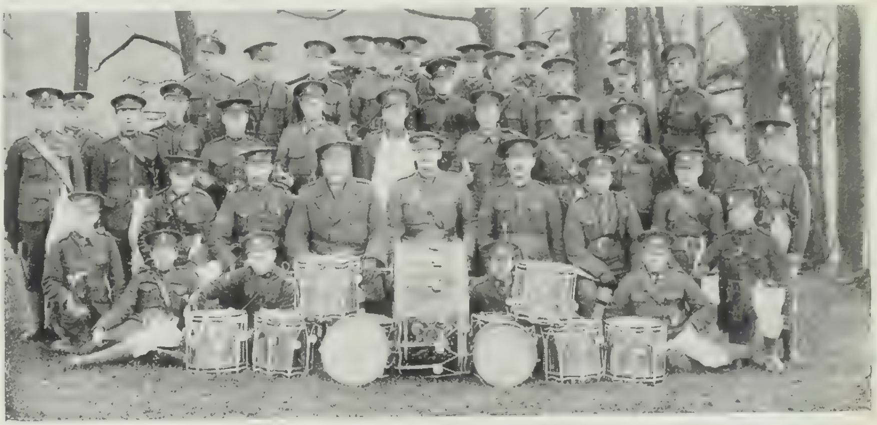


THE BAND OF THE 46TH (SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN) BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.

Sitting in front: A. Dunmall, F. Rhodes.
Front Row: Sgt. J. F. McClellan, J. Partington, J. Wells, C. Cowell, W. Maloney (Bandmaster), Geo. B. McClellan, J. Peters, M. Ashworth, E. A. Dalton, V. Stoakes, T. B. Biggs.
Second Row: D. A. Weston, E. Geroney, M. J. Barrett, G. F. Dewey, F. J. Harris, H. Wandby, G. Johnson, E. A. Barrell, J. Adair.
Third Row: C. Williamson, H. Smith, L.-Cpl. H. Taylor, D. Seaton, C. E. Lock, W. Marriat, D. Salmon, F. Ivett, F. F. Strange.
Back Row: S. Lord, L.-Cpl. C. P. Radcliffe, J. Leathem, J. Dalton, G. Moore, T Wrigley, G. F. Carleton, H. Brown, H. W. Ridge, W. F. J. Cross.

BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.



THE BUGLE BAND OF THE 12TH RESERVE BATTALION.
Officers sitting: Major Deedes and Lieut.-Col. H. F. McLeod.

UILDINGS: THE CONFLAGRATION' [*Montreal "Standard."*
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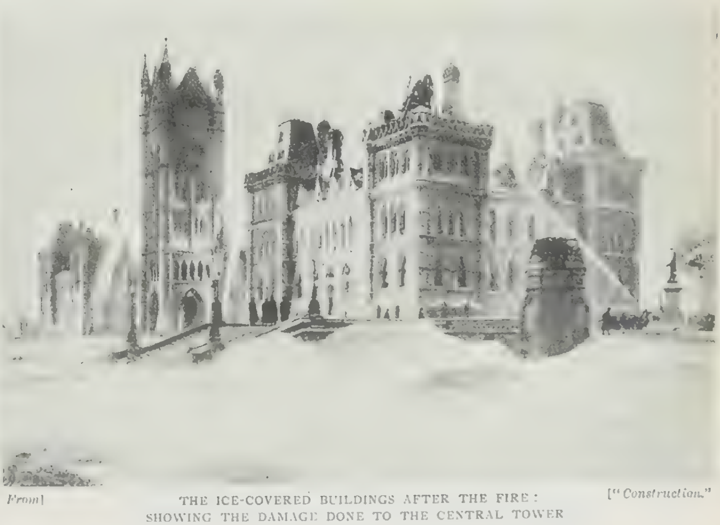

From] THE ICE-COVERED BUILDINGS AFTER THE FIRE: SHOWING THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE CENTRAL TOWER [*"Construction."*

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The first division of this session took place in the House of Commons on February 14, when a resolution proposed by Mr. W. B. Northrup, calling for consideration of the present divorce procedure with a view to its reform, was defeated by 39 votes to 24. The party whips were taken off.

——A review of trade disputes in Canada in 1915, published by the Labour Department, shows that only 43 disputes were recorded during the year, which is the lowest in the history of the Department. In the 43 disputes 96 establishments were concerned and 9,140 employees affected, with an approximate loss of time of 106,148 working days. The aggregate time lost is less than a quarter of the amount lost in 1914. The year closed with practically no disputes of any kind in existence in the Dominion.

TORONTO.—In 1914 the expenditure of Ontario upon colonisation and immigration work amounted to $101,609, but last year it was cut down to $48,579. The complete stop to the movement of immigrants to Canada from Britain was responsible for the saving, nearly half of the total reduction being in its British propaganda. The elimination of the grant to the Salvation Army to assist immigration saved $10,000, while $7,000 odd was saved by stopping bonus payments to steamship agents for immigrants. Only about $2,000 was used in advances to defray settlers' transportation, a reduction of $7,000. A saving of a similar amount was made in expenses on advertising and publication.

——At the 58th annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada, the most interesting item was the message received from R. E. Comp. Lord Kitchener, who, in sending greetings, said he "appreciated wonderfully the patriotic way Canadians had come forward to fight for King and country, and the splendid manner in which they had fought in France." M.E. Comps. W. S. R. Murch and Dr. A. S. Gorrel were re-elected by acclamation Grand Z. and H. respectively.

——On February 21 fire in the seed warehouse of the William Rennie Company here damaged the stock to the extent of about $200,000.

——The Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission has named Mr. P. D. Ross, of Ottawa, as its representative on the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission. The other members of the commission are the Mayor of Ottawa and Mr. J. A. Ellis, ex Mayor, who was nominated by the city.

——According to the computation of Might Directories, Ltd., for the 1916 Toronto Directory, this city has now a population of 544,456.

HAMILTON. Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Canon Sutherland, for years rector of St. Mark's Anglican Church here, died on February 18. She was a daughter of the late Mr. James Bennett, a former resident of Sault Ste. Marie, who came from Scotland to superintend the Duke of Wellington mines.

LONDON.—Paardeberg Day, February 27, saw honour done to the memory of the soldiers from this district who fell in South Africa. The 70th, 135th, and 142nd Overseas Battalions paraded to Victoria Park, and were addressed by Colonel Shannon, D.O.C., Mayor Stevenson, Canon Tucker, and Lieut.-Col. Graham, O.C., 142nd Batt.

——By the will of Mr. J. B. Smallman, of this city, the Western University receives $200,000, and other charitable institutions receive large benefactions.

On February 22, fire in the club rooms over J. A. Holliday's store at Merlin destroyed the whole block, causing $100,000 loss.

WINDSOR. It is estimated that the Ford Canadian Motor Company will pay from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 in war taxes under the new Budget regulations.

PORT ARTHUR. The *Evening Chronicle* (Liberal) and the *Daily News* (Conservative), of Port Arthur, Ont., have amalgamated under the title *Daily News-Chronicle*.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The number of Aldermen in this city is to be reduced from 26 to 16.

——The historic Roman Catholic church at Beauport was destroyed by fire on February 21. The loss will be about $350,000. The church was one of the most beautiful in the Quebec diocese. The original Beauport church dated back to the very early days of the French régime in Canada. Montcalm had his headquarters in 1759 at the Manor House of Beauport, one of the ruined buildings not far from the old church, and at the De Salaberry Manor, since destroyed. Many thousands of pilgrims pass through Beauport every year on their way to the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

——On February 15 the Quebec Central Railway Building, situated in the immediate vicinity of the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company's landing, was gutted by fire.

It is expected that the Provincial Legislature will be dissolved before next July.

MONTREAL.—The Imperial Oil Company announces it will have a $1,500,000 plant, employing 3,000 men, in operation at Pointe aux Trembles by August next.

——By the proposals of the Premier, the Hon. Sir L. Gouin, in the Provincial Legislature, the number of Aldermen in this city will be reduced from 31 to 20. The municipal elections take place next month. The qualified voters number 138,433

February 21 was the coldest day of the winter, the thermometer at McGill Observatory registering 18 below zero.

By the will of Mr. J. T. Vanneck, the Montreal General Hospital receives $50,000.

——At the 4th annual meeting of the local Imperial Home Reunion Association it was stated that 470 families, totalling 1,768 persons, have been helped to come from Britain since August, 1912.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Sessional opening of the Provincial Legislature was delayed by the illness of the Premier, the Hon. W. J. Clarke, who has been visiting Clayton Springs with Mrs. Clarke. The Bills to be introduced provide for a poll tax of $1 on males in the city and county; for a surtax in the city of 4½ per cent. for patriotic purposes; for a licence on hotels, laundries, restaurants, and soap factories in the county; and one to incorporate a hydro-electric power company to operate on the St. John River, near Pokiok.

——Principal Crocket, LL.D., died on February 11 in his 84th year. He was a native of Brechin, Scotland, and came here in his 18th year.

ST. JOHN. The N.B. Pulp and Paper Co.'s mill at Millerton, which was lately destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt by an Anglo-American concern, with Sir Robert Perks as the principal stockholder.

Efforts are being made to extend trade between this Province and the island of Cuba.

——Up to February 22 the freight exports from this port were nearly double last year's figures for the same period. Since the beginning of the season the Canadian Pacific Railway has delivered to transatlantic vessels 473,027 tons, as compared with 284,086 tons during the same period last season

Customs returns in 1915 showed an increase of $4,869. The increase in the value of goods was $12,291 as compared with 1914

Trade between here and the West India islands shows improvement. On her last trip the R.M.S. *Chaleur* brought 1,400 casks of molasses, in addition to 500 tons of raw sugar for the Atlantic Sugar Refinery. An effort is being made to develop tourist traffic.

BATHURST. The stores of the W. J. Kent Co. were burnt on February 18, the estimated loss being $200,000

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—At the annual meeting of the Provincial Dairymen's Association, held here, reports showed gross value of cheese $328,000, an increase of $15,000 over last year; butter, $151,000, a decrease of $13,000. There were 2,500 patrons to factories, an increase of 70. Among the speakers at the meeting was Mr. W. A. McKay, Superintendent of Dairying for Nova Scotia.

——Mr. P. S. Brown has been elected Mayor by a majority of 66 over Mr. D. J. Riley.

The Councillors elected were Messrs. P. A. Smith, R. B. Rattray, G. D. Wright, J. T. McKenzie, R. H. Jenkins, L. B. Miller, and John McNevin.

Dr. Jardine has been unanimously elected Mayor of Summerside.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—On February 10 the Provincial Legislature was opened. The Speech from the Throne, in referring to the part that Nova Scotia is playing in the war, said: "I am pleased to know that more than 12,000 of our young men have volunteered for Overseas service. The response of our people to the call of duty is worthy of the best traditions of our race." Dr. J. F. Ellis, C.A.M.C., the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, appeared in khaki.

——The City Council has voted $30,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund; the Fund here already totals $243,091.

——On February 21, one of the old landmarks of this city, the Clarendon Hotel, was burnt, and the spice factory of W. H. Schwartz and Company was badly damaged.

——The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has offered a free return passage to health resorts called at by its steamships running to the West Indies from this port to officers home from the front sick or wounded. This is a most substantial and patriotic offer, and the company is being congratulated on its generous spirit.

SHELBURNE.—This County has voted against the Scott Act by a large majority, but only some 1,500 voted compared with 2,367 in 1911, when it was put in operation.

LIVERPOOL.—Queen's County has repealed the Scott Act by a majority of 692 on a small poll.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—According to returns compiled up to February 17, recruiting in Manitoba and Saskatchewan had reached the point where one man out of every six between the ages of 18 and 45 had enlisted for active service.

The estimates for the cost of civil government in this Province for the ensuing year are $6,258,660, according to the Budget of the Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer. This is $2,421,524 less than the Budget for last year.

-- There is now a keen demand in Western Canada for farm horses owing to the increased price of gasoline for use with motor ploughs, etc. During 1915 the number of horses which passed through the St. Boniface stockyards was 1,586. In January the number was 585, and last month 763.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The estimated revenue for the Province for the fiscal year is $6,846,225, expenditure $8,829,743, leaving a deficit of $1,983,518, according to the estimates submitted by the Hon. George Bell, Provincial Treasurer. The revenue for the preceding year amounted to $6,129,852. It is proposed to borrow funds temporarily to provide for the shortage of $378,083. By a proposal submitted to the Legislature by Premier Scott for the repeal of an amendment to the School Act, passed in 1913, the school question in Saskatchewan is no longer a matter of controversy.

——Mr. J. A. MacFarland, of Nokomis, has been appointed Rhodes scholar for this Province.

——In this Province there is a lake of "Epsom" salts, known as Muskiki Lake, which has no outlet and is fed by springs from which sulphate of magnesia rises in solution. An Order-in-Council has been passed authorising its lease for five years at 10 cents an acre, subject to certain conditions. The lake is eight miles in area.

SASKATOON.—The convention of the Grain Growers' Association held here was very largely attended; it now has over 30,000 members, compared with 21,000 in 1915. Resolutions were passed in favour of "free wheat"; for the early completion and Government control of the Hudson Bay Railway; for a scheme by which vacant and unimproved land could be expropriated by municipalities when actual settlers evince a desire to purchase; for Dominion-wide prohibition; for a closer guard against admitting emigrants after the war, not readily assimilated in Canada; and for woman's suffrage.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Lieut.-Governor Brett, who read the King's Speech on February 24, has attended nearly every opening of the Legislative Assemblies held in Alberta or in the North-West Territories since 1887, either as a member of those bodies or as a private citizen. He was a member of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territories.

——The plant of the Emery Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of overalls, dresses, etc., has been burnt.

——Mount Cavell is a snow-clad, outstanding peak, more than 11,000 feet high, situated 15 miles south of Jasper, on the G.T.P. and C.N.R. lines, at the junction of the Whirlpool and the Athabaska Rivers.

CALGARY.—During the disturbances created by soldiers in camps around here, following reports of German outrages at Ottawa and Toronto, the Riverside Hotel, Crouns Rathskeller, Kolb's White Lunch Restaurant, and other places supposed to be run by enemy aliens were injured.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Mr. H. C. Brewster, the Liberal leader, defeated the Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, the newly appointed Minister of Finance, at the by-election on March 4.

The Premier, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, announces that the Provincial General Election will be held this summer.

——An arrangement has been made for the Dominion Government to pay the Province more than $300,000 for the Kitsilano reserve to be handed over to the Harbour Board for industrial development.

VANCOUVER.—At the by-election on February 27 Mr. M. A. Macdonald, Liberal, defeated the newly appointed Minister of Public Works, the Hon. C. E. Tisdall. The figures were:—Macdonald, 9,500; Tisdall, 4,935; Taylor, 236. Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, K.C., M.P., supported the Liberal candidate.

——The apple growers in this Province are elated at the new duty, which amounts to 30 cents a box on fruit coming from the United States. They believe this will put an end to the dumping of Washington State fruit into the Vancouver and Calgary markets. In 1912 Washington State sent 239,000 boxes there; in 1913, 310,000 boxes; in 1911, 182,000; and about the same quantity last year.

ROSSLAND.—The Hon. Lorne Campbell, Provincial Minister of Mines, received 331 votes at the by-election on February 26. Major Wilson, Liberal, polled 322, and Mr. W. Lefeaux, Socialist, 49.

NANAIMO.—Going out of this harbour on February 26, the C.P.R. s.s. *Charmer* sank the Dominion Government steamer *Quadra*.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Finlay M. Young, formerly Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, and a Senator since 1900, died at Killarney, Manitoba, on February 15, aged 64.

Mr. A. R. Creelman, K.C., died at Toronto on February 6, aged 66. For 14 years he had been General Counsel to the Canadian Pacific Railway. His son, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, is on active service, commanding the 4th Brigade, C.F.A.

Mr. Robert Macfarlane, one of Montreal's pioneer business men, died in that city on February 5, aged 74.

Dr. Samuel E. Dawson, C.M.G., who was King's Printer at Ottawa 1891-1909, and President of the Royal Society of Canada in 1905, died at his Montreal residence on February 9, aged 83. Mr. Charles F. Dawson, publisher, of Montreal, is his son.

Mr. John Paterson, City Treasurer of Toronto, died on February 24, aged 68.

Mr. James Bealby Creighton, Canadian representative of Cook, Son and Co., Ltd., and other British manufacturers, died at Toronto, aged 51. His widow is a daughter of Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, of Montreal.

Mr. S. W. Cummings, who represented the Grand Trunk System at all the great international exhibitions held in recent years, died at Boston on February 15, aged 73.

Mr. J. H. McKechnie, President of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd., died at Montreal on February 8.

Mr. W. M. Furlong, K.C., of St. John's, N.F., Chief Counsel of the Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd., since 1905, died at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on February 9, aged 52.

* *

The Senate Divorce Committee set March 10 as the date to hear the application of Major Hamilton Gault, founder of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, for a divorce from his wife. We understand the petition was not granted.

In a telegram to the Canadian Government Mr. Bonar Law states that the Dominions will first be consulted in connection with any action proposed to be taken by Great Britain as the result of the Allied Economic Conference in Paris.

In the course of a recent debate at Ottawa the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, paid a well-deserved tribute to Sir George Perley, who came to London to administer temporarily the office of High Commissioner, and on the outbreak of war agreed to continue at the request of his colleagues in the Canadian Cabinet, refusing, however, to accept the salary attaching to the office.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has now quite a fleet of motor-cars at its disposal lent and driven by English ladies. Miss Waterlow is the latest addition to the number who devote some time regularly to driving out sick or wounded soldiers, or in other ways facilitating this branch of the Society's work. Miss Waterlow will be remembered as appearing in "Typhoon" with Mr. Laurence Irving.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Carpenter.—On March 15, at Folkestone, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Carpenter, the Royal Canadian Regiment, of a son.

Lane.—On March 19, at 38, Nevern Square, the wife of Second Lieut. C. F. Lane, of a son.

Leith.—On March 14, at Toronto, the wife of J. Geoffrey Leith, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Gibson—Bowes.—At Folkestone, on March 16, Sergt. R. S. Gibson, of Canadian Headquarters Staff, Shorncliffe, to Constance Mary, daughter of Mrs. Bowes, Craigbrock, Blanefield.

Tremaine—Parmelee.—On March 11, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Folkestone, by the Rev. [illegible], Arthur Victor Tremaine, Captain, Royal Canadian [illegible], second son of Mr. A. De B. Tremaine and Mrs. [illegible], Ottawa, to Mabel Ethelwyn, second daughter of Mr. George W. Parmelee and Mrs. Parmelee, of Quebec.

Vivian—Wood Davey.—On February [illegible], at Charles Church, Plymouth, South Devon, by the Rev. W. F. Surtees, Vicar of St. Simon's, Plymouth, William Seymour Vivian, of the 47th Batt., C.E.F., stationed at Bramshott Camp, to [illegible] Davey, widow of the late H. Wood Davey, Esq., of Cardiff, South Wales.

DEATHS.

Cameron.—At Sudbury, Ontario, on March 13, Bessie Stewart, wife of Donald Cameron, and daughter of Mrs. Stewart, 24, Brisbane Street, Greenock; deeply regretted.

Falconer.—At Kamloops, B.C., on February 25, Christian M'Lachlan, wife of Robert Falconer, and youngest daughter of the late William M'Lachlan, Shandon.

Ferguson.—At Tombuie, Strachur, on March 4, Helen Ferguson, wife of the late Colin Ferguson, in her [illegible]th year.

ON SERVICE.

Bell.—From wounds received in France, on March 16, Lieut. Alexander Herbert [illegible], 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, third and only surviving son of the late Major Alexander Bell, Northamptonshire Regt., and Mrs. Bell, of 4, Denmark Villas, Hove, and husband of Ethel Bell. Aged [illegible].

Cottam.—On March 18, at the [illegible] Military Hospital, after a severe operation, James Melville, Staff Quartermaster Sergeant, [illegible], fourth son of the late Henry [illegible] [illegible]. Aged [illegible].

Maybin.—[illegible] Maybin, 1st B.C. Regt. [illegible] Canadian [illegible] Lodge, Ayr.

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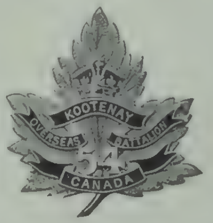

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No person can recover under more than one Coupon Ticket in respect of the same risk.

[illegible] must not be cut out, but left intact in the [illegible] as that, being the only evidence of its currency.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

As a contrast to the unsatisfactory position of some of the enterprises subsidiary to the Lake Superior Corporation, it is pleasant to hear that the prospects of the Algoma Steel Corporation, the most important of the big Corporation's subsidiaries, are very encouraging. The Algoma Steel Corporation was the last of the big Canadian steel producing companies to engage in munition work, but it is now stated to be well booked up with war orders. It is also reported to have a satisfactory amount of orders for rails, which are a staple of the company's business in normal times.

* * *

Indeed, from recent statements by people who should be authorities on the subject, the Canadian steel industry as a whole seems now to envisage much better times than appeared probable a year or so ago. In his annual report Col. Cantley, President and General Manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, stated strongly his opinion that Canadian iron and steel corporations which own and produce their own coal and iron ores will be in a specially advantageous position for some years to come. He based his opinion on the fact that British and Continental furnaces would for some time be unable at the best to supply even their own requirements, and that the balance of the world's demands must be met by American and Canadian producers. Mr. Workman, the new President of the Dominion Steel Corporation, makes a similar forecast, and, in regard to present conditions, has stated that his great corporation's only difficulty just now lies in filling the orders which are offered to it.

* * *

By the recent declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent., the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company make a fresh start as a dividend payer. Its dividend record so far has been peculiar. From 1905 to 1907 inclusive the company paid 10 per cent. per annum. In 1908 3 per cent. was paid, plus a stock dividend equal to two-thirds of a share for every share then outstanding. This enormous increase of its outstanding capital was followed in 1909 by a suspension of the dividend. In 1910 and 1911 2 per cent. and 1 per cent. was paid respectively, since when—until the present dividend—nothing has been paid. The ability of the Crow's Nest Pass Company to resume its payments at the present time is all the more striking in view of the severe depression through which the Western coal mining industry has recently passed. A reflection of that depression may be noticed in the situation of the Pacific Coast Collieries, Ltd., which has asked its bondholders to consent to a deferment of the payment of their interest until November, 1917. The report for 1915 of the International Coal and Coke Company similarly reflects the hard times of the past year. As compared with profits of $71,440 in 1914, the company shows for 1915 a deficit of $4,300. The report, however, suggests that better times are in prospect.

* * *

The continual improvement in general conditions in Canada is being very closely watched by readers of *Canada*. A noticeable proportion of the enquiries addressed to us lately has come from people who may be divided into two classes, viz., those whose interest concerns really valuable property which, though unmarketable at anything like its true value to-day, will probably be saleable again when normal times recur; and those who bought at high prices lots, or acreage, which, though in the vicinity of solid towns, neither had nor have any reasonable prospect of being required for genuine building purposes, at any rate for many years to come. As an instance of the first class we may allude to a correspondent who owns a property having a frontage of 50 feet on the main business street of a city which, though dull to-day, has undoubtedly an important future before it. The property is situated among important store and office buildings. To this owner nothing but patience can be counselled, for to force a sale of such property under present conditions would merely be to make a handsome present to some lucky individual who had the necessary cash to spare and could afford to wait a few years. In regard to the second class we may refer to one who was induced to take shares in a company formed during the boom to purchase, sub-divide, and re-sell an acreage property whose only recommendation lay in the fact that it was within several miles of a city whose name was almost a synonym, at one time, for rapid growth. Even had the resale of the property in the form of lots been successfully effected, the final result would merely have been to diffuse the inevitable loss among a larger number of people; but as a matter of fact, the boom died too soon for this to be done, and the company now is comparable to the child who, at a game of musical chairs, fails to secure a seat and has to pay forfeit. The company in fact has heavy obligations towards the original vendor of the property, and its only resource is the uncalled balance of its subscribed shares. For the shareholder in such an enterprise there is little cheer. He speculated, and has lost his money, with the added aggravation of now having to continue to put up good money for what he knows to be practically worthless.

FROM THE EMIGRATION SERVICE.

A Family of Soldiers.

Capt. Frederick Taylor Campbell when the war broke out was the representative of the Canadian Government Emigration Department in Birmingham. As a young man he had studied for the Army in India, and had served there as captain in a native regiment. Soon after the war broke out he went from Birmingham to an Indian regiment engaged in the Dardanelles campaign, where he was severely wounded and reported dead. After his return to England he was gazetted to a captaincy in the 5th Royal Warwicks, and is now stationed at Clevedon. Capt. Campbell, who is a brother of the Rev. R. J. Campbell, has three sons in the Forces.

His eldest son, Pte. Frederick Campbell, who is now Lance-Corporal in a Canadian battalion serving in France, enlisted in Canada and came over with the First Contingent. Lieut. John Erwin Campbell, now of the 5th Royal Warwicks, had just arrived in England from Canada on a holiday when the war broke out. He enlisted at once in the B.C. Horse, which was affiliated to a Belgian Lancer Regiment. In the heavy fighting in the first German advance, he was wounded in Belgium in November, 1914, and sent to England, where upon his recovery he was gazetted to his father's regiment. Lieut. Wallace Henry Campbell, of the 5th Royal Warwicks, was in Canada when the war broke out, and came over with a Canadian battalion in the First Contingent, subsequently also obtaining a commission in his father's regiment.

CAPT. F. T. CAMPBELL AND HIS SONS.

Left to right: Lieut. J. E. Campbell, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. W. H. Campbell, L.-Corpl. F. Campbell.

**

FROM THE TRENCH JOURNALS

Of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Seems to us we once heard of a place called Canada, but that was long ago.—*Listening Post* (8th Batt. page).

Extracts from (Expected) Brigade Orders.

Commanders of submarines plying in the communication trenches are requested to see that these vessels are not used by pleasure parties between the lines.

N.C.O.'s and men are not allowed to use the bathing beach at XZ 50 trench. This is for officers only.

Men on duty must not fire at the periscopes of submarines plying between the redoubts and the firing line.

Ration and fatigue parties must not participate in swimming races to firing line, owing to the presence of hostile submarines. These events will be swum off during the six days' leave under the supervision of the battalion swimming instructor.

Owing to the scarcity of material for filling sandbags, any man who consumes more than 10 lbs. of mud per day will be severely dealt with.—*Twentieth Gazette* (20th Batt.).

Trench Cookery.

Mock Chicken Soup.—Take a piece of white paper and a lead pencil and draw from memory the outline of a hen. Then carefully remove the feathers. Pour one gallon of boiling water into a saucepan and sprinkle a pinch of salt on the hen's tail. Now let it simper. If the soup has a blonde appearance stir it with a lead pencil, which will make it more of a brunette. Let it boil two hours. Then coax the hen away from the saucepan and serve the soup hot, with a glass of ice-water on the side.—*R. M. R. Growler* (14th Batt).

**

No. 2 Pier at Halifax, N.S., has been destroyed by fire. It is estimated that the loss amounts to $50,000, which includes a quantity of Red Cross supplies.

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There is a vast extent of territory in the Province which has yet to be prospected, and many excellent opportunities are presented for the investment of capital in the development of proved mines and undeveloped properties.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1915.

Approximate estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1915, as cabled to the Agent-General, together with the comparative figures for 1914:—

	1915.	1914.
Gold	$5.796.000	$5.674.004
Silver	1.621.000	1.876.736
Lead	1.918.000	1.771.877
Copper	10.006.000	6.121.319
Zinc	1.555.000	346.125
Coal	5,414,000	6.338.385
Coke	1.490.000	1.407.462
Miscellaneous	1.500.000	2.852.917
Total	$29.300.000	$26.388.825

INCREASE 1915 over 1914 $2,911,175

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 (latter year estimated).

$516,122,745

Full information on application

THE AGENT-GENERAL for B.C.,
British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent St., London.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1865. Head Office—WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Over - $90,000,000.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £620,000
Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £800,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.
JOHN STIRLING COCKBURN, General Manager [illegible], Secretary

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET.
JOHN FERGUSON, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, April 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Mon., Mar. 27.	Tues., Mar. 28	Wed., Mar. 29

Business has been on a fair scale on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and sentiment in the House has been steadily improving.

In the Canadian section there has been irregularity, but a firm tendency has predominated. There has been a fair amount of business passing in the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion, but sales have been in a majority owing to continued preparations for the next War Loan flotation. The Old Fours have fallen $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80, while the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. at $96\frac{1}{4}$ are $\frac{1}{4}$ down.

Canadian Pacifics have fluctuated within moderate limits in the railroad group. A good traffic was helpful prior to the week-end, but the stock is now weaker with Americans, and shows a net fall of well over a dollar at $176\frac{5}{8}$. Grand Trunk stocks have also continued to see-saw within narrow limits, but the undertone has been firm and earnings remain satisfactory. On balance the Second Preference has gained a point at $51\frac{1}{2}$, and there are one or two other advances of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Canadian Northern Fours have receded a point to 81.

There has been some revival in Hudson's Bay shares among land descriptions, and the quotation has jumped $\frac{3}{8}$ to $6\frac{3}{8}$, the highest level for some time; but the lower-priced issues have been merely steady.

Among industrials, Canadian Car Common has risen 2 to 72 on very light trading, and the Preferred shows a similar advance. Steel of Canada shares at $44\frac{1}{2}$ are $1\frac{1}{4}$ to the good, and Dominion Steels have added a dollar. Cockshutt Plow Preferred have marked between 62 and 63.

As regards South American tractions, Brazilian Tractions are unchanged at $51\frac{1}{2}$, after being higher. The Preference has gained $\frac{3}{4}$ at 90; Mexico Trams have not moved, and latest events in connection with the Republic attract little attention. We deal with Canadian financial developments at Ottawa and at New York elsewhere.

*

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, February 29.

After the decline in the earlier part of last week, which was largely due to the uncertainty which prevailed as to the effect of the new War Profits taxation, some improvement was noticeable toward the end of the week, and markets, on Monday and Tuesday of this week, opened much more firmly. Some of the market activity was doubtless owing to the fact that stocks were on offer at somewhat lower prices. But nowadays the local markets rarely broaden out to any great extent, so that as a rule only two or three stocks at a time come in for marked attention. Thus, while early in the week a good deal of interest was shown in some of the more important stocks of the war group, such as Dominion Bridge, Scotia and Dominion Steel Corporation, and Power and Laurentide had a turn at being in fair demand, Steel Co. of Canada has been the stock which has absorbed most of the attention of the markets. The improvement faded away again, and with the exception of Steel Co.'s shares business at the end of the week was very dull. On Saturday, for instance, business on the Toronto Stock Exchange only totalled 257 shares; this, no doubt, partly reflected the weakness of industrials in New York.

It is not surprising, therefore, that current quotations generally show some decline. Canadian Car is at 65; Canada Cement, 45; Canadian General Electric, $109\frac{1}{2}$; Dom. Bridge, 208 xd; Dom. Steel, 44; Laurentide, 177; Montreal Power, $219\frac{1}{2}$; Shawinigan, $130\frac{1}{2}$; Scotia, 95; Steel Co. of Canada, $39\frac{1}{4}$; Ames-Holden Common, 21, and Preference, 72. By the way, it is announced that Mr. Lorne McGibbon, who is understood to have given his complete attention for some months past to the Ames-Holden Co., is now going to divide his attention between that company and Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd. Mr. M. R. Fettes, Vice-President of Ames-Holden, has been appointed General Manager of the company. Canada Steamship Lines are quoted at $16\frac{1}{4}$. Penmans has come in for some attention, and is now around 62. A good deal of business has been done in Canadian War Loan bonds. In two days last week $562,600 of these bonds changed hands in Montreal; the price is now $97\frac{1}{8}$.

The report of the Montreal Cotton Co., which is now available, is of somewhat special interest, as being the first of the textile companies' reports for the past year. The statement fully bears out the reported activity of the textile trade, as it shows that the company's sales increased by over 33 per cent., and its profits altogether increased nearly 37 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

The statement of the Ottawa Power Company is also specially interesting in view of the discussion which was evoked by the suspension of the company's dividend a couple of months ago. The dividend, by the way, has now been resumed, the Directors having declared 3 per cent., payable April 1, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is in respect of the final quarter of 1915. The report shows that the company earned 7 per cent. on its Common stock, so that the 6 per cent. dividend was earned together with a fair surplus.

President Workman, of the Dominion Steel Corporation, has announced the appointment as General Manager of the Corporation of Mr. McDougall, who has been General Manager of the Dominion Coal Company since 1912.

The mining markets have been irregular of late, dealings in the shares having naturally been affected by the war profits taxation. Prices at the week-end included Hollinger $26.25, Dome Mines $24.50, McIntyre 94, Jupiter $21\frac{3}{4}$ among the Porcupines, while among Cobalt shares Coniagas were $4.30-$4.25, Kerr Lake $4-$3.90, Nipissing $6.50-$6.25, Temiskaming, 56. Hollinger's report for the four weeks ended January 28 shows gross profits of $174,996, or a decrease of $22,041 as compared with the preceding four-weekly period.

By the way, my attention has been drawn by a broker in this city to the compliment paid to *Canada* by the Montreal *Financial Times* in reproducing as its own the lengthy criticism of the report of the Bondholders Committee of the North Saskatchewan Land Company, which appeared in *Canada* of January 22.

*

MUNITION ORDERS.

Canadian Bankers' Credit.

The negotiations between Sir Thomas White, Dominion Minister of Finance, and Mr. Flavelle, Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, has resulted in an offer on the part of the Canadian banks to establish in Canada a credit of $75,000,000 for the payment by the Imperial Treasury of munition orders to be carried out in Canada during the next two months. Orders to the value of $20,000,000 have been received by the Munitions Board during the past fortnight in anticipation of this credit.

The Minister of Finance has written to the President of the Bankers' Association (says Reuter) expressing the appreciation of the Government and his own appreciation of the patriotic spirit actuating the members of the association in making the offer, which, he says, "will mean so much to the successful prosecution of the war by reason of the added supply of munitions, to the industries of Canada, and to the cause of imperial unity and solidarity." Sir Thomas goes on to remark that it is a matter of great pride to him that the banks of Canada find themselves able to contribute so large a sum to assist the Imperial Government in financing the Dominion. He adds: "The two transactions—namely, the establishment of a credit of $50,000,000 by the Dominion Government and the present credit of $75,000,000, making a total of $125,000,000—mark an epoch in the financial history of the Empire."

*

THE COMING LOAN.

$75,000,000 from New York.

In the Dominion House of Commons on March 16 Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, introduced a Bill authorising a loan of $75,000,000. He said that Canada's credit in England must for the present be sparingly used, and mainly for the payment of obligations there. It would be necessary henceforth to borrow in Canada and the United States. Later in the session authority would be asked to raise a loan of $225,000,000.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, in discussing Canada's remarkable successes in arranging New York loans, paid a high tribute to Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has acted for the Government as intermediary upon these and many other occasions. The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, ex-Postmaster-General in the Laurier Cabinet, concurred in the Finance Minister's opinion.

It is understood that the Morgan group of bankers are arranging the New York loan, in three amounts, maturing in five, ten, and fifteen years on a 5 1-10, $5\frac{3}{8}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis.

*

There is approximately 932,422 tons of shipping upon the Canadian Register, this figure being an increase of 35,457 tons during the past year.

Some localities in the Peace River district reported a yield of nearly 100 bushels of oats per acre, and the general average yield there was about 80 bushels. The Gillespie Elevator Company of Edmonton have at present 20,000 bushels of seed oats entirely untouched by frost and absolutely free from weed seeds from that district.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL .. .. [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]
TOTAL ASSETS 798,211

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3½ %, 1914-19	95⅛
,, C.P.R. 3½ %, 1938	7[illegible]
4½ %, 1920-25	9[illegible]¾
3½ % Ins. Stock, 1909-34	77
3½ % ,, ,, 1930-50	71
3½ % ,, ,, 1940-60	79
,, 4 % ,, ,,	70¾
,, 3 %, 1938	71½
,, 3½ % C.P.R.	91¾
Alberta 4 %, 1922	80½
,, 4 %, 1938	97
,, 4½ %, 1924	81¾
,, 4½ % Registered	95½
British Columbia 4½ %	84
,, 4½ % Registered, 1941	62
,, 3 % ,, ,,	76
Manitoba 4 %, 1947	86
,, 4 %, 1928	76½
,, 4 %, 1949	97½
,, 5 %, 1888	76½
,, 4 % Registered	77
,, 4½ % ,,	71½
New Brunswick 4 %	69
Newfoundland 3½ %	
,, 3 %	61
,, 4 % Registered, 1913-38	80
,, 4 % ,, 1895	96
,, 4 % ,, 1896	94½
,, 3½ % ,, 1905	69
,, 3½ % ,, 1910	69½
,, 3½ % ,, 1912	69
Nova Scotia 4½ %	70
,, 3½ % Registered	65½
,, 4½ % ,,	8[illegible]
,, 3 % ,,	60
Ontario 3½ % Registered	68½
,, 4 % ,,	77¼
,, 4½ % ,,	85½
Quebec 4½ %, Obligations	96
,, 4 % 1934	80½
,, 4 %, 1858	86½
,, 4½ % Registered	[illegible]
,, 3 % ,,	[illegible]
Saskatchewan 4½ %, 1919	91
,, 4 %, 1923	91½
,, 4 %, 1949	75
,, 4 % Registered	73½
,, 4½ % ,,	81

Municipal.

Calgary 4½ %, 1930-42	78
,, 4½ %, 1928-37	87
,, 5 %	90
,, 5 %, 1934-1944	97½
Edmonton 5 %	84
,, 5 %, 1923-53	81
,, 5 %, 1928-83	100
,, 5 %, 1953	80
,, 4½ %, 1932-52	71
,, 4½ %, 1918-51	81
,, 4½ %, 1917-49	80
Fort William 4½ %	85
Hamilton 4½ %	86
,, 4 %, 1930-40	79½
Maisonneuve 5 %	89
Medicine Hat 5 %	[illegible]
Moncton 4 %	90½
Montreal 4 %, 1932	84
,, 4 %, 1948-50	78
,, 3 %	70½
,, 3½ %, 1942	69
,, 4½ %, 1951-63	[illegible]
Moose Jaw 5 %	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	81
New Westminster 5 % Debentures, 1943 63	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
N. Vancouver 5 %	71½
,, 4½ % 1931	81
Ottawa 4½ %	86½
,, 4 %	[illegible]
Point Grey 4½ %	80
,, 5 %	71
Port Arthur 4½ %	80
,, 5 %	[illegible]
Prince Albert 5 %	[illegible]
,, 4½	81
Quebec 3½ %	[illegible]
,, 4 %, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4 %, [illegible]	91½
,, 4½ %, [illegible]	[illegible]
Regina 5 % Stock	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
Saskatoon 5 %, 1938	73½
,, 5 %, 1941-61	[illegible]
,, 4½ % 1940	[illegible]
,, 4½ % 1941-61	80
Sherbrooke 4½ %	[illegible]
South Vancouver 5 %	[illegible]
,, ,, 4½	[illegible]
St. John 4 %, 1934	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1946-51	81
Sherbrooke 4½ %	[illegible]
Toronto 3½ %	8[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1914-8	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1936	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1922-8	[illegible]
,, 4 %, 1919-21	[illegible]
,, 4½ %	[illegible]
,, 5 %	[illegible]
Vancouver 4 %, 19[illegible]1-2	[illegible]
,, 4 % [illegible]	[illegible]
,, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4 % [illegible]	[illegible]
,, [illegible]	[illegible]
,, 4½ % [illegible]	[illegible]
4½ % [illegible]	[illegible]
Vancouver [illegible]	[illegible]
,, [illegible] District Joint Sewers	[illegible]
Victoria 4½ %	[illegible]

Municipal—continued.

Victoria 4 %, 1962	65½
,, 4 %, 1920-60	91
Winnipeg 4 %, 1940	76½
,, 4 %, 1940-1960	73
,, 4 %, 1916-36	78
,, 4½ %, 1943-63	83¾
,, 4½ %, 1940	97⅞
Gtr. Winnipeg Water 4½ %	79½

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5 % 1st Bonds	85½
Algoma Central & H. 5 % Bonds	40
,, Central Term. 5 % Bonds	49
,, ,, ,, Script	55
,, Eastern 5 % Bonds	75
Atlantic and N.W. 5 % Bonds	98¾
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 %	109½
Calgary and Edmonton 4 % Debentures	78¾
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	68
Can. N. Alberta 3½ % Debentures	78½
Can. N. Ontario 4 % Debentures	59
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1961	75½
,, ,, 3½ ,, 1938	70
,, Quebec 4 % ,,	59½
Can. N. Pacific 4 % ,,	69¼
,, ,, Terminal Debentures	79
Can. Northern 4 % Perpetual Debentures	60½
,, ,, 4 % Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	80½
,, ,, 4 % Guaranteed Debenture	82½
,, ,, 3 % Debentures	65
,, ,, 4 % Land Grant Bonds	89½
,, ,, 4 % Alberta Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Saskatchewan Debentures	82
,, ,, 4 % Manitoba Debentures	89½
,, ,, 4 % Ontario Div. Debentures	81
,, ,, 5 % Land Mortgage Debentures	79½
,, ,, Income Debentures	50
,, ,, 5 % Secured Notes, 1919	92
,, ,, 5 % ,, ,, 1918	91½
Can. Northern Western 4½ % Debentures	89½
Can. Pacific Com.	178½
,, ,, Preference	75[illegible]
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	81½
,, ,, 5 % ,,	101½
,, ,, 6 % Algoma Bonds	98¼
,, ,, 6 % Notes	107[illegible]
Central Ontario 5 % Bonds	90½
Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	79
,, ,, 2nd ,,	77
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4 % Debentures	61[illegible]
Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4 % ,,	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 3 % Bonds	60[illegible]
,, ,, 4 % Bonds A	66
,, ,, 4 % Bonds B	66
,, ,, 4 % Debentures	61½
,, ,, Branch 4 % Bonds (Sask.)	75½
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (Alberta)	74¾
,, ,, ,, 4 % ,, (L. Superior)	76
,, ,, 5 % Notes 1921	91½
Grand Trunk Common	11⅞
,, Guaranteed	62[illegible]
,, 1st Pref.	62[illegible]
,, 2nd Pref.	51¾
,, 3rd Pref.	27[illegible]
,, 5 % Debentures	90
,, 4 % Perp. Debentures	70¾
,, Junction 5 % Bonds	98½
,, 2nd Equipment Bonds 6 %	101
,, 5½ % 3 Year Notes	97
,, 5½ % Notes, 1920	97½
,, 5 % Notes, 1918	97
,, West. 1st Mort. Bonds	[illegible]
,, ,, Dollar Bonds	79½
Manitoba S.W. 5 % Bonds	99
M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage	98½
,, ,, 2nd Mortgage	88
,, ,, 4 % Leased Line	70[illegible]
Nakusp and Slocan 4 % Bonds	91½
New Brunswick 5 % Bonds	98
,, 4 % Debentures	78
Ontario and Quebec 6 % Stock	111½
,, ,, 5 % Debentures	98½
Pacific Great Eastern 4½ % Debentures	79¾
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. 4 % deb.	65
Quebec Central 4 % Debentures	78
,, 3½ % 2nd Debentures	65
,, 5 % 3rd Bonds	97½
,, Capital Stock	95⅞
Quebec and Lake St. John 4 % 1st Mort.	54¾
St. John and Quebec 4 % Debentures	75
St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 %	77½
Shuswap and Okanagan 4 % Debentures	100[illegible]
Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 %	80½

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.	69½
Can. Bank of Commerce	39
Royal Bank of Canada	45½

Electric Light and Power.

Can. Gen. Electric, Common	117½
,, ,, Preference	112
Cedars Rapids	75
,, 5 % Bonds	88
Calgary Power Bonds	80
Cities Service Com.	136½
,, Preferred	82
,, 7 % Notes	106½
Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds	80½
Kaministiquia	121
Kaministiquia Bonds	91
Montreal L., H. and Power	226½
,, 4½ % 1st Bonds	94
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	84½
Ontario Power 5 % 1st, 1943	98
Shawinigan Capital Stock	133
Bonds	106½
,, Mortgage Debentures	80½

Electric Light and Power—continued.

Toronto Debentures, 1918	97½
,, Consolidated Debentures	75½
Vancouver Power 4½ % Guar. Debentures	60

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	18/-
,, ,, Preference	16/6
British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	7/[illegible]
Canada Co.	[illegible]
Canada Wheat Lands	2/[illegible]
Canada N.W. Land	41
Can. Northern Prairie	30/
Calgary and Edmonton	12/6
Hudson's Bay	[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	[illegible]
Investment Corporation of Canada	84[illegible]
San Antonio Bonds	14[illegible]
Southern Alberta	[illegible]
,, 6 % "A" Debentures	21
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4 % Debentures	70[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £5 Paid	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, £1 Paid	19/9
Western Canada Land Debentures	43½
,, Common	[illegible]
Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	60

Tramways.

Brazil Traction Common	51[illegible]
,, ,, Preference	90
B.C. Electric Preference	52
,, Deferred	35
,, Preferred	39
,, 1st Debentures	85½
,, Perpetual Debentures	65
,, Vancouver Deb.	93½
Montreal Street Railway Debentures	94½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1922	91[illegible]
Montreal Trams Common	36
Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94
Winnipeg Electric Debentures	70½

Mining.

Camp Bird Ord.	[illegible]
,, ,, Pref.	11[illegible]
Canadian Mining	9[illegible]
Casey Cobalt	[illegible]
Kirkland Lake Prop.	13/6
,, ,, Explor.	28/9
,, ,, Goldfields	2/6
Le Roi No. 2	11/-
Mond Nickel	[illegible]/-
,, Cum. Preference	23/[illegible]
,, Non. Cum. Pref.	22/[illegible]
,, 1st Debentures	102
,, 5 % Debentures	97½
,, 6 % Debentures	105[illegible]
Tough Oakes Gold	10/[illegible]

Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds	70[illegible]
,, ,, Funding Scrip. Certs.	60
Canada Steel Bonds	92
Dominion Coal 5 % 1st Bonds	97½
Dominion Steel Corp	47[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Preference	7[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6 % Notes	97½
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	70
Lake Superior	11⅝
,, ,, Bonds	60
,, ,, Income Bonds	28
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	110
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	82
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	92½
,, ,, Pref.	89
,, ,, Common	43½

Telegraph and Telephone.

Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	102½
,, ,, ,, Common	152
B.C. Telephone Debentures	92
,, Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	7/8

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5 % Bonds	66[illegible]
Canada Cement Bonds	96[illegible]
,, ,, Pref.	93
,, ,, Common	30½
Canada Paint 5 % Gold Bonds	91
Canadian Car Bonds	97
,, ,, Preference	90
,, ,, Common	82
Canadian Cottons Bonds	77½
,, ,, Preferred	72
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse 6 % Preferred	88
Canadian Locomotive Common	9[illegible]
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	38
,, Common	[illegible]
,, 5 % 1st Debentures	[illegible]
,, 5 % Income Debs.	13½
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	65[illegible]
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	75[illegible]
Cockshutt Plow Preference	63
Dominion Bridge	152
Dominion Canners 6 % 1st Bonds	90
Dominion Cotton 4½ % 1st Mortgage	98½
Dominion Glass Preference	[illegible]
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	[illegible]
Furness-Withy	[illegible]
,, Pref.	[illegible]
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	19/[illegible]
,, ,, ,, Ordinary	[illegible]
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	10[illegible]
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	111[illegible]
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	98[illegible]
Montreal Cottons Debentures	98[illegible]
Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, 6 % C Debentures	106
,, ,, ,, 7 % Pref.	1[illegible]1
Penmans' 5 % Preferred	[illegible]
,, Bonds	[illegible]
Price Bros. Bonds	84
Spanish River Pulp Bonds	[illegible]

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). **RESERVE FUND: $13,500,000 (£2,773,972).**

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. **HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.** General Manager—JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Creston
Cumberland
Dawson
Duncan
Fernie
Golden
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Keremeos
Ladysmith
Mission City
Nakusp
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
Parksville
Penticton
Phœnix
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Revelstoke
Rock Creek
Salmon Arm
South Hill
Summerland
Vancouver (9 offices)
Vernon
Victoria (3 offices)
White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral
Athabaska
Bassano
Bawlf
Bengough
Biggar
Blaine Lake
Brandon
Briercrest
Broderick
Calgary (4 offices)
Canora
Carman
Carmangay
Central Butte
Champion
Claresholm
Coleman
Crossfield
Cudworth
Dauphin
Delia
Delisle
Drinkwater
Edam
Edmonton
Elbow
Elfros
Elgin
Elkhorn
Gilbert Plains
Gilroy
Gleichen
Grandview
Granum
Hafford
Hanna
Hardisty
Hawarden
Herbert
High River
Humboldt
Innisfail
Innisfree
Kamsack
Kerrobert
Kincaid
Kindersley
Kitscoty
Lke. Saskatoon
Langham
Lanigan
Lashburn
Le Pas
Lethbridge
Lewvan
Lloydminster
Lougheed
Macleod
Marcelin
Medicine Hat
Melfort
Melville
Milestone
Milk River
Monitor
Moose Jaw
Moosomin
Morse
Nanton
Neepaw
Nokomis
N. Battleford
Nutana
Olds
Outlook
Peace River Crossing
Pincher Creek
Ponoka
Portage la Prairie
Prince Albert
Provost
Radisson
Radville
Red Deer
Regina
Retlaw
Rivers
Rocky Ford
Saskatoon
Shaunavon
Stavely
Stony Plain
Strathcona
Strathmore
Swan River
Swift Current
Taber
Transcona
Treherne
Tugaske
Vegreville
Vermilion
Virden
Vonda
Vulcan
Wadena
Warner
Watrous
Watson
Wetaskiwin
Weyburn
Wilcox
Willow Bunch
Winnipeg (8 offices)
Wiseton
Yellowgrass
Yorkton
Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Ayr | Barrie
Bedford
Beebe
Belleville
Beloeil
Berlin
Bic
Bishop's Crossing
Blenheim
Brantford
Brockville
Brome
Camlachie
Cayuga
Chambly
Chatham
Chicoutimi
Clarenceville
Coaticook
Cobalt
Collingwood
Compton
Cookshire
Cornwall
Cowansville
Crediton
Danville
Dixville
Dresden
Dundas
Dunham
Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC *continued*

East Angus
East Hatley
Eastman
Emo
Exeter
Farnham
Ford
Forest
Fort Frances
Fort William
Frelighsburg
Galt
Goderich
Granby
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Ingersoll
Joliette
Kingston
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Lindsay
London
Madoc
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic
Montreal (7 offices)
Niagara Falls
North Hatley
Orangeville
Ormstown
Oshawa
Ottawa (2 offices)
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Peterboro'
Philipsburg
Point aux Trembles
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Perry
Port Stanley
Quebec (2 offices)
Rainy River
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
Roxton Falls
St. Armand Stn
St Catherines (2 offices)
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George, Beauce
St Hyacinthe
St Johns
St Joseph de Beauce
St. Remi
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste Marie (2 offices)
Scotstown
Seaforth
Sherbrooke (3 offices)
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
S. Porcupine
Stanbridge E.
Stanstead
Stratford
Strathroy
Sudbury
Sutton
Thedford
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Tillsonburg
Timmins
Toronto (19 offices)
Valcourt
Walkerton
Walkerville
Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo, Que.
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Wiarton
Windsor (Ont.)
Windsor (Que.)
Wingham
Woodstock

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton
Amherst
Antigonish
Barrington
Bridgewater
Campbellton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
Hantsport
Middleton
Moncton
Montague
New Glasgow
Parrsboro'
St John
Shelburne
Souris
Springhill
Summerside
Sydney, C.B.
Truro
Windsor

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y.
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. { **C. CAMBIE, Manager,** **A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.**

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up ... ... $6,000,000 — Reserve Fund ... ... $7,000,000
Total Assets $87,475,126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. J. HAYDN HORSEY, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND**, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000. Rest $4,750,000.
Total Assets over $50,000,000.

Head Office - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Bryson, *President.*
Sir Henry N. Bate.
Russell Blackburn.
Sir Henry K. Egan.
John B. Fraser, *Vice-President.*
David Maclaren.
Denis Murphy.
Hon. Sir George H. Perley.
E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, *General Manager.* D. M. Finnie, *Asst. General Manager.*
W. Duthie, *Chief Inspector*

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,293,952.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., *President.*
R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
HON. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - - SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.*
A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, *President.* SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *Vice-President.*
R. B. ANGUS. C. B. GORDON. SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
A. BAUMGARTEN. HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. HON. R. MACKAY.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE. HERBERT MOLSON.
E. J. CHAMBERLIN. E. B. GREENSHIELDS. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
H. R. DRUMMOND. C. R. HOSMER. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.
A. E. HOLT, *Manager.*

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid . $1,000,000
Reserve Fund...$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $11,560,000. Reserve Funds, $13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, $200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT. E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.
C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: ST. JOHN'S. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica: ROSEAU. Grenada: ST GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETERRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO. BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, $7,245,140 (£1,488,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuble hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Canada Again to the Fore. Whilst *Canada* was at press last week further important negotiations were proceeding both at Ottawa and New York, having for a dual object, firstly, the flotation of a new Canadian Government loan in the United States—which it is said will be for £15,000,000—and, secondly, the establishment in the Dominion of a further credit of £15,000,000, the latter being for the payment by the Imperial Treasury of munition orders to be carried out in Canada during the next two months. The first-named operation is in the hands of a very powerful American financial syndicate, and will, it is said, take the form of 5, 10, and 15-year 5 per cent. bonds, the prices of the three portions of the loan being as follows:—5-year, 5.1 per cent.; 10-year, 5⅜ per cent.; and 15-year, 5½ per cent. At the present time, the Anglo-French 5-year loan is selling on a 6½ per cent. basis. So that the terms obtained for the new Canadian loan reflect the highest credit on those responsible for its negotiation, as it compares most favourably with the domestic loan of £20,000,000, which was put out on a 5.48 per cent. basis, and the Anglo-French loan, which was issued at 5.98 per cent. It is said that this loan will probably be issued next month, and cover the Dominion's financial requirements during the current year, in addition to providing for the $25,000,000 loan maturing in August. It is also stated that this will be the only United States issue on behalf of the Dominion Government in 1916, and its success is regarded as assured, in view of the cordial reception accorded the loan issued at New York last year. The second operation is the outcome of the patriotic offer of the Canadian banks to finance the immediate requirements of the Imperial Government in connection with munition orders, and places the Mother Country under another obligation to the daughter nation which has already done so much to assist it in the gigantic task of financing the war. London will join whole-heartedly with Sir Thomas White in his appreciation of the patriotic spirit actuating the Canadian bankers in contributing so large a sum towards the requirements of the Imperial Munitions Board. According to a cable from Ottawa, it is proposed late in the present session to raise a Dominion loan for £45,000,000. The Anglo-Canadian financial community has heard this week with pleasure of the well-earned tribute paid by the Finance Minister in the Dominion House of Commons to Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, for the splendid part he has played in connection with the arrangement of the Canadian loans in the United States. This well-known Canadian banker's financial acumen has been of the greatest assistance to the Dominion Government, not only in successfully carrying through Canadian borrowings in the United States, but on many other occasions, both in London and Montreal.

* * *

Canada North-West Land's Fine Showing. We have just received the twenty-third annual report of that veteran Canadian enterprise, the Canada North-West Land Co., which is to be presented to the shareholders' annual meeting at Toronto next week. It is a cheering document, for it shows that the company was able to dispose of 29,715 acres of farm lands in 1915 for $461,494, as compared with 9,398 acres in 1914 for $127,543, the average price obtained in the former year being $15.53 per acre, as against $13.57 per acre in 1914. The net proceeds of town lots accruing to the company for 1915 were $4,347, as against $12,035, but this falling off of about $8,000 is a small item as compared with the splendid increase of $333,951 from the sales of farm lands. We are reminded by Mr. F. T. Griffin, the Land Commissioner, that the amount of the original purchase by the English company was 2,200,000 acres, of which 1,928,318 acres were taken over by the Canadian company in 1893. At the end of last December the balance of unsold lands was 336,707 acres. Although no value is placed on these in the balance-sheet, if only valued at $10 per acre, as against an average of $13.07 on the basis of the sales for the past ten years, this balance of unsold lands would represent $3,367,070. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account at the end of 1915 was $1,752,420, and the Directors are now making a further distribution on account of realisation of assets—No. 10—of $5 per share, which makes the total returned to the fortunate shareholders—the nominal amount of whose shares is only $1, which is covered by investment in Ontario Government 4 per cent. debentures—$74.

* * *

Problematical Value of the Remaining Assets. The Directors remind the shareholders that these distributions can only be made at irregular intervals, as and when sufficient funds are in hand for this purpose, that as each distribution is made the assets are proportionately depleted, and that the payments are not, and cannot be, in any way regarded as dividends. Seeing that practically the whole of the capital has been returned, and that the balance of $1,752,420 shown in the balance-sheet, plus the $3,367,070 on the basis of $10 per acre for the balance of farm lands unsold, without allowing anything for the company's valuable town sites, amounts to $5,119,490, the shareholders can afford to await with patience these irregular distributions and the depletion of their assets. Whilst it is difficult to estimate the total amount of the balance of principal outstanding and realisable assets still in hand, it does not seem to be a hazardous assumption to place these at $6,000,000, which would give just over $100 for each share, as against the Stock Exchange valuation on the basis of the last "marking" of $44. In his report Mr. Griffin gives a summary of the land sales for the last twenty-two years, and a study of this shows how remarkable has been the increase in the average prices obtained year by year. In 1897 this was $5 per acre. There was a steady rise to $5.45 in 1900, and a drop in 1901 to $3.50 (cash terms). The two succeeding years were for cash terms $4.36 and $4.12, but 1904 saw $6.64 reached, and thence onwards prices advanced rapidly, $11.33 being recorded in 1907, $13.96 in 1911, and $17.63 in the boom times of 1913. There was a heavy fall to $13.57 in 1914, but last year saw a rebound of $1.96. The company's prosperity has, of course, been due to the conspicuous ability of the management, the Board having been composed of some of the ablest business men in the Dominion, and at present including such prominent personages as Lord Shaughnessy, Sir Edmund B. Osler, Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart., Mr. R. B. Angus, and Colonel Frank S. Meighen. Although the Board consists of nine members, we notice that they only draw $7,500 a year for their services—a modest sum which will very favourably contrast with the enormous fees received by the Directors of many English companies.

* * *

An Ultra-Optimist. Periodically for years past some ultra-optimist with the courage born of self-conviction has tried to show that the Ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada was rapidly reaching the dividend stage. For the past two years events have been too strong for these cheery prophets, but one has just endeavoured in the columns of the *Financial News* to prove that the welcome change in the fortunes of the great Canadian railway makes "it look quite likely that the Grand Trunk Directors may have £1,000,000 extra net profit to deal with at the end of the year," and from this ultra-optimistic assumption this correspondent foresees full dividends on all the Preference issues, and thinks that "there might be enough over to pay a small maiden dividend to the Ordinary shareholders." Whilst only as recently as last week we pointed out that there was every prospect of the Canadian railways continuing to earn large earnings for the rest of the present year, and that the outlook was distinctly encouraging, and we are always anxious to encourage the belief that Grand Trunk Ordinary will some day reward the patience of those who have bought the stock for a long shot, it would be difficult to agree with this correspondent in such a very dangerous prediction as that the stock might receive its maiden dividend at the end of 1916. Indeed, we were quite pleased to read a wholesome corrective to the optimism of "Stockholder" in a succeeding issue of our contemporary from a correspondent signing himself "Debentureholder," in which the latter pointed out that the former "seemed to have forgotten the heavy guarantee the company would have to meet this year on a large portion of the Debenture capital of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company," and added, "this, it is estimated, will amount to over £350,000, and it is undoubtedly this factor which is depressing Grand Trunk stocks." Whilst we cannot for one moment indulge with "Stockholder" the hope of a maiden dividend on Grand Trunk Ordinary—to pay only 1 per cent. on which would require £224,759—we cordially endorse his advice to all holders of the Junior stocks "to sit tight on their stocks," a view which we notice was emphasised by "Debentureholder," who agrees with "Stockholder" and other steadfast supporters of these issues that they "are ridiculously low considering the fast improving state of affairs in Canada." There is no doubt that both the Second and Third Preference stocks especially are absurdly undervalued on their improved dividend outlook, and that a purchase at the current depreciated levels should prove profitable well within the year.

On receipt of 25/-, "CANADA" will be posted to you immediately on the day of publication for one year. Make cheques payable CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Penmans. For the quarter ending April 30 a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Preferred, and of 1 per cent. on the Common shares.

Ottawa Traction.—The net earnings for 1915 were $383.774. The balance at credit of profit and loss at the end of the year amounted to $207.714, against $190.273 a year ago.

Canadian Mining Corporation.—The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 6d. per share and a bonus of 3d. per share, both less income tax, payable on 29th inst., to shareholders registered in the books on 17th inst. Returns for four weeks ended January 28: Value of production and profits of Reduction Company, £47.671; operating cost at mines, £20.241; special (capital) expenditure, £1.696: profit at mines, £25.734; total footage, 1.205: total tonnage, 10.604.

Ames-Holden-McCready.—The coupons falling due on April 1 on the 6 per Cent. First Mortgage bonds may be presented between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—A dividend of 2¼ per cent., being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, has been declared for the quarter to March 31, and will be payable at the office of the company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after April 1 to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15.

Grand Trunk Railway.—The ordinary general meeting will be held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., at noon, on Tuesday, April 18. The transfer books, except so far as regards the Perpetual 4 per Cent. Consolidated Debenture stock, will be closed from Wednesday, March 29, to the day of meeting (both days inclusive).

Canada Co. A Committee of the House of Lords on Tuesday passed a Bill staying the winding-up of the company, and granting power to carry on the business with extended objects. The Bill also provides for the allotting of nine fully-paid £1 shares to every shareholder in respect of his £1 existing share. The capital of the company is fixed at £1,000,000 in £1 shares.

Canada North-West Land.—The report for 1915 states that the sales of farm lands were 29.715 acres for $461,494, as compared with 9.398 acres for $127,543; the average price obtained was $15.53 per acre, against $13.57. Town site sales show a decrease as compared with the preceding year. The farm land sales have been transferred to profit and loss, which now stand at $1.752,420. A further distribution on realisation of assets of $5 per share, No. 10, is announced.

Cities Service Co.—The following cable has been received from the company's New York [illegible] the Directors' Board [illegible] [illegible] Common Stock Warrants exchangeable for bonds or stock on May 1 period. Declared 6 per cent. dividend on Common Stock, payable July 1 in similar Convertible Debentures to holders of record June 15 and declared cash dividend ½ per cent. on Common Stock, payable August 1 to holders of record July 15 period. The [illegible] classes of stock [illegible] 6 per cent. cash dividend basis." Net earnings for February, $655 049, against $375,117 a year ago. This constitutes a record, being the largest returns since the incorporation of the company.

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for January, $17.123; operating expenses, $14.635.

Colonial Bank.—A dividend is announced of 3½ per cent. for the half-year ended December 31, subject to tax, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Manitoba Stock.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce notify that the transfer books of the Province of Manitoba 4 per Cent. Registered stock, 1950, will be closed from April 10 to April 30 inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1950

The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Stock will be CLOSED from the 10th to 30th April, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants.

C. CAMBIE, Manager.

2, Lombard Street, E.C.
17th March, 1916.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No 116.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirty-first day of March, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the *First day of April*, 1916, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of March, 1916.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Managing Director.

Toronto, 23rd February, 1916.

PENMANS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and one-half per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the capital stock of this Company, for the quarter ending April 30th, 1916, payable May 1st, 1916, to shareholders of record of April 20th, 1916; also a Dividend of one per cent. on the Common Shares of the capital stock of this Company for the quarter ending April 30th, 1916, payable May 15th, 1916, to shareholders of record of May 5th, 1916

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 6th, 1916.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General MEETING of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be HELD at the CANNON STREET HOTEL, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, for the election of Directors and Auditors, and for the transaction of other business of the Company.

Notice is Also Given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, except so far as regards the Transfer Books of the Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 29th March, to the day of meeting, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ALFRED W. SMITHERS, Chairman
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C., 21st March, 1916

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Effect of Wintry Weather.

The official *Labour Gazette* for February states that industrial conditions in January were on the whole favourable, although opportunities of employment for some classes of workmen were lessened by cold weather and heavy snowfalls.

Building at a Standstill.

Building operations were practically at a standstill in most localities, though some outside and interior work was carried on in districts where the weather was favourable. In some parts where special manufacturing activity prevailed, members of the building trades found employment in the factories. There was no appreciable increase in the numbers of those out of work, except in a few instances, and there was little in the way of special measures by municipalities to relieve distress. In this respect as compared with the same month in the previous year the situation was decidedly improved.

The usual seasonal quiet prevailed in agricultural operations. Farmers in a number of districts, fearing a shortage of farm help, were endeavouring to engage men ahead, and were finding it difficult to secure the sort of help desired. Very few men were available in localities where last winter the supply was considerably more than the demand.

Lumbering Seriously Affected.

Fishing, owing to rough weather, was quiet on the Atlantic coast. Practically nothing was done on the lakes except fishing through the ice at some points, and on the Pacific coast bad weather also interfered with operations. Lumbering operations were seriously affected in British Columbia by cold weather and heavy snowfalls, which tied up some of the mills. Conditions in Eastern Canada were on the whole favourable, though lack of snow was reported at some points in Nova Scotia. Coal and metal mining continued active, though operations were impeded somewhat in the West owing to heavy snowfalls which interfered with transportation and caused some idle time in the mines.

Manufacturing showed little change from the fairly active conditions of the previous month. Railroad construction was carried on about as usual in the Western Provinces and in British Columbia, but little outside of maintenance work was being done in Eastern Canada. Conditions in general transport were active on the whole, though passenger and freight services were seriously interrupted in parts of the Western Provinces by storms and heavy snowfalls. Digging out trains and keeping the lines clear rendered conditions active for maintenance crews.

*

The Dominion Government has passed an Order in Council prohibiting vessels over 500 tons from trading between Canadian and foreign ports, other than ports in the United States, except by licence.

The preliminary statement of the mineral production of Quebec during 1915, presented by the Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries, shows an estimated value of $10,796,348, a decrease of $936,347 as compared with 1914

Mr. T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ontario, arrived by the s.s. *Rotterdam* on Sunday to act as Secretary of the Royal Commission appointed in regard to the nickel resources of Ontario. His colleagues on the Commission, Dr. McGregor Young, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. W. G. Miller, the Provincial Geologist, were already in London. Mr. G. T. Holloway is the Chairman appointed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

J. D. (Blackpool).—If, as we presume is the case from the date you mention, your shares were those of the original company, they are now of no value whatever, as they were extinguished at the reorganisation which was arranged some years ago.

J. J. S. (Motherwell).—The bonds are generally regarded as a good industrial investment, and just now the company is doing better than ever before—or, at any rate, since its organisation in its present form. What increase will occur in their market value depends, we should think, almost entirely on the readjustment of the investment value of money when the war is over. There is not very much room for appreciation, seeing that the present price is comparatively close to the quotation which was current in 1913.

Lot.—We do not doubt that the demand for property of the class which you mention will recur in course of time, but we cannot undertake to foretell how long it will be delayed, nor do we care to suggest probable values. In regard to the latter point, however, we understand that a good deal of adjacent property is firmly held and that the owners are not considered to be at all likely to sacrifice it. As you are aware, the greater proportion of the frontage on both sides of the street is already occupied by buildings of quite a good class.

H. M. (Bradford).—(1) Apart from the statements to which you refer, we are not aware of any official intimation as to the policy which will be adopted. We understand that no definite information is likely to be available before the annual meeting. (2) On the results of the last year's working the tax to be paid will apparently amount to a considerable sum in any case, but it is difficult to compute the amount until further information is available as to the treatment of watered stock. The company's earnings in the previous year would not bring it within the scope of the new taxes.

H. F. S. (Derby).—The company's record inspires one with a good deal of confidence and there seems no reason whatever to doubt that the dividend will be paid as regularly in the future as in the past. At their present quotation the shares do not seem to be over-valued and we see, therefore, no reason for advising you to sell. If, however, you desire to exchange into something which offers an actual certainty of eventual capital increment, and you are prepared, in view of that prospect, to sacrifice present income, you might look carefully into the respective merits of some of the Government, Provincial and municipal issues to which attention has been drawn in recent issues of *Canada*.

GENERAL.

T. W. G. (Hayes).—The "Canadian Trade Index," which is published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, would probably give you the information you desire.

Edmonton.—A detailed description of the high pressure centrifugal pumping plant installed in Edmonton by Messrs. Drysdale and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, appeared in *Engineering* of March 17.

J. M. H. (Westminster).—We presume that you will have already made enquiry of the High Commissioner's Office. If the information cannot be obtained there perhaps one or other of the London offices of Canadian trust companies might have copies of the book you desire. It would be worth while to enquire of the Royal Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, or the Equitable Trust. Messrs. Jordan and Co., law stationers and publishers, Chancery Lane, E.C., might be able to supply you with a publication containing the necessary information.

*

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

During the past fiscal year the expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway was $9,831,952, making the total expenditure $152,802,745. There was spent on the Hudson Bay Railway $4,773,743, bringing the total expenditure on the enterprise (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) up to $10,860,776.

The accounts of the Intercolonial Railway show a surplus for the year of $42,965. The gross earnings were $11,444,873, a decrease of $1,433,675 as compared with the previous year. On the Prince Edward Island Railway there was a deficit of $182,731. On the portion of the National Transcontinental Railway operated by the Government there was a total expenditure of $239,527, earnings of $153,312, and a deficit of $86.215.

*

The Anti-German Union is now to be called "The British Empire Union—with which is incorporated the Anti-German Union."

In consequence of the very large number of persons unable to obtain admission on March 11, Mark Hambourg had to give another Chopin recital on Thursday at 3.30 p.m. in the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, W. (Michell and Ashbrooke).

Mr. W. Carr-Harris, the Manager of the Dominion Canners, has been making an extensive tour of England for the purpose of organising further extension to the already important trade, which for years past the Dominion Canners has steadily cultivated. Mr. Carr-Harris will be leaving shortly for Italy, France, and Spain to examine into the prospects and possibilities of future business, and will be returning to Canada about the middle or end of May.

To provide conveyance for the men of the Oversea Forces when they come to London on leave the Committee of the Maple Leaf Club has arranged for a matinee at the Lyric Theatre on March 31, at which a new three-act "comedy in khaki," "Beauchamp and Beecham," by Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan) will be presented. Mr. Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., will address the audience. Miss Rosina Buckmann will sing, and Mr. Henry Ainley will recite.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending March 14.

Canadian Northern, $538.000 : [illegible], $126.900.

Canadian Pacific, $2.258 000 : inc., $527.000

Grand Trunk, £149.016 : inc., £9.506. Grand Trunk Western, £35.281 : inc., £7.685. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £12.458 ; inc., £3.433. Total, £196.755 ; inc., £20.629.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, £24.961 ; inc., £11.355

*

Louis Raemaekers, the famous Dutch cartoonist, has generously drawn for the National Committee for Relief in Belgium a remarkable and almost heartrending war poster. Any reader of *Canada* can secure a copy of the poster free of cost by sending a postcard to the Hon. Secretary, National Committee for Relief in Belgium, Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

The Alliance Investment Company (Canada), Limited.
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CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON—

P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegler Building. Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—

SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.

McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building.

TORONTO, ONT—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA." No. 533. March 25, 1916.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CANADA AND GERMAN TRADE.

Action by the Government

It has been decided by the Dominion Government to take active steps during the progress of the war to win for Canada as much as possible of the trade formerly monopolised by Germans (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*).

The Department of Trade and Commerce has already selected a number of practical business men to visit France, Great Britain, and Russia. They will travel to Europe this summer, and carry on an active trade propaganda with the Allied nations along the lines recently laid down in the resolutions of numerous Canadian Boards of Trade, following suggestions from Great Britain and France. In addition to this, trade emissaries will be sent to Chili, the Argentine, and other South American Republics

*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Steet, London, E.C., were the following:—

A London firm of canned goods' brokers are prepared to receive offers from Canadian packers of evaporated apples and of British Columbia prunes.

A London company who are in the market for a large quantity of corn starch, in bulk, invite offers, c.i.f. London, from Canadian manufacturers. They are also buyers of canned tomatoes, peas, beans, peaches, and strawberries, and canned herrings packed in tomato sauce.

A Liverpool firm of mineral and metal importers would be glad to receive offers from Canadian producers of tungsten ores, of which they seek supplies.

A London firm desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of asbestos millboard.

A firm of produce brokers in Bristol ask to be placed in touch with Canadian packers of canned tomatoes and fruits.

A Canadian company, manufacturing tables of all kinds, are desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom importers. Copy of catalogue available.

THE WESTERN HARVEST.

15 per Cent. Still to be Threshed.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, reports (says a cablegram received from Ottawa by the High Commissioner's Office) that there were inspected on all the railways in the Canadian West between September 1 and February 26 208,987,200 bushels of wheat and 63,000,000 bushels of other grains. There were in store in country elevators on February 26 44,696,600 bushels of wheat, and a total of 253,681,800 bushels of all grains. There are still in farmers' hands for export, apart from seed, feed and grist 96,665,725 bushels of grain.

The Government of Manitoba reports that there still remain to be marketed in that Province 24,165,725 bushels. The Saskatchewan Government's return is 50,000,000 bushels, and the figure compiled by the Alberta Government for that Province is 22,500,000 bushels, the total for the three Prairie Provinces being 96,665,725 bushels. It is estimated that 15 per cent. of last year's crop has yet to be threshed, and of this quantity 5 per cent. is wheat.

*

During the months of December and January the Census and Statistics Department, Ottawa, commenced the taking of a postal census of manufactures for the year 1915.

The arrival last week of 5,695 cwts. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. Finest white and coloured are now quoted at 105s. to 106s.

At the annual meeting of the Export Association of Canada, Ltd., held in Montreal, it was reported that there were 100 shareholders. Messrs. J. H. Sherrard, R. H. McMaster, R. Montague Davy, R. E. Thorne, D. R. Arnold, J. H. A. Acer, S. D. Joubert (Montreal), J. M. Taylor (Guelph), and H. J. Waddie (Hamilton) were elected Directors. Mr. F. C. Armstrong addressed one of the monthly luncheons during his visit to Canada.

CANADA'S MUNITION PLANTS.

454 Firms at Work.

According to a statement issued at Ottawa by the Imperial Munitions Board, 454 Canadian firms are engaged in the manufacturing and assembling of shells or in the production of component parts, or in the production of powder and explosives and loading of shells or parts. These factories are distributed over Canada from Halifax and St. John, in the East, to Victoria, B.C., in the West.

The Board state that over $5,000,000 per week is paid out for materials supplied and work performed. It is estimated that employment is given to 200,000 to 225,000 persons in Canada. The staff employed at the offices of the Board in Ottawa number 150. There are 2,300 inspectors in the employment of the Board.

McNAUGHT'S
PATENT WOOL-WASHING MACHINES.

JOHN & Wm. McNAUGHT, ST. GEORGE'S FOUNDRY,
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.
ALSO MAKERS OF
WOOL-DRYING MACHINERY.
Prices and particulars on application.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office. — Assistant Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John A. Reid, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General. Lieut-Col. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending March 21 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Adams, R. D., Truro—22, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
Bickham, W. J., Kingston—S.s. *Kenora*, London.
Biggs, Mrs. H., Vancouver—37, Queen's Gardens, W.
Boyce, M. Combe, Victoria—Bishop's Lodge, Compton, Surrey.
Calvin, H. A., Mrs. and Miss H., Kingston—Hotel Cecil.
Calvin, J. D., and Mrs., Kingston—Hotel Cecil.
Cornett, Capt. A. D. and Mrs., Kingston.—Strand Palace Hotel.
Coste, Capt. and Mrs. E. F., Calgary—Savoy Hotel
Cummings, J., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel.
Duchesnay, Mrs. E. J., Vancouver—Kingsgate, Rodford Road, Golders Green N.W.
Fairall, W. H., St. John, N.B.—Salisbury Hotel.
Farrell, J. C., Montreal—B. and C. Films, 33, Endell Street, W.C.
Fellows, A., Victoria—8, Callcott Court, Brondesbury.
Ferguson, Mrs. R. B., Vancouver—Kingsgate, Rodford Road, Golders Green N.W.
Foster, Mrs. H. N. and Miss E., Toronto—51, Earl's Court Square, S.W.
French, Hon. Capt. F. L., Renfrew, Ont.—care of Director-General Canadian Chaplains.
Gage, E. S., Port Dalhousie—S.s. *Kenora*, London.
Gianelli Mrs. A. and Miss A., Toronto—43, Queen's Gardens, W.
Godson-Godson, Mrs. and Miss D., Vancouver—43, Queen's Gardens, W.
Haines, Mrs. L. E., New Westminster—37, Queen's Gardens, W.
Halter, R. L., Winnipeg—care of Goodyear, Kingsway, W.C.
Henshaw, V. I. M., Wolfville, N.S.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Hesketh, Lt.-Col. and Mrs., Winnipeg Langham Hotel
Hope, Mrs. R. Malcolm, Halifax care of Royal Bank of Canada.
Hunter, Mrs. H. S., Montreal De Vere Hotel
Irving, W. H., Moncton Exeter College, Oxford
Labonté, Hon. Capt. C. J., Winnipeg care of Director-General Canadian Chaplains.
Lamont H. C., Vancouver—81, Tintern Avenue, Westcliff.
Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. P. C., and Miss Aileen, Toronto—Ritz Hotel.
Letang, Hon. Capt. H. E., Pembroke, Ont. care of Director-General Canadian Chaplains.
Longstaff, Major F. V., Victoria—Royal Societies' Club.
Marshall, Lieut.-Col. W. R., Toronto—Junior Army and Navy Club.
McMaster, Sgt. D. S., Montreal—Berners Hotel.
Nash, C. H., St. Catharines—Maybank, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
Nicoll, C. Mc., Montreal—62-65, Charing Cross.
Nidmas, Sgt. D. A., Montreal—Berners Hotel.
Oliphant, Capt. F. M.—Cavendish Club.
Osborn, W., Hamilton—The Three Fishes, Kingston.
Pope, Dr. and Mrs. Egerton L., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.
Rammage, G. L., Barrie, Ont.—The Three Fishes, Kingston.
Robertson, Sgt. K. B., Montreal—Berners Hotel.
Russell, G., R.B.A., Halifax—The Warden, Rye, Sussex.
Stapells, R. A., Toronto—32, Rathbone Place
Strathy, Mrs. J. A., Toronto—51, Earl's Court Square S.W.
Sutherland Dr. and Mrs. J. A., Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.
Taylor, Mrs. G., Quebec—124, Warwick Road, Kensington.
Tyrer, D. J. S., Montreal—Russell Hotel.
Verschoyle, W. D., Vancouver—Royal Societies' Club.
Watt, Mrs. A., Victoria—Little Ote Hall, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
Webb, C. E. G., Montreal—Bryn Teg, Marlboro' Hill, Harrow.
Whiteside, H. C., Toronto—Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
Wickham Capt. and Mrs. J. C., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

*

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended December 31 last, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st prox.

AN INVITATION
To all Canadians in London to visit our Book Store.
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ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

DAILY, 9 till SUNSET.—Admission: Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only; Mondays and Saturdays, 6d.; other days, 1s. Children always 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) every Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form, thus ensuring the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the next twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on Front Cover. A subscription carries with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian interest.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, March 24.—S.s. *New York* (American) Liverpool to New York
Saturday, March 25. R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John
Wednesday, March 29.—S.s. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York
R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St John.
Friday, March 31.—S.s. *Ryndam* (Holland America), Falmouth to New York
R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, April 1.—S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, April 5.—R.M.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, April 7.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, April 8.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, April 10.—S.s. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, April 12.—R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, April 14.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, April 15.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York; s.s *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, April 19.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Thursday, April 20.—S.s. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, April 21.—S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Saturday, April 22.—S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

Via the River St. Lawrence.

N.B.—The direct mail service to Quebec and Montreal, instead of to St. John or Halifax, as in the winter months, will be commenced by the R.M.S. *Missanabie*, sailing on Friday, April 28, from Liverpool and weekly thereafter by Allan or C.P.R. steamships.

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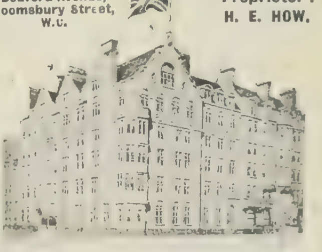

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ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE TO CANADA.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
Scandinavian (to St. John, N.B.) **March 29**
Pretorian (to St. John, N.B.) ... **March 31**
Sicilian (to St. John, N.B.) ... ... **April 14**

GLASGOW SERVICE.
Carthaginian (to Halifax and Portland) **April 6**
British Monarch (to Boston) ... **April 8**

LONDON SERVICE.
Corinthian (to Quebec and Montreal) **April 20**

CANADA for the INVESTOR; MANUFACTURER; TOURIST; SPORTSMAN; SETTLER and DOMESTIC.

For all Information apply
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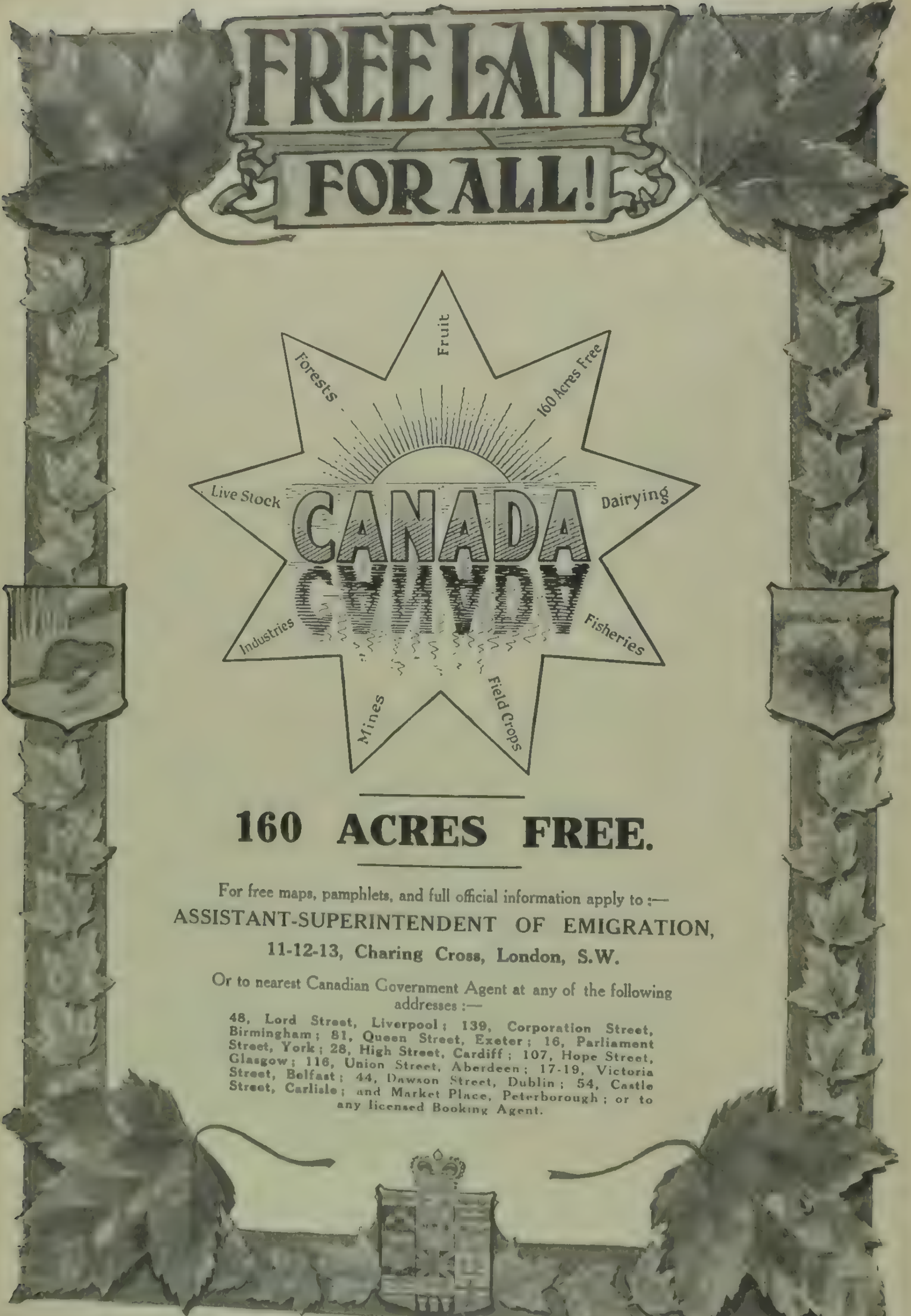
103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
GLASGOW: 25, Bothwell Street.
DUNDEE: 88, Commercial Street.
LONDONDERRY: 50, Foyle Street.
PLYMOUTH: 10, Millbay Road.
PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon;
" Currie's, 10, Rue Auber; and
" Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.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ASSISTANT-SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION,

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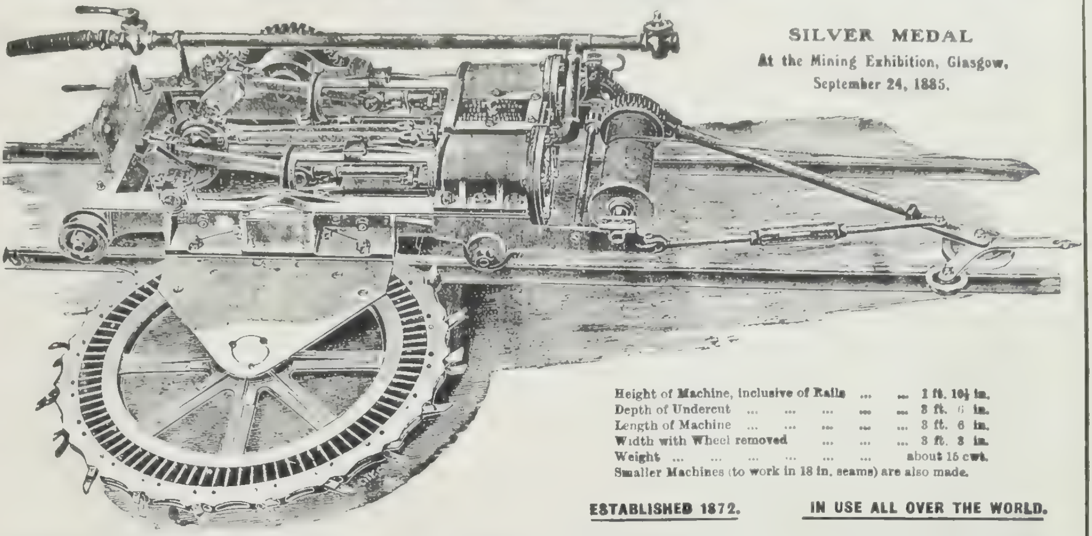

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Printed by [illegible] LIMITED, at [illegible] London, W.C., and published by THE CANADA NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., [illegible]

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